

Year 10 Autumn: Macbeth

catastrophe (noun)	A catastrophe is an unexpected event that causes great suffering or damage.	foreshadow (verb)	If something foreshadows an event or situation, it suggests that it will happen.
hamartia (noun)	Hamaria is the flaw in character which leads to the downfall of the protagonist in a tragedy.	foil (noun)	A foil is a person or thing that gives contrast to another
destabilise (verb)	To destabilise something such as a country or government means to create a situation which reduces its power or influence.	metaphorical (adjective)	You use the word metaphorical to indicate that you are not using words with their ordinary meaning, but are describing something by means of an image or symbol.
archetype (noun)	An archetype is something that is considered to be a perfect or typical example of a particular kind of person or thing, because it has all their most important characteristics.	manifestation (noun)	A manifestation of something is one of the different ways in which it can appear.
catharsis (noun)	(In Aristotelian literary criticism) the purging or purification of the emotions through the evocation of pity and fear, as in tragedy.	subconscious (noun)	Your subconscious is the part of your mind that can influence you or affect your behaviour even though you are not aware of it.
chaos (noun)	Chaos is a state of complete disorder and confusion.	irreparable (noun)	Irreparable damage or harm is so bad that it cannot be repaired or put right.
paucity (noun)	If you say that there is a paucity of something, you mean that there is not enough of it.	damnation (noun)	If someone suffers damnation , they have to stay in hell for ever after they have died because of their sins.
supernatural (adjective)	Supernatural creatures, forces, and events are believed by some people to exist or happen, although they are impossible according to scientific laws.	interior (noun)	The interior of something is the inside part of it.
immoral (adjective)	If you describe someone or their behaviour as immoral , you believe that their behaviour is morally wrong.	exterior (noun)	The exterior of something is its outside surface.
turmoil (noun)	Turmoil is a state of confusion, disorder, uncertainty, or great anxiety.	loyalty (noun)	Loyalty is the quality of staying firm in your friendship or support for someone or something.
tumultuous (adjective)	A tumultuous event or period of time involves many uncertain and confusing events or feelings.		
treachery (noun)	Treachery is behaviour or an action in which someone betrays their country or betrays a person who trusts them.	betray (verb)	If you betray someone who loves or trusts you, your actions hurt and disappoint them.
treacherous (adjective)	Someone who betrays a trust is treacherous .	betrayal (noun)	Betrayal is the act of betraying someone.
malevolent (adjective)	Something malevolent is evil.	consequence (noun)	The consequences of something are the results or effects of it.
corrupt (verb)	If someone is corrupted by something, it causes them to become dishonest and unjust and unable to be trusted because they are ruined.	symbolic (adjective)	If you describe an event, action, or procedure as symbolic , you mean that it represents an important change.
tangible (adjective)	If something is tangible , it is clear enough or definite enough to be easily seen, felt, or noticed.	internalise (verb)	If you internalise something such as a belief or a set of values, you make it become part of your attitude or way of thinking.
intangible (adjective)	Something that is intangible is abstract or is hard to define or measure.	dissociate (adjective)	If you dissociate yourself from something or someone, you say or show that you are not connected with them, usually in order to avoid trouble or blame.

Year 10 Spring: A Christmas Carol

Malthusian (adjective)	If you describe someone as Malthusian , you mean they support the views of Thomas Malthus.	Blinkered (adjective)	A blinkered view, attitude, or approach is narrow and does not take into account other people's opinions. <i>Verb - blinker</i>
Futile (adjective)	If something is futile , it is pointless	Epiphany (noun)	An epiphany is a moment of sudden insight or understanding. <i>Noun – epiphanic</i>
Inevitable (adjective)	If something is inevitable , it is definitely going to happen	Inherent (adjective)	The inherent qualities of something are the necessary and natural parts of it. <i>Adverb – inherently</i>
Destitute (adjective)	Someone who is destitute has no money or possessions. <i>Noun – destitution</i>	Benevolent (adjective)	If you describe a person as benevolent , you mean that they are kind and fair. <i>Adverb – benevolently</i>
Pauper (noun)	A pauper is a very poor person.	Malevolent (adjective)	A malevolent person deliberately tries to cause harm or evil. <i>Adverb – malevolently</i>
Misanthropic (adjective)	If you describe a person or their feelings as misanthropic , you mean that they do not like other people. <i>Noun – misanthropy</i>	Antithetical to (adjective)	Something that is antithetical to something else is the opposite of it. <i>Noun – antithesis</i>
Philanthropic (adjective)	A philanthropic person or organization freely gives money or other help to people who need it. <i>Noun – philanthropy</i>	Analogous to (adjective)	If one thing is analogous to another, the two things are similar in some way.
Avarice (noun)	Avarice is extremely strong desire for money and possessions: greed. <i>Adjective – avaricious</i>	Humility (noun)	Someone who has humility is not proud and doesn't believe they are better than others; they are humble.
Altruism (noun)	Altruism is unselfish concern for other people's happiness and welfare: generosity. <i>Adjective – altruistic</i>	Jovial (adjective)	If you describe a person as jovial , you mean that they are happy and behave in a cheerful way.
Callous (adjective)	A callous person or action is very cruel and shows no concern for other people or their feelings; they are cold-hearted. <i>Noun – callousness</i> <i>Adverb – callously</i>	Emit (verb)	If something emits a substance, it produces it and sends it out. <i>Noun – emission</i>
Hierarchy (noun)	A hierarchy is a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance. <i>Adjective – hierarchical</i>	Animalistic (adjective)	If you describe a person or their behaviour as animalistic , you mean that they do not try to hide or control their basic feelings and physical needs; they behave like an animal.
Insulate (verb)	If a person or group is insulated from the rest of society or from outside influences, they are protected from them. <i>Noun – insulation</i>	Dehumanise (verb)	If you say that something dehumanises people, you mean it takes away from them human qualities.
Dogmatic (adjective)	If you say that someone is dogmatic , you are critical of them because they are convinced that they are right, and refuse to consider that other opinions might also be justified: they are stubborn. <i>Noun – dogmatism</i>	Margin (noun)	1. The margin of a place or area is the extreme edge of it. 2. To be on the margins of a society, group, or activity means to be among the least important parts of it.
Malleable (adjective)	If you say that someone is malleable , you mean that they are easily influenced or controlled by other people. <i>Noun - malleability</i>	Marginalise (verb)	To marginalise a group of people means to push them to the edges of society; to make them feel isolated and unimportant.
Punitive (adjective)	Punitive actions are intended to punish people.	Expose (verb)	To expose something that is usually hidden means to uncover it so that it can be seen. <i>Noun – exposure</i>

Year 10 Summer: An Inspector Calls

hubris (noun)	If you accuse someone of hubris , you are accusing them of arrogant pride.	Omnipotent (adjective)	If someone is omnipotent , they are all-powerful (<i>noun = omnipotence</i>)
Hubristic (adjective)	Someone who is hubristic has excessive pride; they are arrogant (<i>noun = hubris + adverb = hubristically</i>)	Infantile (adjective)	If someone is infantile , they are childish
Promote (verb)	To promote something is to encourage it to happen or spread	Infantilise (verb)	If you infantilise someone, you treat them like a child
Denounce (verb)	If you denounce an idea or person, you criticise them strongly	Futile (adjective)	Something futile is pointless
Progression (noun)	Progression is moving forward (<i>progress = verb</i>)	Inevitable (adjective)	Something inevitable is definitely going to happen
Regression (noun)	Regression is moving backwards (<i>regress = verb</i>)	Patriarchal (adjective)	A patriarchal society is one where men are in charge and hold power
Police (verb)	To police someone or something is to regulate and control it	Blinkered (adjective)	A blinkered view, attitude, or approach is narrow and does not take into account other people's opinions.
Conform (verb)	To conform to rules / ideas is to follow them (<i>noun = conformity</i>)	Misanthropic (adjective)	Someone misanthropic hates other people (<i>noun = misanthropy</i>)
Transgress (verb)	To transgress rules / ideas is to go against them (<i>also - subvert</i>) (<i>noun = transgression adjective = transgressive</i>)	volatile (adjective)	A situation that is volatile is likely to change suddenly and unexpectedly.
Trivialise (verb)	If you trivialise something, you make it seem smaller or less important than it is	Preserve (verb)	If you preserve something, you keep it as it is. <i>Also: maintain / conserve</i> <i>Noun = preservation</i>
Normalise (verb)	If you normalise something, you make it seem normal and usual	Empathy (noun)	If you show empathy , you show you share someone's feelings as if they were your own
Glamourise (verb)	If you glamourise something, you make it seem glamorous, impressive and desirable	Omniscient (adjective)	If someone is omniscient , they are all knowing (<i>noun = omniscience</i>)