



GET  
EXAM  
READY ✓

**WOW!**

**P O E T R Y**

# AMBIGUITY

Where language is used in writing to make the meaning unclear.

# ALLUSION

A reference to another event, person, place or work of literature.

# ASSONANCE

The repetition of similar vowel sounds.

# ATMOSPHERE

The main mood created by a piece of writing.

# PATHOS

When the reader feels sadness or pity when reading a text.

# CONNOTATION

An implication or suggestion made by a word, phrase or image.

# EMPATHY

When we have an understanding of a character or writer.

# ENJAMBEMENT

A line of poetry that flows onto the next line without a pause.

# **METAPHOR**

**A comparison – where one thing is stated as being another thing.**

# **HYPERBOLE**

**Exaggeration used for dramatic effect.**

# **POINT OF VIEW**

**The perspective from where ideas, stories, events are told from.**

# **PROTAGONIST**

**The main character or speaker in a piece of writing.**

# PUN

A play on words that have similar sounds but different meanings.

# RHYME

Corresponding sounds in words.

# **RYHME SCHEME**

The pattern of rhyme in a poem.

# **RHYTHM**

The 'movement' or beat within a poem.

# **SATIRE**

**Highlighting human failings or foolishness by joking about them.**

# **FIGURATIVE**

**Language that is symbolic and not meant to be taken literally.**

# SONNET

Fourteen line poem – usually with 10 syllables in each line.

# STANZA

The blocks into which a poem is divided.

# STRUCTURE

The way a piece of writing has been put together.

# STYLE

The way a writer uses their language to express ideas.

# SYMBOL

Using an image or thing to represent an idea.

# SYNTAX

The way sentences are structured.

# THEME

The central idea or ideas that a writer explores in a text.

# AUDIENCE

The people reading the text.

# ANTITHESIS

A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone / something else.

# ANASTROPHE

Changing the work order.

# CLIMAX

The high point in a piece of writing.

# DRAMATIC IRONY

When the audience know something  
the characters don't.

# SYNECDOCHE

When a part is made to represent the whole (or vice versa).

# PATHOS

When impact is felt by the audience.

# VOICE

The speaker of the poem / story –  
the poet's or author's own voice.

# BATHOS

When impact isn't felt by the  
audience.

# **PATHETIC FALLACY**

**Where the weather represents the mood of the characters.**

# **SEMANTIC FIELD**

**A group of words that come from the same specific subject.**

# IMAGERY

The use of words to create a picture or image in our minds.

# IRONY

Saying one thing when meaning another.