

Year Eleven

Language Paper Two

Preposition

The words which are used to connect the different nouns, pronouns, and phrases in a sentence. It functions to introduce or precede the word or phrase to be connected, called the object of the preposition.

Pre-modified adjective

A modifier that precedes the head of a noun phrase or word that determines the meaning of a phrase.

Post-modified adjective

A modifiers which come after the words they modify.

Infinitive

The basic form of a verb, without an inflection binding it to a particular subject or tense

Interrogative

A word used in questions, such as how or what.

Imperative

Giving an authoritative command; peremptory.

Advanced Onomatopoeia

When a word's pronunciation imitates its sound; focussing on plosive and fricatives.

Semantic Field

A lexical set of semantically related items, for example verbs of perception.

Plural/Collective noun

The form of a word that refers to more than one person or thing.

Inference

A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

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Macbeth

Role Reversal

A situation in which someone adopts a role the reverse of that which they normally assume in relation to someone else, who typically assumes their role in exchange.

Unstinting

Given or giving without restraint; unsparring

Archetype

A very typical example of a certain person or thing.

Fate vs Freewill

Fate is that we all receive messages from the divine; free will is our choice on what we will do with that message.

Hubristic

Excessively proud or self-confident.

Desensitised

To make someone less likely to feel shock or distress at scenes of cruelty or suffering.

Stoic

Filled with or showing great emotion.

Impassioned

A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.

Defeminise

To deprive of feminine characteristics.

Regicide

The action of killing a king.