

Words

1. **Gustatory** – Taste (sense).
2. **Olfactory** – Smell (sense)
3. **Auditory** – Hearing (sense)
4. **Tactile** – Touch (sense)
5. **Visual** – Sight (sense)
6. **Imagery** – The use of words to create a picture or 'image' in the mind of the reader.
7. **Idyll** – A story, often written in verse, usually concerning innocent and rustic characters in rural, idealized surroundings.
8. **Idiom** – A phrase that cannot be translated literally.
9. **Iamb** – The most common metric foot in English poetry.
10. **Hyperbole** – Deliberate and extravagant exaggeration.
11. **Genre** – A particular type of writing.
12. **Free verse** – A verse written without any fixed structure.
13. **Foot** – A group of syllables forming a unit of verse.
14. **Figurative Language** – Language that is symbolic or metaphorical and not meant to be taken literally.
15. **Farce** – A play that aims to entertain the audience through absurd and ridiculous characters and actions.
16. **Fable** – A short story that presents a clear, moral lesson.
17. **Exemplum** – A story that contains or illustrates a moral point put forward as an 'example'.
18. **Euphony** – Use of pleasant or melodious sounds.
19. **Euphemism** – Expressing the unpleasant or unsavory in a less blunt and more pleasant way.
20. **Epic** – A long narrative poem, written in an elevated style, and usually dealing with a heroic theme or story.
21. **Enjambement** – A line of verse that flows onto the next line without a pause.
22. **Allusion** – A reference to another event, person, place, or work of literature.
23. **Ambivalence** – This indicates more than one possible attitude is being displayed by the writer towards a character, theme or idea.
24. **Allegory** – A story or narrative that has a deeper meaning.
25. **Antagonist** – The 'bad guy'.
26. **Apostrophe** – An interruption in a poem or narrative so that the speaker can address a dead or absent person.
27. **Antithesis** – Contrasting ideas or words that are balanced against each other.
28. **Caricature** – A character often described through the exaggeration of a small number of features he / she possesses.
29. **Caesura** – A conscious break in a line of poetry.
30. **Blank Verse** – Unrhymed poetry that adheres to a strict pattern.
31. **Comedy** – Originally a play that ended happily.
32. **Connotation** – An implication or association attached to a word or phrase.
33. **Diction** – Another word for 'vocabulary' or 'language'.
34. **Didactic** – Work that is intended to preach or teach.
35. **Dramatic Monologue** – A poem or prose piece in which a character addresses an audience.