

#	Question	Topic	Vocabulary
1	When did Gothic literature become popular?	Context	
2	What is the name of the era that preceded the popularity of Gothic fiction?	Context	'Preceded' means came before.
3	Who wrote the first Gothic novel?	Context	
4	What was the first Gothic novel called?	Context	
5	What inspired the author of the first Gothic novel to write this text?	Context	
6	What characteristics are typical of a Gothic setting?	Conventions	'Characteristics' are traits or qualities.
7	List three character types that are commonly found in Gothic fiction.	Conventions	
8	True or false? Gothic fiction often features supernatural elements.	Conventions	
9	What kind of atmosphere do Gothic texts aim to create?	Conventions	
10	Which of the following is not a Gothic convention? A: Curses B: Extreme weather C: Satire	Conventions	
11	What is the epistolary form?	Devices	
12	What is pathetic fallacy?	Devices	
13	What is symbolism?	Devices	
14	What is a recurring motif?	Devices	
15	What is sensory description?	Devices	
16	What is a connotation?	Vocabulary	
17	What does 'ominous' mean?	Vocabulary	
18	What is a labyrinth?	Vocabulary	
19	What does 'tenacious' mean?	Vocabulary	
20	What is a tempest?	Vocabulary	
21	What is the word class of the word in bold – "an awful silence"?	Extracts	
22	What device has been used in the quotation "stood like a statue"?	Extracts	
23	What device has been used in the quotation "I am all in a sea of wonders"?	Extracts	
24	What device is in bold here: "the man trampled calmly over the child's body"?	Extracts	
25	What is the word class of the word in bold – "left her screaming on the floor"?	Extracts	

#	Question	Topic
1	Gothic literature became popular in the 18th and 19th centuries.	Context
2	The era that preceded the popularity of Gothic fiction was The Age of Enlightenment.	Context
3	Horace Walpole wrote the first Gothic novel.	Context
4	The first Gothic novel called was called ‘The Castle of Otranto’.	Context
5	Walpole was inspired to write the first Gothic novel by a nightmare he had about a ghost in his home.	Context
6	Gothic settings are typically isolated, mysterious and ominous locations.	Conventions
7	Damsels in distress, aristocratic villains and outsiders are three character types that are commonly found in Gothic fiction.	Conventions
8	True. Gothic fiction often features supernatural elements.	Conventions
9	Gothic texts aim to create a sinister, tense atmosphere.	Conventions
10	Which of the following is not a Gothic convention? C: Satire	Conventions
11	Epistolary form means writing in the form of letters, diary entries, newspaper articles, or other documents.	Devices
12	Pathetic fallacy is when writers attribute human emotion to inanimate objects/the natural world in order to reflect the mood of the narrative.	Devices
13	Symbolism is when writers use images, objects or ideas to represent something other than its literal meaning.	Devices
14	A recurring motif is an image, sound, word or symbol that is repeatedly mentioned in a text.	Devices
15	Sensory description is detail about one or more of the five senses (smell, sight, touch, taste, sound).	Devices
16	A connotation is an idea or feeling associated with a word.	Vocabulary
17	Ominous is used to describe something that gives the impression that something bad is going to happen.	Vocabulary
18	A labyrinth is a network of passages that is difficult to navigate; a maze.	Vocabulary
19	Tenacious means holding on tightly to something; clinging, forceful and relentless.	Vocabulary
20	A tempest is a bad storm.	Vocabulary
21	Awful is an adjective.	Extracts
22	Stood like a statue is a simile.	Extracts
23	I am all in a sea of wonders is a metaphor.	Extracts
24	Trampled calmly is an oxymoron.	Extracts
25	Screaming is a verb.	Extracts