

1: Terminology 1	2: SQIZE Paragraphs	3:Genre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noun – a word for objects, names or places. E.g. doors, tables, dog, kettle, pen, Wakefield</li> <li>• Adjective – a word that describes what a noun looks like. E.g. red, dirty, soft, furry, small, big.</li> <li>• Verb – a ‘doing’ word that explains what actions a noun is completing. E.g. walking, running, skiing, driving, cooking.</li> <li>• Adverb – explains how someone is doing something. Often ending in ‘ly’. E.g. quickly, slowly, painfully, incredibly, luckily</li> <li>• Preposition— a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else. E.g. after, before, on, under, inside and outside.</li> <li>• Connotations = an idea or feeling associated to a word. E.g. red = anger / love / danger.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When we write analytical paragraphs about how a writer has used language, we use SQIZE to structure our response.</li> <li>• S = Statement that answers the question E.g. The writer has used ....</li> <li>• Q = Quotation to back up your point from the text. E.g. This can be seen where it states “....”</li> <li>• I = Infer/inferences - reading between the lines of the quotation &amp; making an assumption based on it. E.g. The quotation suggests that the character is...</li> <li>• Z = Zooming in on a key word. E.g. The verb choice of ‘...’ suggests / shows us...</li> <li>• E = Effect of the word choices / quotation / technique. E.g. This gives a sense of... and makes the reader imagine..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every story, film or book has a different type of genre. A genre is essentially the purpose of why it was written. Here are some examples of different genres:</li> <li>• Gothic Horror – a story that has the purpose of creating fear and dread.</li> <li>• Comedy – a story that has the purpose of making people laugh.</li> <li>• Romance - a story that is about love and compassion.</li> <li>• Adventure – a story where the characters will often have to overcome barriers to achieve a goal.</li> <li>• Sci-Fi – a story that is often set in the future where we have more technology or even aliens!</li> <li>• Fantasy— a story that contains characters or events that do not exist in the real world as we know it— e.g. magic.</li> </ul>
4: Gothic Conventions	5: Terminology 2	6: Sentence Types
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gothic genres often use:</li> <li>• Motifs – a reoccurring idea or object. e.g. a raven.</li> <li>• Supernatural beings – a character that is not human e.g. Mr Crepsley and Dracula are both vampires.</li> <li>• A gloomy or sinister setting – usually set in a dark, mysterious place e.g. a haunted house or deserted graveyard.</li> <li>• A hero – a character who ‘saves the day’ or is seen as the good person e.g. Darren in Cirque du Freak.</li> <li>• Intense emotions – Gothic horror will usually fill you with lots of emotions e.g. fear, dread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protagonist - The main character in the story who is often the ‘hero’.</li> <li>• Antagonist – A character who opposes the protagonist and often stands in their way.</li> <li>• Simile – where words are compared to other objects in some way. e.g. The dog ran like the wind.</li> <li>• Personification – where non-human objects are given human characteristics. e.g. The trees reached out their fingers.</li> <li>• Metaphor – a word or phrase applied to an object that is not physically possible. e.g. The snow blanketed the ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main clause – a sentence that can stand alone. e.g. The dog went for a walk.</li> <li>• Subordinate clause – a clause that depends on the main clause and doesn’t make sense alone. e.g. When the dog cried, the owner took him for a walk.</li> <li>• Simple Sentence – a sentence with only a main clause. e.g. She knocked the mug off the shelf.</li> <li>• Compound sentence – at least two simple sentences joined together. e.g. She moved too quickly and she knocked the mug off the shelf.</li> <li>• Complex sentence – a sentence with a subordinate clause and a main clause. e.g. She moved too quickly and knocked the mug off the shelf, but it didn’t break.</li> </ul>