

## Spelling list: GCSE English Literature: Form and Structure 2

Key words for GCSE English Literature.

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

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