

Y7 T1: Gothic Fiction

Disciplinary Vocabulary	Grammar Knowledge	
<p>metaphor: a direct comparison to something that it is not</p> <p>simile: comparing one thing to another (often using 'like' or 'as')</p> <p>protagonist: the leading character in a story – usually someone who is pursuing a goal</p> <p>antagonist: the main opponent or foil of the <i>protagonist</i></p> <p>connotation: an idea or feeling which a word invokes for the reader in addition to its literal meaning</p> <p>atmosphere: the overall mood of a story or poem, usually created by descriptive language</p> <p>supernatural: something beyond that which can be naturally explained, e.g. <i>ghosts, magic, vampires</i></p> <p>Pathetic fallacy: When the weather reflects the mood of the writing</p>	<p>noun – naming word for a person, place, or thing, e.g. <i>Sarah, Monday, cheese, love, France</i></p> <p>verb – a word which describes an action, state of being or process</p> <p>adjective – words which modify nouns, e.g. beautiful, cold, green, noisy</p> <p>adverb – words which modify verbs – they often tell us how, where or when something happened, e.g. <i>quickly, easily, afterwards</i></p> <p>pronoun – a word which stands in place of a noun, e.g. <i>she, it, they</i></p> <p>preposition – words which link together people, objects, time and location, e.g. <i>The coffee is <u>on</u> the table. We went <u>to</u> the park.</i></p> <p>determiner - specifies something about the noun, for example, definiteness, number or possession, e.g. <i>the, a, some, her</i></p> <p>conjunction - connects other words and helps to form larger structures, e.g. <i>and, but, or, because</i></p>	
Crafting Writing	Academic Vocabulary	
<p>ACADEMIC WRITING</p> <p>Thesis Statement: NAME, VERB, POINT, PLACE, (COMMA), QUOTATION e.g. <i>Jacobs creates a malicious tone at the opening of the story, 'I don't know what the first two were, but the third was for death.'</i></p> <p>simple sentence: a sentence that contains a subject and a verb</p> <p>expansion: adding phrases or clauses to sentences to make them more complex</p> <p>modification: changing the quality of nouns or verbs using additional information, usually adjectives and adverbs</p>	<p>ACADEMIC VERBS</p> <p>The author...</p> <p>suggests implies describes</p>	<p>ACADEMIC ADJECTIVES</p> <p>The reader is...</p> <p>intrigued mystified disturbed thrilled</p>
Punctuation Knowledge	Form and Genre	
<p>full stop: . - punctuation which indicates the end of a sentence</p> <p>comma: , - punctuation indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list</p> <p>question mark: ? - punctuation showing that something is a question</p> <p>apostrophe: ' punctuation showing either possession or omission</p> <p>exclamation mark: ! punctuation used at the end of sentences which express a strong feeling</p> <p>quotation marks: ‘ ’ punctuation used in pairs to show where the writer has quoted the words of another writer.</p>	<p>short story: a fiction prose narrative shorter than a novel</p> <p>narrative voice: the <i>perspective</i> the story is told from</p> <p>genre: a style or category of literature, music or art</p> <p>gothic literature: a genre of writing which uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dark and atmospheric settings • the supernatural • extreme emotions • mystery, fear and dread <p>Classic Gothic texts include: <i>Dracula</i> by Bram Stoker <i>Frankenstein</i> by Mary Shelley <i>Rebecca</i> by Daphne Du Maurier</p>	