

1: Terminology 1	2: Terminology 2	3:Genre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun – a word for objects, names or places. E.g. doors, tables, dog, kettle, pen, Wakefield • Adjective – a word that describes what a noun looks like. E.g. red, dirty, soft, furry, small, big. • Verb – a ‘doing’ word that explains what actions a noun is completing. E.g. walking, running, skiing, driving, cooking. • Adverb – explains how someone is doing something. Often ending in ‘ly’. E.g. quickly, slowly, painfully, incredibly, luckily • 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. • Connotations = an idea or feeling associated to a word. E.g. red = anger / love / danger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protagonist - The main character in the story who is often the ‘hero’. • Antagonist – A character who opposes the protagonist and often stands in their way. • Simile – where words are compared to other objects in some way. e.g. The dog ran like the wind. • Personification – where non-human objects are given human characteristics. e.g. The trees reached out their fingers. • Metaphor – a word or phrase applied to an object that is not physically possible. e.g. The snow blanketed the ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: • Gothic Horror – a story that has the purpose of creating fear and dread. • Comedy – a story that has the purpose of making people laugh. • Romance - a story that is about love and compassion. • Adventure – a story where the characters will often have to overcome barriers to achieve a goal. • Sci-Fi – a story that is often set in the future where we have more technology or even aliens! • Fantasy— a story that contains characters or events that do not exist in the real world as we know it— e.g. magic.
4: Gothic Conventions	5: Writing Analytical Paragraphs	6: Sentence Types
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gothic genres often use: • Motifs – a reoccurring idea or object. e.g. a raven. • Supernatural beings – a character that is not human e.g. Mr Crepsley and Dracula are both vampires. • A gloomy or sinister setting – usually set in a dark, mysterious place e.g. a haunted house or deserted graveyard. • A hero – a character who ‘saves the day’ or is seen as the good person e.g. Darren in Cirque du Freak. • Intense emotions – Gothic horror will usually fill you with lots of emotions e.g. fear, dread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we write analytical paragraphs about how we think a writer has used language, we use literary language so that we sound like we know what we are talking about. Here are some sentences starters to help you write about a text with skill: • Shan effectively creates a • Shan’s choice of adjectives is striking because... • This may be disturbing for the reader because... • In the gothic genre, it is common to find ... • Here, Shan may be implying that.... • Shan may be suggesting that.... • It is possible to see that the reader intended... • Shan is using a sinister adjective in order to show... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main clause – a sentence that can stand alone. e.g. The dog went for a walk. • 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. • Simple Sentence – a sentence with only a main clause. e.g. She knocked the mug off the shelf. • Compound sentence – at least two simple sentences joined together. e.g. She moved too quickly and she knocked the mug off the shelf. • 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.