

Spelling list: GCSE English Literature: Form and Structure 2

Key words for GCSE English Literature.

subplot	A subplot is a secondary plot within a narrative.
direct	Direct address is when the writer or actor directly communicates with the reader or audience.
address	Direct address is when the writer or actor directly communicates with the reader or audience.
flashback	A flashback is a scene set in the past.
flashforward	A flashforward is a scene set in the future.
parallel	Parallel plots are stories that run in parallel within a narrative.
plots	Parallel plots are stories that run in parallel within a narrative.
stream	Stream of consciousness is a narrative method depicting the flow of thoughts.
consciousness	Stream of consciousness is a narrative method depicting the flow of thoughts.
tension	Tension is the growing sense of expectation and suspense in a play.
omniscient	An omniscient narrator knows everything that is going on in a story including what all the characters are thinking.
parody	A parody is a humorous imitation of a person or situation.
linear	A linear narrative occurs in chronological order.
narrative	A linear narrative occurs in chronological order.
dual	A dual narrative is a story told from two perspectives.

cyclical	Cyclical narratives end at the same place they began.
antimetabole	Antimetabole is when a figure of speech is repeated in reverse.
anaphora	Anaphora is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of each clause.
parallelism	Parallelism is the use of repeating words and forms for effect.
motif	A motif is a recurring symbol within a novel.