

<h3>1: Gothic conventions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genre convention: features or ideas in a story that you would expect to see in a particular genre (category of story). All of the below are example of Gothic genre conventions. A gloomy, sinister and isolated setting: such as castles, dungeons, moors, with terrible, stormy weather The supernatural: such as ghosts and vampires etcetera, but also anything 'out of the ordinary' that cannot be explained by the laws of science. Curses or prophecies: where something intends to harm another through using the supernatural Intense emotions: extreme feelings, such as melancholy (extreme sadness) or grief Fear of the unknown: a common Gothic theme used to create fear and tension in the reader Madness: Gothic stories often involve characters who are insane, troubled or unstable. Damsels in distress: usually a young lady who is in danger, who requires a male hero to come and save her from the threat. 	<h3>2: Grammar—Apostrophes for Possession</h3> <p>An apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs to or is connected to something. This is called a possessive apostrophe. Let's take a look at some examples.</p> <p>The cat's tail was fluffy—Cat is a singular noun so you need to add an apostrophe and "s" to show that the tail belongs to the cat.</p> <p>Charles' cat was naughty—Charles is a singular noun that ends in an "s", so you need to add an apostrophe to show that the cat belongs to Charles.</p> <p>The brothers' feet were muddy—Brothers is a plural noun that ends in an "s" so you don't add another "s" after your apostrophe. You can just add an apostrophe to show the feet belongs to the brothers.</p> <p>The children's toys were broken—Children is a plural noun but it doesn't end with an "s" so you need to add an apostrophe.</p>	<h3>3: Ambitious vocabulary</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paranoia (noun): unjustified suspicion and mistrust of things or others Irrational (adj.): not logical or reasonable Grotesque (adj.): something extremely ugly or distorted Ambiguous (adj.): something that is not clear, or has more than one interpretation Claustrophobic (adj.): a place or space that feels too confined (tight), that may feel suffocating Insanity (noun): madness Deed (noun): an action Misogyny (noun): the dislike of or prejudice against women Patriarchal society (noun phrase): a society in which men are dominant over women
<h3>4: Dystopian Conventions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government control—to conform or comply with certain standards or attitudes of society Technological control—Society is controlled through computers, robots, and/or scientific means. Surveillance—continuous observation of a place, person, group or activity in order to gather information Uniformity / Loss of individualism /—everyone in society believes in identical or consistent ideals Propaganda—information, usually biased or misleading, used to promote an idea or cause Restriction of independent thought—to take away the ability for people to think for themselves; to deprive them of freedom and keep them under control 	<h3>5: Grammar—Apostrophes for Omission</h3> <p>Apostrophes because of omission are used when two words are contracted into one, for example: "it's" for "it is". The apostrophe here is called the "apostrophe of omission" as it shows that 'I' has been omitted. Contractions are used in informal language and writing them down is a way of representing how people speak. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can't—can not Couldn't—could not Didn't—did not Doesn't—does not Don't—do not I'll—I will / I shall We're—we are Won't—will not You're—you are 	<h3>6: Language / structure methods</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First person narrative perspective: where the story is told from one person's viewpoint, speaking about themselves and their feelings Unreliable narrator: a narrator (person who is telling the story) who we cannot trust Foreshadowing: where a writer gives hints of what is to come later on in the story Verbal irony: when someone's words express the opposite of what they mean (for example, sarcasm) Dramatic irony: when a reader or audience knows something that the character / characters do not Situational irony: where someone's actions have the opposite effect of what was intended Epistolary novel: a novel written as a series of documents—for example letters, diary entries, or reports