

# Year 7

## HT1 – Greek Myths – Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Word in Context
protagonist	A protagonist in a play, novel, or real event is one of the main people in it.	Odysseus is the <b>protagonist</b> of <i>The Odyssey</i> .
antagonist	Your antagonist is your opponent or enemy.	The Minotaur becomes the <b>antagonist</b> that Theseus must defeat.
heroic	Someone who is heroic is brave and admired for their courage.	Perseus is remembered for his <b>heroic</b> defeat of Medusa.
villainous	If someone is villainous, they behave in a very wicked or cruel way.	King Minos is sometimes shown as a <b>villainous</b> ruler.
deceitful	Someone who is deceitful lies and is two-faced.	Hades was deceitful when he tricked Persephone into eating the pomegranate seeds.
hubristic	Someone who is hubristic is too proud and believes they are more important than they are.	Icarus was <b>hubristic</b> to believe that he could ignore his father's warnings.
callous	Someone who is callous does not care about other people's feelings or suffering.	King Acrisius was <b>callous</b> when he locked Danae and her baby in a wooden chest.
tyrannical	A tyrannical person uses power in a cruel and unfair way.	King Minos ruled Crete in a <b>tyrannical</b> manner.
misogyny	Misogyny is a strong dislike or hatred of women.	Some Greek myths show <b>misogyny</b> , such as blaming Pandora for all the troubles of mankind.
vengeance	Vengeance is the act of killing, injuring, or harming someone because they have harmed you.	Medea takes <b>vengeance</b> on Jason for breaking his promise to her.
wither	If something withers, it dries up, becomes weaker, or dies.	When Demeter grieved for Persephone, crops began to <b>wither</b> across Greece.
vain	Someone who is vain is too proud of their appearance or abilities.	Narcissus was so <b>vain</b> he fell in love with his own reflection.
moral	A moral person behaves in a way that is believed by most people to be good and right.	Theseus believed it was <b>moral</b> to stop the Minotaur from killing innocent young people.

immoral	If you describe someone or their behaviour as immoral, you believe their behaviour is wrong or bad.	King Midas' greed was seen as <b>immoral</b> by the gods.
stable	If something is stable, it is not likely to change or come to an end suddenly.	Despite their troubles, Penelope remained a <b>stable</b> support for Odysseus.
unstable	You can describe something as unstable if it is likely to change suddenly, especially if this creates difficulty or danger.	Icarus had <b>unstable</b> wings that melted when he flew too close to the sun.
captive	A captive is someone who is kept imprisoned or trapped.	Daedalus and Icarus were <b>captives</b> on the island of Crete.
courageous	Someone courageous is brave and not afraid of danger.	Perseus was <b>courageous</b> when he faced Medusa.
naïve	If you describe someone as naïve, you think they lack experience and expect things to be easy or people to be kind.	Icarus was <b>naïve</b> to believe that flying high would not be risky.
arrogant	Someone who is arrogant is too proud and behaves as if they are more important or clever than others.	Prometheus was <b>arrogant</b> when he insulted Zeus and caused a quarrel.
imprisoned	Someone who is imprisoned is kept somewhere and not allowed to leave.	Daedalus was <b>imprisoned</b> by King Minos after building the Labyrinth.
liberated	If someone is liberated, they are set free from a place or situation.	When Perseus killed Medusa, Andromeda was <b>liberated</b> from her chains.
sexist	If someone is sexist, they treat men and women unfairly, usually giving men more power or respect.	Many Greek myths have <b>sexist</b> beliefs, with women having less control over their lives than men.
solitary	Someone who is solitary is alone and prefers to be alone.	The Cyclops Polyphemus lived a <b>solitary</b> life in his cave.
foolish	Someone who is foolish behaves in a silly or unwise way.	Prometheus was <b>foolish</b> when he tried to trick Zeus.
cunning	Someone who is cunning is clever at deceiving people and getting what they want.	Odysseus was <b>cunning</b> when he planned the escape from the Cyclops by hiding under the sheep.
lure	If you lure someone, you tempt them to go somewhere or do something, especially by offering something they want.	Sirens tried to <b>lure</b> sailors to their deaths with their singing.

barbaric	If you describe someone's behaviour as barbaric, you strongly disapprove of it because it is extremely cruel or uncivilised.	The sacrifice of youths to the Minotaur was seen as <b>barbaric</b> by the Athenians.
faithful	If someone is faithful, they remain loyal and do not change their support.	Penelope stayed <b>faithful</b> to Odysseus for twenty years while he was away.
steadfast	Someone who is steadfast does not change their mind and stays firm and loyal.	Athena was <b>steadfast</b> in supporting Odysseus on his long journey home.

## HT2 – Shakespeare’s Heroes & Villains – Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Word in Context
Playwright	A playwright is a person who writes plays.	Shakespeare is the most famous playwright in English history.
Era	An era is a period of time in history.	Shakespeare lived and wrote in the Elizabethan <b>era</b> .
Protagonist	The protagonist is the main character in a story.	Hamlet is the <b>protagonist</b> of the play <i>Hamlet</i> .
Antagonist	The antagonist is the character who works against the hero.	Claudius is the <b>antagonist</b> who plots against Hamlet.
Order	Order is a situation where everything is controlled and organised.	Hamlet wants to restore <b>order</b> after his father’s death.
Chaos	Chaos is a situation where everything is confused and out of control.	Denmark falls into <b>chaos</b> when King Hamlet dies.
Turmoil	Turmoil is great confusion or worry.	Hamlet’s mind is in <b>turmoil</b> after seeing the ghost.
Solace	Solace is comfort when you are sad or upset.	Hamlet finds little <b>solace</b> in talking to anyone except Horatio.
Moral	Something moral is right and good.	Hamlet believes he has a <b>moral</b> duty to punish his father’s killer.
Immoral	Something immoral is wrong and not acceptable.	The antagonist’s plan to murder is deeply <b>immoral</b> .
Contempt	Contempt is a strong feeling that someone or something is not good enough.	Polonios shows <b>contempt</b> for Ophelia and mocks her.

Respect	Respect is a feeling of admiration for someone.	The people of Denmark show <b>respect</b> for King Hamlet's memory.
Volatile	Someone who is volatile can suddenly change in mood or behaviour.	Hamlet can appear <b>volatile</b> , calm one moment and angry the next.
Stable	Someone or something stable is steady and dependable.	Horatio is a <b>stable</b> friend who supports Hamlet throughout his grief.
Condemned	If someone is condemned, they are punished or spoken of as guilty.	Claudius is <b>condemned</b> by the ghost for murdering the king.
Consumed	If someone is consumed by something, it takes over all their thoughts.	Hamlet becomes <b>consumed</b> by the need for revenge.
Refuge	Refuge is a safe place where someone is protected.	Hamlet seeks <b>refuge</b> by pretending to be mad.
Peril	Peril means danger.	Hamlet's plan puts him and others in great <b>peril</b> .
Deceitful	Someone deceitful lies or tricks others.	Claudius is <b>deceitful</b> when he hides the truth about the murder.
Hubristic	Someone hubristic is too proud or confident.	Hamlet's <b>hubristic</b> confidence leads him to make risky decisions.
Provoke	To provoke means to cause someone to become angry or react.	Hamlet's insults <b>provoke</b> Laertes into a deadly duel.
Allay	To allay means to reduce fear or worry.	Claudius tries to <b>allay</b> concern in the court after the old king's death.
Callous	Someone callous does not care about other people's feelings.	Claudius' <b>callous</b> actions show no grief for his own brother.
Compassionate	Someone compassionate shows kindness and care for others.	Horatio is <b>compassionate</b> and stays loyal to Hamlet until the end.
Vengeance	Vengeance is the act of harming someone in return for what they did.	Hamlet seeks <b>vengeance</b> for the murder of his father.
Heroic	Someone heroic is brave and admired.	Hamlet hopes his actions will be seen as <b>heroic</b> and justified.
Vulnerable	Someone vulnerable is weak and easily harmed.	Ophelia is emotionally <b>vulnerable</b> .
Civilised	Someone civilised behaves politely and with respect.	Hamlet feels the court should behave in a <b>civilised</b> and honourable way.

## HT3 – Fairy Tales

Word	Definition	Example
<b>Archetype</b> (Noun)	A very typical example of a certain person or thing.	The hero in the movie is an archetype of bravery and selflessness.
<b>Benevolent</b> (Adjective)	Well-meaning and kindly.	The benevolent fairy godmother used her magic to help the princess.
<b>Charm</b> (Noun)	The power or quality of delighting, attracting, or fascinating others.  Control or achieve by, or as if by, magic.	The princess used a magical charm to break the spell.
<b>Cliché</b> (Noun)	A phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought.	The story's plot was predictable and filled with tired clichés.
<b>Climax</b> (Noun)	The most intense, exciting, or important point of something.	The climax of the story came when the hero finally faced the dragon.
<b>Conflict</b> (Noun)	A serious disagreement or argument.	The conflict in the fairy tale began when the evil queen took the princess captive.
<b>Corrupt</b> (Adjective)	Having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain.	The corrupt king in the fairy tale misused his power for personal gain.
<b>Cruel</b> (Adjective)	Wilfully causing pain or suffering to others, or feeling no concern about it.	The cruel witch trapped the princess in a tower for many years.
<b>Curse</b> (Noun)	A solemn utterance intended to invoke a supernatural power to <a href="#">inflict</a> harm or punishment on someone or something.	The wicked witch cast a curse on the young prince, turning him into a beast.
<b>Deceit</b> (Noun)	The action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.	The villain used deceit to trick the hero into making a dangerous choice.
<b>Enchanted</b> (Adjective)	Placed under a spell; bewitched.	The enchanted forest was full of mysterious creatures and hidden secrets.
<b>Exploit</b> (Verb)	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.	The villain sought to exploit the hero's weaknesses to gain power.
<b>Folklore</b> (Noun)	The traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth.	The old town is rich in folklore about ghosts and hidden treasures.
<b>Heroism</b> (Noun)	Heroic conduct especially as exhibited in fulfilling a high purpose or attaining a noble end.  The qualities of a hero.	The knight's heroism saved the kingdom from the dragon's wrath.

<b>Immoral (Adjective)</b>	If you describe someone or their behaviour as <i>immoral</i> , you believe that their behaviour is wrong or bad.	The immoral giant stole from the villagers without remorse.
<b>Impoverished (Adjective)</b>	Being very poor.	The village was impoverished and had very little money.
<b>Innocence (Noun)</b>	If someone is <b><i>innocent</i></b> , they did not commit a crime which they have been accused of.  If someone is <b><i>innocent</i></b> , they have no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life.	The princess's innocence was what made her so beloved by the people.
<b>Malevolent (Adjective)</b>	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others.	The malevolent sorceress cast a dark spell that trapped the princess in eternal sleep.
<b>Moral (Adjective)</b>	Moral means knowing the difference between right and wrong and choosing to do what is right.	He made the moral choice to tell the truth, even though it was hard.
<b>Neglectful (Adjective)</b>	Not giving proper care or attention to someone or something.	The neglectful parents in the story left their children in the woods.
<b>Oppression (Noun)</b>	To oppress people means to treat them cruelly, or to prevent them from having the same opportunities, freedom, and benefits as others.	Fairy tales often depict oppression, where a powerful figure controls or mistreats those beneath them.
<b>Oral (Adjective)</b>	Spoken rather than written; verbal.	Fairy tales were often passed down through oral storytelling across generations.
<b>Predator (Noun)</b>	An animal that naturally preys on others.  A person who ruthlessly exploits others.	In fairy tales, the predator is often a dangerous creature, like a wolf or a dragon, that threatens the main characters.
<b>Quest (Noun)</b>	A long search for something.	The brave knight embarked on a quest to find the lost treasure.
<b>Resolution (Noun)</b>	Resolution is the part of a story where the conflict is resolved, and the story comes to a conclusion.	The resolution of the story came when the kingdom was saved from the evil sorcerer.
<b>Sorcerer/sorceress (Noun)</b>	A person who claims or is believed to have magic powers; a wizard or witch.	The sorcerer used his dark magic to try and defeat the hero.
<b>Stereotype (Noun)</b>	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.	It's unfair to judge people based on a stereotype without getting to know them.
<b>Subversive (Adjective)</b>	To challenge the usual rules or how things are usually done.	The fairy tale had a subversive twist, challenging traditional ideas of good and evil.

<b>Symbolism</b> (Noun)	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.	In fairy tales, animals often carry symbolism, representing qualities like loyalty, wisdom, or cunning.
<b>Trope</b> (Noun)	A significant or recurrent theme.	The "wicked stepmother" is a common trope in many fairy tales.
<b>Victim</b> (Noun)	A person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.	The princess was a victim of her stepmother's cruelty.
<b>Virtuous</b> (Adjective)	Having or showing high moral standards.	The virtuous princess helped others even when she had little to give herself.
<b>Wealthy</b> (Adjective)	Having a lot of money, rich.	The Duke was wealthy, having houses in London, Paris and Bermuda.

## HT4 – William Blake & Romantic Poetry

Word	Definition	Example
Subvert (verb)	To <b>subvert</b> something like a rule or expectation means to destroy its power by going against it.	There was a plot to <b>subvert</b> the authority of the state.
Conform (verb)	If you <b>conform</b> , you behave in the way that you are expected or supposed to behave.	We <b>conformed</b> to social and family expectations.
Sublime (adjective)	If you describe something as <b>sublime</b> , you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply.	The <b>sublime</b> beauty of nature silenced him.
Banal (adjective)	If you describe something as <b>banal</b> , you do not like it because you think that it is so ordinary that it is boring.	Bland, <b>banal</b> music was played from hidden loudspeakers.
Awe (noun)	<b>Awe</b> is the feeling of respect and amazement that you have when you are faced with something wonderful and frightening.	She gazed in <b>awe</b> at the great stones.
Contempt (noun)	If you have <b>contempt</b> for someone or something, you have no respect for them.	He has <b>contempt</b> for those beyond his immediate family circle.
Industrial (adjective)	An <b>industrial</b> system or product is one that uses machinery, usually on a large scale.	He rejected all items made using <b>industrial</b> methods.
Natural (adjective)	<b>Natural</b> things exist or occur in nature and are not made or caused by people.	She appreciated the <b>natural</b> world when she left the chaos of London.
Rebel (verb)	When someone <b>rebels</b> , they start to behave differently from other people and reject the values of society or of their parents.	I was very young and <b>rebellious</b> against everything.

Comply with (verb)	If someone or something <b>complies with</b> an order or set of rules, they are in accordance with what is required or expected.	The commander said that the army would <b>comply with</b> the agreement.
Liberation (noun)	<b>Liberation</b> is being freed from something that is trapping you.	They wanted <b>liberation</b> from their repetitive timetable.
Imprisonment (noun)	<b>Imprisonment</b> is being trapped.	Their feeling of <b>imprisonment</b> came from all the rules they had to follow.
Innocent (adjective)	If someone is <b>innocent</b> , they have no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life.	Because of his <b>innocence</b> , he didn't notice the criminal activity.
Corrupt (verb)	If someone is <b>corrupted by</b> something, it causes them to become dishonest and unjust and unable to be trusted.	It is sad to see a person so <b>corrupted by</b> the desire for money and power.
Protect (verb)	To protect someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged.	A long thin wool coat and a purple headscarf <b>protected</b> her against the wind.
Expose (verb)	To expose something that is usually hidden means to uncover it so that it can be seen.	After they realized he had cheated in the test, he was <b>exposed</b> as a fake.
Idyllic (adjective)	If you describe something as <b>idyllic</b> , you mean that it is extremely pleasant, simple, and peaceful without any difficulties or dangers.	It was an <b>idyllic</b> setting for a summer picnic
Fiendish (adjective)	Someone or something <b>fiendish</b> is evil and like a devil.	This was a <b>fiendish</b> act of wickedness.
Nostalgic (adjective)	If you feel <b>nostalgic</b> , you think affectionately about experiences you had in the past.	Many people were <b>nostalgic</b> for the good old days.
Sanctuary (noun)	A <b>sanctuary</b> is a place where people who are in danger from other people can go to be safe.	His church became a <b>sanctuary</b> for thousands of people who fled the civil war.
Sanctity (noun)	If you talk about the <b>sanctity</b> of something, you mean that it is very important and sacred and must be treated with respect.	They all believed strongly in the <b>sanctity</b> of human life
Preserve (verb)	If you <b>preserve</b> a situation or condition, you make sure that it remains as it is, and does not change or end.	We will do everything to <b>preserve</b> peace.
Destroy (verb)	To <b>destroy</b> something means to cause so much damage to it that it is completely ruined or does not exist any more.	No one was injured in the explosion, but the building was completely <b>destroyed</b> .

Contentment (noun)	<b>Contentment</b> is a feeling of quiet happiness and satisfaction.	I cannot describe the feeling of <b>contentment</b> that was with me at that time.
Discontent (noun)	<b>Discontent</b> is the feeling that you have when you are not satisfied with your situation.	There are reports of widespread <b>discontent</b> in the capital.
Reverence (noun)	<b>Reverence for someone or something is a feeling of great respect for them.</b>	Their regular attendance to church meant they were showing a deep reverence for their religion
Scorn (noun)	<b>If you treat someone or something with scorn, you show contempt or hatred for them.</b>	Researchers greeted the scientific evidence with scorn.

## HT5 & HT6 – Boy Overboard

To treat people unfairly or cruelly	<b>Oppress</b>	<b>Emancipate</b>	To set people free and give them rights
A strong feeling something bad will happen	<b>Foreboding</b>	<b>Hopeful</b>	Expecting good things in the future.
A feeling of hopelessness or panic	<b>Desperation</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	Not giving up, even when things are really hard
Power or control over others	<b>Authority</b>	<b>Subversive</b>	Trying to destroy the authority of whoever is in charge
To make someone feel left out or unwanted	<b>Alienate</b>	<b>Embrace</b>	To include or welcome someone warmly
Being mean and causing pain on purpose	<b>Cruelty</b>	<b>Empathy</b>	Understanding and caring about how others feel
Only caring about yourself and thinking you're the best	<b>Egotism</b>	<b>Sacrifice</b>	Giving something up to help others
Powerless; not able to make a difference	<b>Impotent</b>	<b>Potent</b>	Strong; able to make a big difference
Losing or giving up	<b>Defeat</b>	<b>Survival</b>	Staying alive in danger
Lasting forever	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	Lasting only a short time
To make something stronger or support it	<b>Reinforce</b>	<b>Transgress</b>	To break rules or go against expectations
Wanting to cause harm or evil	<b>Malevolent</b>	<b>Benevolent</b>	Kind and wanting to do good
Lying or being sneaky	<b>Duplicitous</b>	<b>Credulous</b>	Too trusting or easily fooled
Dishonest or using power in a bad way	<b>Corrupt</b>	<b>Innocent</b>	Not guilty; pure or not doing wrong
A terrible, unfair world	<b>Dystopia</b>	<b>Utopia</b>	A perfect, fair world

Hurting or treating someone badly because of who they are	<b>Persecution</b>	<b>Acceptance</b>	Welcoming and respecting differences
Hatred or unfairness towards women or girls.	<b>Misogyny</b>	<b>Courage</b>	Bravery to stand up for what's right.
Judging someone unfairly before knowing them.	<b>Prejudice</b>	<b>Fairness</b>	Treating everyone equally and without judgment
Not safe or secure; could easily change	<b>Unstable</b>	<b>Stable</b>	Safe, steady, and not likely to change suddenly
Wild, cruel, or violent	<b>Barbaric</b>	<b>Civilised</b>	Polite, peaceful, and respectful
To use someone unfairly for your own gain.	<b>Exploit</b>	<b>Protect</b>	To keep someone safe and treat them fairly