

Key Vocabulary

Hierarchy (n): a rank according to status or power

Prophetic (adj): predicting the future

Patriarchal (adj): ruled by men

Egotism (n): over-confidence/self-absorbed

Allusion (n): a reference to something

Stereotype (n): a fixed idea of a type of person/thing

Submissive (adj): obedient/passive (following orders)

Patron (n): a person who gives financial support to something

Benevolent/malevolent (adj): kind/cruel

Malicious (adj): intending to do harm

Elopement (n): run away secretly

Ethereal (adj): heavenly/spiritual

Parody (n): an imitation for comic effect

Grotesque (adj): ugly (often comically)

Key Quotations:

Act 1, Sc 1: Theseus to Hermia - 'But earthlier happy is the rose distilled/Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,/Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.'

Act 2, Sc1: Helena - 'We cannot fight for love, as men may do; we should be wooed, and were not made to woo'

Reading– A Midsummer Night's Dream

Success Criteria for Analysing a text

✓ Make a point and support with a relevant quotation

(what)

✓ Identify the technique

Shakespeare has used (**how**)

✓ Explain why the writer has used particular

words/phrases (**why**)

✓ Use analytical sentence

stems: this implies/this

suggests/this creates a

sense of/this is effective

because...

Dramatic Devices

Prologue – sets up the story and foreshadows events.

Foreshadowing – when an author drops hints about what will happen through language or symbolism.

Dramatic irony – when an audience knows something the characters do not.

Symbolism – when an image represents an idea, e.g. light symbolises happiness, flowers symbolise youth etc.

Double meaning – when a word can be read to mean two things e.g. 'grave' = serious or grave stone.

Personification – when an object is given human qualities

Rhyming Couplets – two lines next to each other that rhyme with each other, often used for dramatic impact.

Sentence Starters:

Shakespeare presents ... as an exploration of a Patriarchal society.

The use of [device] in 'quote' implies/shows/demonstrates...

The word '...' is an effective choice as it highlights/reinforces/emphasises...

Shakespeare may have wanted to show...through his exploration of [theme]

Themes:

Love

Appearance Versus Reality

Order and Disorder

Gender



Key Vocabulary

Armistice (n) – an agreement to stop fighting

Antagonism (n) – active hostility or oppression

Ephemeral (adj) – lasting for a very short time

Futility (n) – pointlessness of a situation

Harrowed (adj) – to be distressed

Incessant (adj) – continuing without pause or interruption

Obscene (adj) – offensive or disgusting by accepted standards of morality and decency

Patriotic (adj) – expressing devotion to one's country

Poignant (adj) – evoking a sense of sadness or regret

Strife (n) – angry or bitter disagreement over fundamental issues

Vulnerability (n) – a state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed either physically or emotionally.

Reading– Conflict Poetry

Success Criteria for Analysing a text

✓ Make a point and support with a relevant quotation

(what)

✓ Identify the technique

Shakespeare has used (how)

✓ Explain why the writer has used particular

words/phrases (why)

✓ Use analytical sentence

stems: this implies/this

suggests/this creates a

sense of/this is effective

because...



Themes:

-The **glory and honour of war vs the reality of war**

-**Vulnerability of humans**

-The **sacrifices** made by men and families

-**Conflict between men and nature**

-The **irrationality of war**

-The **long term effects of war** (PTSD, mental health)

-**'Forgotten heroes'**- those that survive war but live with the experience/consequences of it

Sentence Starters:

The poet/speaker presents ... as an exploration of...

The use of [device] in 'quote' implies/shows/demonstrates...

The word '...' is an effective choice as it highlights/reinforces/emphasises...

The poet may have wanted to show...through their exploration of [theme]

Poetic Devices:

Alliteration - When words placed together start with the same sound.

Metaphor - When you say something is something else but you know it can't be.

Simile - When you compare two things using 'as' or 'like'.

Oxymoron - When two words are placed together with opposite meanings.

Onomatopoeia - Words that sound like what they are.

Emotive language - Language used to create a particular emotion in the reader.

Figurative language - When writers use similes, metaphors or personification to describe something in a non-literal way.

Imagery - When something is described in way that appeals to our senses.

Structure - The way that the poem is arranged/organised.

Sibilance - A repeated 's', 'sh' or 'z' sound.

Semantic field - A group of words in the poem that are all about the same thing/idea.

Caesura - A pause in the middle of the line.

Enjambment - When one line runs into another without a pause.