

English - Key Stage 3

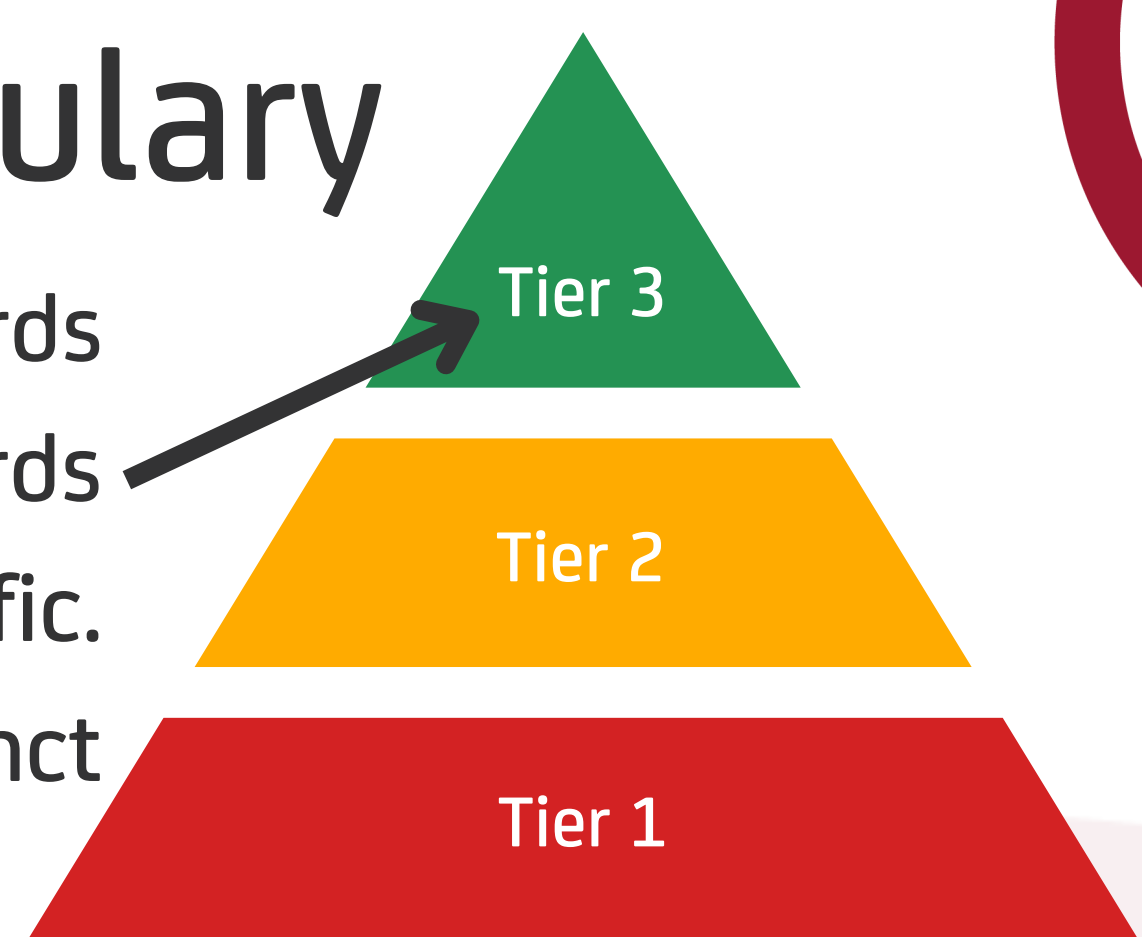


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Enriching Lives, Inspiring Ambitions

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Tier 3 vocabulary words are low-frequency words that are content specific. These words have distinct meaning and purposes



Adjective

A word that describes a noun. e.g. it was a confusing situation.

Adverb

A word that tells you how a verb is done. e.g. the cat growled ferociously.

Alliteration

Two or more words beginning with the same letter.
e.g. a ball bounced on the beach.

Antagonist

A character that stands in opposition to the protagonist. e.g. Voldemort to Harry Potter.

Characterisation

The slowly built up description of a character in a story.

Clause

A part of a sentence.
e.g. Main clause + Subordinate clause

Connotation

Associated meanings of a word.

Flashback

The depiction of a past event within a story.

Foreboding

A sense that something bad will happen.

Foreshadowing

A clue from the author warning the reader that something bad is going to happen.

Genre

The specific category that a text fits into. e.g. romance, gothic, tragedy.

Hyperbole

Exaggerated statement that is not meant to be taken literally.
e.g. your bag weighs a ton!

Imagery

Visually descriptive language that paints a picture for the reader.

Imperative verb

Verbs which give commands.
e.g. Close the door.
Associated meanings of a word.

Juxtaposition

Two or more ideas placed side by side to develop contrasts. e.g. good and evil

Metaphor

Comparing one thing with another by saying it is that thing.

Modal verb

Expresses how likely an event is to happen. e.g. She might visit.

Noun

A person, place, idea or thing.
e.g. table, love, Southampton.

Onomatopoeia

A word associated with a sound.
e.g. snap, splash.

Personification

The giving of human characteristics to an inhuman object.

Pronoun

Replaces a noun in a sentence.
e.g. he, she, it, her, they.

Protagonist

The main character of a story. e.g. Harry Potter.

Repetition

A repeated word or phrase.

Rhyme

Where two or more words have the same sound ending.

Simile

Comparing one thing with another by saying it is like that thing.

Stanza

A group of lines within a poem.

Syllable

A unit of pronunciation within a word.
e.g. Joy-ful = 2 syllables.

Symbolism

The use of a symbol or an image to represent an idea.
e.g. a dove is a symbol of peace.

Theme

The subject of a piece of writing or an idea that dominates a text.

Verb

An action word to show what someone or something is doing. e.g. he chuckled at her stupidity.

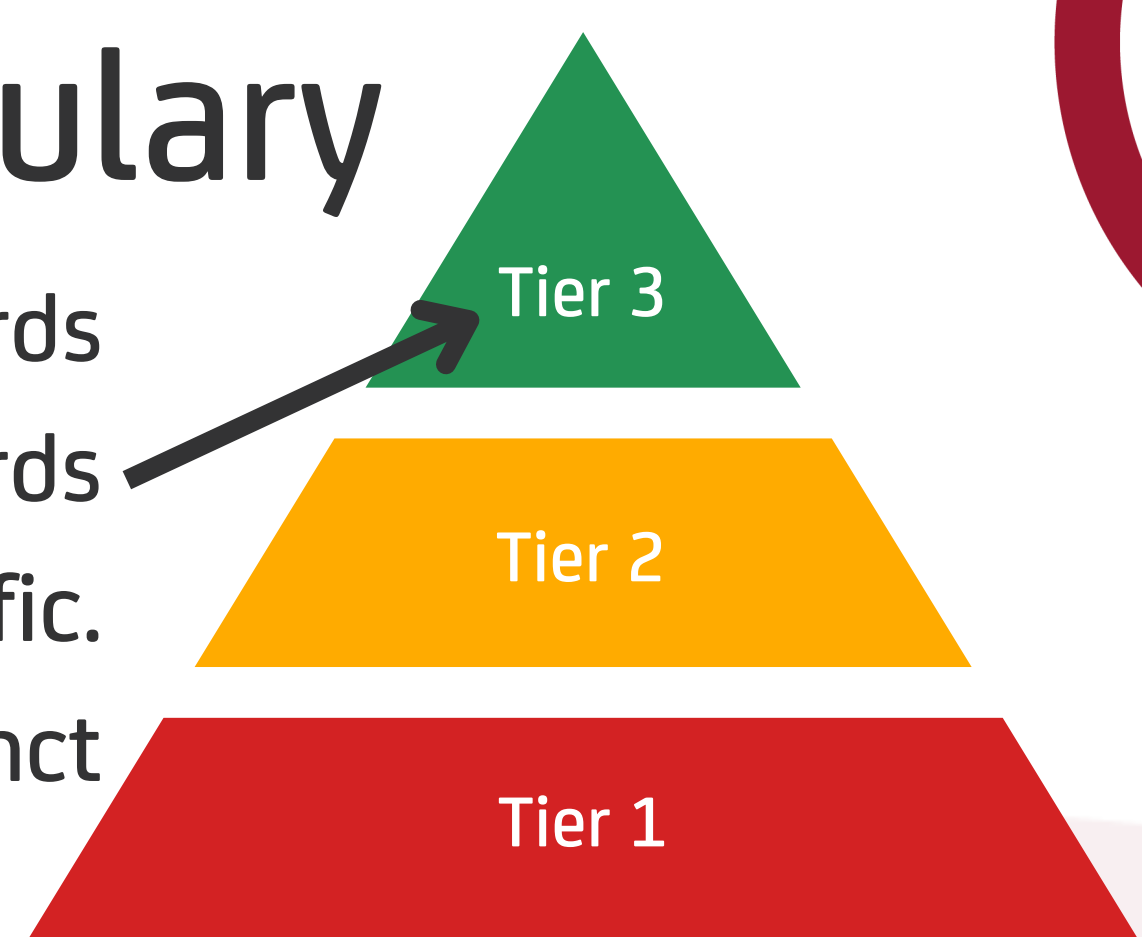


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English - Key Stage 4

Tier 3 Vocabulary

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Allegory

A text where the characters and events represent particular ideas that relate to morals, religion, or politics.

Allusion

Where a text indirectly refers to a person, place or event through a passing comment.

Anaphora

The repetition of a word or phrase at the start of two or more clauses.

Antithesis

The contrast of two ideas within parallel grammatical structures.

Assonance

Two or more words repeating the same vowel sound.
e.g. do you like blue?

Authorial intrusion

Where the author pauses to speak directly to the reader.

Blank verse

Un-rhyming verse, usually written in iambic pentameter.

Caesura

A punctuated pause in the middle of a line of poetry.

Dramatic Irony

A situation where the audience knows something the character doesn't.

Enjambment

A line of poetry continuing onto the next line without stopping.

End stop

A punctuated pause at the end of a line of poetry.

Epiphora

The repetition of a word or phrase at the end of two or more clauses.

Free verse

Un-rhymed lines in poetry that have no set meter.

Fricative

A consonant sound caused by breathing out through a narrow opening. e.g. f, th, v, z

Iambic pentameter

An unrhymed line with 5 feet containing stressed and unstressed syllables.



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Idiom

Figurative expression where meaning is unclear, but can be understood by those who use it. e.g. it's raining cats and dogs.

Intensifiers

Words that add emotion to a word. e.g. I am really excited.

Irony

An event that is contrary to what one expects and is often amusing as a result.

Mood

The atmosphere or feeling evoked within a text.

Motif

A recurring object or idea in a text.

Oxymoron

Where two contrasting terms appear together and contradict each other. e.g. the silence was deafening.

Pathetic fallacy

The use of weather to dictate the mood.

Pathos

The evoking of pity, sadness or sorrow.

Patriarchy

Male dominated society.

Plosive

A harsh sounding consonant caused by stopping airflow with lips. e.g. t, k, p, b, d, g.

Register

The degree of formality obtained by vocabulary and syntax choices.

Rhythm

The pattern of stressed and unstressed beats in poetry.

Satire

Using humour, irony or exaggeration to criticise people's stupidity and vices.

Semantic field

A set of words related in meaning.
e.g. pain, lethal and knife= semantic field of danger.

Sibilance

The repetition of an 's' sound within two or more words.
e.g. the snake hissed.

Synecdoche

A figure of speech where a small part is used to represent a whole idea.



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