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| **3. Gothic Conventions** | **Examples** |
| 1. **Gothic**
 | The gothic genre was one of the most popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as people were fascinated by fear. Gothic stories often include mysterious characters, isolated settings and darkness. |
| 1. **Setting**
 | Castles, graveyards, dungeons, churches, caves, isolated forests or mountains, tunnels, trapdoors etc. |
| 1. **Characters**
 | Ghosts, innocent victims (often women), cruel and powerful villains, witches, vampires etc.  |
| 1. **Mood and atmosphere**
 | Howling wind, thunder and lightning, torrential rain, creaking doors, strange laughter, bells etc.  |
| 1. **Themes**
 | Supernatural (ghosts and spirits), science, magic, death, madness, ancient curses etc.  |

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| **1. Structural methods** | **Definition** |
| **a) Flashback** | A memory or moment set earlier in time than the main story or events. |
| **b) Cyclical structure** | Starting and ending in the same or similar way.  |
| **c) Cliff-hanger** | A dramatic or exciting ending that creates suspense. |
| **d) Shift in Focus** | The focus of a text moving from one thing to another. |
| **e) Tone** | The mood or feeling of a text.  |
| **f) Fragment sentence** | An incomplete sentence (usually one or two words) for effect.  |

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| **4. Vocabulary** | **Ambitious synonyms** |
| 1. **Creepy**
 | Eerie, menacing, sinister, ghastly, ominous  |
| 1. **Dark**
 | Dingy, murky, dismal, dreary, bleak |
| 1. **Old**
 | Ancient, antique, archaic, time-weathered, decrepit |
| 1. **Abandoned**
 | Deserted, stranded, dumped, neglected, unihabited |

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| **2. Structuring a description or narrative** | **Meaning** |
| **a) Drop** |  Establish your perspective (1st or 3rd) and put your reader in the action. For example, this could be an event (action) or a description of the setting.  |
| **b) Shift**  | Shift is a change. This could be: change in character, place, time or even a flashback.  |
| **c) Zoom in**  | Return to the original time and place but focus on one detail and describe in detail. E.g. characters physical appearance.  |
| **d) Zoom out** | Prepare to leave the setting place. Consider weather changes, cliff-hanger and the ending.  |

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| **6. Exam questions** | **Wording** | **Skills** | **Marks available** |
| 1. **Question 1:**
 | List four things about… | Comprehension | 4 |
| 1. **Question 2:**
 | How does the writer use language here to…? | Language analysis | 8 |
| 1. **Question 3:**
 | How has the writer structured the text to interest you as a reader? | Structural analysis | 8 |
| 1. **Question 4:**
 | To what extent do you agree? | -Evaluation-Language and structural choices | 20 |
| 1. **Question 5:**
 | Write a story or a description.  | -Content and organisation- Technical accuracy. | 40**AO5** Content- 24**A06** SPaG- 16 |

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| **5. Language methods** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **a) Semantic Field** | A set of related words.  | Howling, shrieking, darkness, shadow and bloodcurdling **form a semantic field of fear.** |
| **b) Hyperbole** | Exaggeration for effect.  | The school day goes on **forever**.  |

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| **8. Analytical verbs** | **Synonyms** |
| **a) This shows…** | Conveys, presents, reveals, demonstrates, proves, establishes |
| **b) This suggests…** | Implies, signifies, connotes, indicates, evokes, alludes to  |
| **c) This highlights…** | Emphasises, exaggerates, reiterates, stresses, accentuates, reflects |
| **d) The writer may have intended to…** | Reveal, express, criticise, shock, persuade, manipulate, create a sense of |

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| **7. Word classes** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **a) Superlative adjective** | Expressing the highest or a very high degree of a quality | The **finest** quality.The **most beautiful** flower. |
| **b) Abstract noun**  | An idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object. | Love, friendship, health, education. |
| **c) Concrete noun**  | A physical object. | Table, house, water. |
| **d) Determiner** | A word that shows which specific nouns are being discussed. | **The** girl. **That** girl. **A** girl. |
| **e) Quantifier** | A determiner that shows the amount.  | All, a few, some, most. |