

Stanchester Academy
Unit 1 - Year 10 – English 2: Writer’s Perspectives on Power and Conflict in Society

Section 1: Essential terminology.

1	rhetoric	Writing or speech that aims to persuade the audience	11	stage directions	Where a writer specifies how they want a play/part of a play to be performed or staged.	21	social responsibility	The idea that we are all responsible for supporting and helping each other.
2	ethos	Getting the audience to trust in and believe in you	12	symbolism	When a physical thing, person, event, place or weather is used to represent a larger idea.	22	critique	When a writer uses events, characters or a persona to criticise a larger idea.
3	pathos	Appealing to an audience’s emotions	13	explicit	Clearly and directly stated	23	objectification	Degrading someone by viewing them as a physical object.
4	logos	Appealing to an audience’s reason or logic	14	implicit	Suggested, rather than clearly or directly stated.	24	oppression	Prolonged cruel, unjust or controlling treatment.
5	literary conflict	A key narrative device which uses a struggle between two opposing forces.	15	inference	An implicit idea or understanding based on explicit information.	25	commoditised	Treating someone or something as an object to be used.
6	character vs character	Struggle/conflict between two or more characters	16	summarise	Condense into a shorter amount of information.	26	patriarchy	A social system in which men hold most of the power.
7	character vs self	Struggle/conflict between a character and their own thoughts.	17	Socialism	A way to organize a society, the goal of which is to spread wealth more evenly and to treat all people fairly.	27	critical lens: gender theory	A way of reading literature which explores a society’s ideas and definitions of ‘masculinity’ and ‘femininity’.
8	character vs society	Struggle/conflict between a character and the society they live in.	18	Capitalism	A system in which individuals own and control property, but in a way that should also serve the best interests of society.	28	transformation	A complete and radical change.
9	context	Outside influences on a text, such as the time it was written in.	19	archetype	A typical example of a type of person or thing.	29	juxtapose	Placing two very different concepts close together for a contrasting effect.
10	staging	The method of presenting a play on stage.	20	dramatic irony	when an audience know more than the characters on stage.	30	foreshadowing	Hints or clues at a future event in a text.