



1. Context	Description	3. Plays	Description
<b>a) Elizabethan era</b>	In 1558 Queen Elizabeth started her 44-year reign as Queen of England.	<b>a) Comedy</b>	A light-hearted play that usually centres around a love story with a happy-ever-after ending.
<b>b) Jacobean era</b>	In 1603 Scottish king, James VI, became James I King of England.	<b>b) Tragedy</b>	A play involving a central character who has a fatal flaw that usually leads to their downfall.
<b>c) Shakespeare</b>	William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet and actor.	<b>c) History</b>	A play loosely based around real-life historical figures from the past.
<b>d) Patriarchal society</b>	Government or society controlled by men. Women were property of their fathers or husbands and they were expected to have children.	<b>d) Titus Andronicus</b>	A tragedy about a brave Roman general named Titus who faces terrible betrayals and seeks justice for the wrongs done to his family, which sets off a chain of revenge and tragic consequences.
<b>e) The Plague</b>	An illness that struck England in 1592 and killed 10% of the population. It also forced theatres to shut.	<b>e) Romeo and Juliet</b>	A tragedy in which a young couple's love is doomed to failure and ends with their deaths in a misguided attempt to be together forever.
<b>f) Women and the supernatural</b>	In Shakespeare's time people believed in witchcraft. King James I was particularly superstitious about witches and even wrote a book on it.	<b>f) Macbeth</b>	A tragedy in which Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's greed and ambition lead to the ruthless murder of the king, which sets off a spiral of events leading to both their eventual deaths.
2. Form and structure	Description	<b>g) A Midsummer Night's Dream</b>	A comedy involving a love story, wedding plans, the misuse of magic and a case of mistaken identity which eventually leads to a happy ending.
<b>a) Sonnet</b>	One-stanza, 14-line poem, written in iambic pentameter.	<b>h) Richard III</b>	A history play about the ruthless behaviour of one man determined to become the king of England.
<b>b) Play</b>	A piece of writing that is performed.	<b>i) Julius Caesar</b>	A history play involving an assassination plot against Julius Caesar (emperor of Rome).
<b>c) Setting</b>	The place where the story takes place.		
<b>d) Foreshadowing</b>	A hint of what is to come later in the story/play.		
<b>e) Iambic Pentameter</b>	A line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable.		



4. Structural terminology	Definition
a) <b>Speaker</b>	The person from whose point of view the text is written.
b) <b>Headline</b>	The title of an article.
c) <b>Subheading</b>	Headings placed throughout a text to signpost content in the section underneath.
d) <b>Shift in focus</b>	The change of focus in or between paragraphs.
e) <b>Contrast</b>	Two opposing ideas.

5. Topic Words	Definition
a) <b>Argue</b>	When you give reasons and evidence in support of an idea, action or theory, usually with the intention of persuading others to share your view.
b) <b>Persuade</b>	When you attempt to convince others to take action or make a change through reasoning or argument.
c) <b>Non-Fiction</b>	Writing that is informative or factual (e.g. newspaper articles, speeches, editorial opinion pieces, travel writing, memoirs, autobiographies, blogs, etc.).
d) <b>Bias</b>	A preference for <u>or</u> against a person or group, often without giving them an equal chance.
e) <b>Viewpoint</b>	The writer's way of looking at or thinking about something.

6. Punctuation	Symbol	Definition
a) <b>Comma</b>	,	Used to separate items in a list or to separate main and subordinate clauses.
b) <b>Dash</b>	-	Used as parenthesis to emphasise information.
c) <b>Brackets</b>	()	Used as parenthesis to include extra information.

7. Language terminology	Definition	Example
a) <b>Anecdote</b>	A short story about a real incident or person.	"I have a friend who wasn't given a promotion because she was female."
b) <b>Emotive language</b>	Words used to cause an emotional response in the audience.	They were terrified of what might happen to them as they were African American.
c) <b>Imperative verb</b>	Verb that is used to give an order or command.	Clean up after yourself.
d) <b>Rhetorical question</b>	Questions used to make a point. They do not require an answer.	Why shouldn't they feel upset at this?
e) <b>Triple</b>	Where using a trio (3) of words can be more persuasive.	This behaviour is abusive, cruel and illegal.
f) <b>Repetition</b>	Where you repeat the same word or phrase to make an idea clearer.	This is serious, incredibly serious.
g) <b>Modal verbs</b>	Verbs that suggest the likelihood, ability, permission or obligation.	It <u>may</u> rain today but it <u>should</u> be sunny tomorrow.

