

YEAR 8- MURDER, MYSTERY, MADNESS – GOTHIC 100% SHEET

Literary Devices	
Adjectives	A word to modify a noun.
Verbs	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
Adverbs	A word to modify a verb.
Simile	Comparing two (usually unlike) things using 'like' or 'as'.
Rhetorical question	A question asked for rhetorical effect and not requiring an answer.
Alliteration	Repetition of consonant sounds.
Personification	Giving something, which is non-human, a human characteristic.
Metaphor	A comparison of two things without using the word 'like' or 'as'.
Exaggeration/ Hyperbole	Exaggerating something for impact.

Structure	
Beginning	The first part and opening of a story.
Middle	The middle is the part where the story starts to move towards the climax.
End	The conclusion of a story.
First person	A narrator who is a character in the story and tells the tale from his or her point of view.
Flashback	A flashback is a scene that takes place before a story begins. Flashbacks interrupt the chronological order of the main narrative to take a reader back in time to the past events
Repetition	Using the same word or phrase more than once.
Dialogue	A dialogue is a conversation between two people in a book, film, or play.
Italics	Italics is when a typeface is slanted to the right.

Key concepts and themes	
Gothic	Gloomy or horrifying; (also relating to the style of architecture in Western Europe in the 3 rd and 5 th Centuries)
Supernatural	Referring to unexplained events, forces or powers (e.g. paranormal, mystical or ghostly activity)
Mystery	Something that is difficult or impossible to explain, or identify (e.g. He vanished in mysterious circumstances)
Tension	A feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
Macabre	Used to describe something that is very strange and unpleasant because it is connected with death or violence.
Suspense	The feeling of excitement or nervousness that you have when you are waiting for something to happen and are uncertain about what it is going to be.

Sentence Structure Rules	
Main Clause	A clause that can make sense alone. Includes a subject and predicate.
Subordinate Clause	A clause that cannot make sense alone.
Simple/ short Sentence	A sentence with one subject and predicate. Contains only one main clause and can make sense alone.
Complex Sentence	A sentence with two or more clauses. At least one main clause and one subordinate clause joined together by a subordinating conjunction.
Compound Sentence	A sentence with two main clauses joined together with a conjunction or punctuation such as a semi-colon. Both clauses make sense alone.
Interrogative sentence	A sentence which asks a question
Exclamatory sentence	An exclamatory sentence is one that expresses sudden or strong emotions and feelings using an exclamation mark at the end of it.
Punctuation	
Commas	Used in four main cases: lists, direct speech, to separate clauses and to mark off parts of a sentence.
Question Mark	Used to ask a question or raise doubt about whether something is true or valid.
Dashes	A dash is a form of punctuation mark that is used to set off a word or phrase after an independent clause and can be used instead of a bracket or a colon.

