



Year 8 English Key Vocabulary List: Oliver Twist Term 1

Word	Meaning and example	Linked words	My example
benefit,	to do good; a good thing <i>Being kind benefits everybody</i>	Beneficial Beneficiary Benificent	
authority,	Being in charge; having leadership <i>Dad has the authority to make decisions about his children</i>	Authorise Author	
legislate,	Make rules about <i>It was hard to legislate for Brexit</i>	Legal Legislation	
significant,	Important; key <i>The most significant moment in my education was when I learnt to read</i>	Significantly	
reside,	Live <i>My nan resides by the seaside</i>	Resident Residential	
consequence	The result of something <i>As a consequence of her hard work, she got into Oxford University</i>		
principle,	The moral law or belief behind something <i>Doctors live by the principle of respecting every life</i>	Don't confuse with principal, meaning the first or most important	
compensate,	Make up for, sometimes with money <i>I had to compensate my brother when I smashed his phone</i>	Compensation	
outcome,	The result <i>The outcome of the football match was a win for St Anne's.</i>		
welfare,	Health and happiness <i>Parents are concerned about their children's welfare</i>	Welfare visit Welfare state	
domestic,	Private, inside the home	Domesticity domesticated	

	<p>Women in the Victorian era played a domestic role and were expected to stay indoors.</p>		
sufficient,	<p>Enough</p> <p><i>There was sufficient meat and insufficient gravy on my roast dinner.</i></p>	Insufficient (opp)	
motive,	<p>Reason</p> <p><i>Her motive for donating to Manchester Dogs' Home was her love of animals</i></p>	<p>Motivation</p> <p>Motiveless</p>	
adequate,	<p>Enough; equal to what is needed</p> <p><i>There are adequate numbers of hospital beds in the UK</i></p>	<p>Inadequate</p> <p>Equate</p>	
antagonist,	<p>The villain of a story</p> <p><i>Bill Sikes is the antagonist</i></p>	protagonist	
innocence,	<p>Being pure and not having much experience</p> <p><i>Childhood innocence is clear when children are playing happily together.</i></p>	innocent	
Bildungsroman,	<p>A type of novel which focuses on the main character's journey through life as they grow and develop</p> <p><i>Oliver Twist is a Bildungsroman</i></p>		
social critique,	<p>A type of text which criticises (says what is wrong with) society</p> <p><i>Dickens writes social critique novels</i></p>	<p>Criticise</p> <p>Social</p> <p>societal</p>	
pathetic fallacy	<p>When the writer uses the weather to reflect the mood or atmosphere.</p> <p><i>He used pathetic fallacy when the storm hovered over the angry man</i></p>	pathos	
archetype,	<p>A character who has certain qualities which are common across texts.</p> <p><i>The saviour or hero is a character archetype</i></p>	<p>Archetypal</p> <p>stereotype</p>	
denouement,	<p>The end of a story when the writer answers the questions</p>		

	<p>which have been explored in the novel.</p> <p><i>At the denouement, justice is served to the antagonists.</i></p>		
Dickensian,	<p>Qualities of writing which are typical of Dickens e.g. dark humour, authorial intrusion, lengthy descriptions, the darker side of Victorian London</p> <p><i>He writes in a very Dickensian way about poverty.</i></p>		
brutality,	<p>Violence or harshness</p> <p><i>The brutality of the fight was horrible to see.</i></p>	Brutal	
dichotomy	<p>Opposing sides of an argument</p> <p><i>There is a dichotomy between good and evil</i></p>		