

Narnia | The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

Vocabulary Breakdown

Hollywood English Club

1) "Quaint"

- Something old-fashioned in a way that feels charming or endearing, not embarrassing.
 - ✓ Often used to describe small towns, old buildings, or customs with a warm, nostalgic quality.
 - ▶ *"My grandmother's village is full of quaint little cottages with flower boxes in the windows."*
 - ▶ *"The old tearoom had a quaint charm that modern cafes just can't replicate."*
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2) "Allegory"

- A story where the characters and events represent something else, usually a deeper truth, moral lesson, or real event.
 - ✓ The whole of Narnia is an allegory for the story of Jesus Christ. Edmund represents Adam, the Witch the snake, Aslan represents Jesus.
 - ▶ *"George Orwell's Animal Farm is a famous allegory for the Russian Revolution."*
 - ▶ *"The film works as an allegory for political corruption."*
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3) "Betrayal"

- Breaking someone's trust in a serious way, going against them, or helping their enemy.
 - ✓ One of the most emotionally loaded words in English. Implies a relationship that was trusted before it was broken.
 - ▶ *"Finding out she had shared his secret was a betrayal he never fully recovered from."*
 - ▶ *"Edmund's betrayal of his siblings to the White Witch sets the whole story in motion."*
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4) "Dominion"

- Land or territory that someone rules or controls.
 - ✓ A formal, old-fashioned word, more common in history books, legal documents, or fantasy stories than in everyday speech.
 - ▶ *"The ancient king extended his dominion across the entire northern region."*
 - ▶ *"Within her dominion, no one dared to speak against her."*
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5) "Prophecy"

- A message or prediction about something that will happen in the future, often delivered by a supernatural figure.
 - ✓ In Narnia, the prophecy says four human children will sit on the thrones and end the Witch's rule.
 - ▶ *"According to the old prophecy, a great leader would rise from among the people."*
 - ▶ *"She refused to believe in the prophecy until she saw it begin to come true."*
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6) "Manipulate"

- To control or influence someone in a clever or unfair way, usually without them realising it.
 - ✓ When the Witch suddenly acts kind toward Edmund, she is manipulating him, pretending to care so she can use him.
 - ▶ *"The salesman manipulated the customer into buying something far more expensive."*
 - ▶ *"She realised too late that she had been manipulated into giving away the information."*
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7) "Sarcastic"

- Saying the opposite of what you really mean, usually in a joking or mocking way.
 - ✓ If it is raining and someone says "Lovely weather we're having!" that is sarcasm.
 - ▶ *"Oh great, another Monday morning," he said sarcastically, staring at the traffic.*
 - ▶ *"She gave him a sarcastic smile and said nothing."*
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8) "Temptation"

- The strong desire to do something you know you probably should not.
 - ✓ The Witch uses Turkish Delight to tempt Edmund, mirroring the forbidden fruit in the Bible.
 - ▶ *"The temptation to check his phone during the exam was almost impossible to resist."*
 - ▶ *"She resisted the temptation to say what she really thought."*
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9) "Sacrifice"

- To give up something valuable, often for the good of others.
 - ✓ Aslan sacrifices himself to save Edmund, directly mirroring the story of Jesus. The most powerful moment in the story.
 - ▶ *"She sacrificed her own career to support her children's future."*
 - ▶ *"He made a great sacrifice so that others could be free."*
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10) "Redemption"

- Being saved or forgiven after doing something wrong. Being given a second chance.
 - ✓ Edmund's story is a redemption arc, one of the most satisfying story structures in literature and film.
 - ▶ *"His redemption came slowly, through years of honest effort."*
 - ▶ *"The film is ultimately a story of redemption, not punishment."*
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10. "Rhetorical Question"

■ A rhetorical question is a question asked to make a point, not to get an actual answer.

- ✓ Used for dramatic effect or to challenge someone. No answer is expected.
 - ▶ *"Did you really think I would forget your birthday?" means "Of course I didn't forget."*
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11. "Traitor"

■ A traitor is someone who betrays another person or group — usually by switching sides or revealing secrets to an enemy.

- ✓ In the film, the Witch calls Edmund "the human traitor" because he sided with her against his family.
 - ▶ *"He was remembered as a traitor for sharing the army's plans with the opposing side."*
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12. "So Much for..."

■ "So much for..." is used to say that something has failed, proved useless, or is no longer worth talking about.

- ✓ The Witch uses it to mock Aslan's sacrifice — she thinks his love and death were pointless. Can be sarcastic or genuinely disappointed.
 - ▶ *"So much for our weekend plans — it's raining again."*
-

13. "Appeased"

■ To be appeased means to be calmed, satisfied, or pacified — usually after being angry or demanding.

- ✓ A formal word, often used in politics, diplomacy, or legal language. In the film, the Deep Magic requires that a traitor's blood be spilled so the law is appeased.
 - ▶ *"The angry customer was finally appeased when the manager offered a full refund."*
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14. "Despair"

■ Despair means a complete loss of hope — the feeling that nothing can get better or be fixed.

- ✓ In the film, the Witch commands Aslan to "despair and die." She wants him to believe his sacrifice means nothing. She is wrong.
 - ▶ *"After losing his job and his home in the same week, he fell into a deep despair."*
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15. "Treachery"

■ Treachery means serious betrayal or disloyalty — usually to a country, leader, or cause.

✓ Stronger and more formal than "betrayal." Often implies a deliberate, calculated act of disloyalty.

▶ *"The soldier was court-martialled for treachery after leaking classified information."*

16. "In a Traitor's Stead"

■ The word stead means "place." So this phrase means that someone innocent dies in the place of someone guilty.

✓ A very formal, archaic expression — important for understanding the legal language of the Deep Magic and the allegory it represents.

▶ *"He stepped forward and offered to serve in the condemned man's stead."*

The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe | Narnia's Hidden Meaning

Student Worksheet
Hollywood English Club

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: Vocabulary Match

Match each word or phrase on the left with its correct definition on the right.

Group A

Word / Phrase	Definition
_____ 1. Quaint	A. Land or territory that someone rules
_____ 2. Allegory	B. A prediction about something that will happen in the future
_____ 3. Betrayal	C. To control or influence someone unfairly, often without them knowing
_____ 4. Dominion	D. Old-fashioned in a charming or funny way
_____ 5. Prophecy	E. The strong desire to do something you know you should not
_____ 6. Manipulate	F. A story where characters and events represent a deeper truth
_____ 7. Sarcastic	G. Saying the opposite of what you mean, usually for humor or irony
_____ 8. Temptation	H. Breaking someone's trust in a serious way

Group B

Word / Phrase	Definition
_____ 9. Sacrifice	A. A complete loss of hope
_____ 10. Rhetorical Question	B. Calmed or satisfied, usually after being angry
_____ 11. Traitor	C. Used to say something has failed or proved useless
_____ 12. "So much for..."	D. Serious betrayal or disloyalty, usually to a country or cause
_____ 13. Appeased	E. Giving up something valuable, often your life, to help others
_____ 14. Despair	F. In the place of another person

_____ 15. Treachery	G. A question asked for effect, not to get an actual answer
_____ 16. "In a traitor's stead"	H. Someone who goes against their own people or group

Part 2: Fill in the Blanks

Use the correct word or phrase from the word bank to complete each sentence.

Round 1

WORD BANK

quaint | allegory | betrayal | dominion | prophecy | manipulate | sarcastic | temptation

- The little seaside town had a _____ beauty that attracted tourists looking for something old-fashioned.
- C. S. Lewis wrote Narnia as an _____ — every character in the story represents someone from the Bible.
- She could not forgive him for the _____ — he had told her enemy everything she had confided in him.
- The king ruled over a vast _____ that stretched from the mountains to the sea.
- The wise woman had made a _____ years ago: a child born in winter would one day lead the kingdom.
- The politician tried to _____ voters by making promises he had no intention of keeping.
- "Oh yes, because that plan worked out brilliantly," she said _____, rolling her eyes.
- The _____ to stay in bed instead of going to the gym was almost too strong to resist.

Round 2

WORD BANK

sacrifice | rhetorical question | traitor | so much for | appeased | despair | treachery | stead

- Parents often _____ their own comfort and free time for the sake of their children.
- "Did you really think I wouldn't notice?" — that's a _____, not a real question.
- He was branded a _____ after it was revealed he had been working against his own team.
- "_____ getting an early night," she sighed, looking at the clock showing midnight.

13. The crowd grew angry, but the manager's sincere apology left most of them _____ in the end.
14. After months of failed attempts, he began to fall into complete _____ about ever finding a solution.
15. The general was sentenced to life in prison for _____ against the state.
16. The knight stepped forward and offered to fight in his wounded companion's _____, taking his place in the duel.

Part 3: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What does "quaint" mean?

- A. Broken and out of use.
- B. Old-fashioned in a charming or funny way.
- C. Dangerous and unpredictable.
- D. Modern and impressive.

2. A prophecy is best described as:

- A. A law written by a king.
- B. A story with a hidden meaning.
- C. A prediction about something that will happen in the future.
- D. A prayer asking for protection.

3. When someone manipulates another person, they:

- A. Give them honest advice.
- B. Control or influence them in a clever or unfair way.
- C. Ask them for help with a problem.
- D. Tell them the truth even when it hurts.

4. Which sentence uses "so much for" correctly?

- A. "So much for his kindness — he helped everyone he met."
- B. "So much for saving money — she spent it all in one afternoon."
- C. "So much for her success — she won every award."
- D. "So much for the weather — it was a beautiful day."

5. What is the difference between "betrayal" and "treachery"?

- A. They mean exactly the same thing — no difference.
- B. Betrayal is only used in love stories; treachery is only used in war.
- C. Treachery is stronger and more formal — it often implies a deliberate, calculated act against a country or cause.
- D. Betrayal is worse — it always involves giving away secrets to an enemy.

6. "In a traitor's stead" means:

- A. In a traitor's prison cell.
- B. On behalf of a traitor, in their place.
- C. As punishment for a traitor.
- D. Against a traitor's wishes.

Part 4: True or False

Read each statement. Write True or False on the answer line. If the statement is false, write the correct version below.

1. An allegory is a story that represents a deeper truth — its characters and events stand for something beyond the surface plot.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

2. "Manipulate" is a positive word that means to help someone make a good decision.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

3. A rhetorical question expects a direct, detailed answer from the listener.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

4. "Despair" means a complete loss of hope.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

5. "Appeased" means someone was made angrier by the situation.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

6. Treachery is generally considered a more serious and formal word than betrayal.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

7. "So much for our plans" means the plans went very well.

Answer: _____

Correction (if false): _____

Part 5: Short Answer

Answer each question in one or two sentences. Use the vocabulary word in your answer.

1. Think of a film, book, or story that works as an allegory. What does it represent?

[allegory]

2. Describe a moment — real or imagined — where someone felt the temptation to do something they knew was wrong. [temptation]

3. What is the difference between someone who makes a mistake and hurts a friend, and someone who commits treachery? **[treachery]**
