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| **SECTION A – SEVEN STORY TYPES** |
| 1. **Rebirth** - The hero ‘falls under a dark spell’ (sleep, sickness or enchantment) before breaking free and being redeemed. *E.g – The Fall of Man, A Christmas Carol*
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| 1. **Rags to Riches** - At the beginning, the hero is insignificant and dismissed by others, but something happens to elevate them, revealing them to be exceptional. *E.g – Cinderella, Pygmallion.*
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| 1. **Comedy** - A story made up of comedic events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion. E.g *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*
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| 1. **Tragedy** - A story without the happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death. *E.g – Icarus, Pyramus and Thisbe.*
 |
| 1. **Overcoming the monster** - There is an evil force threatening the hero/their world/mankind. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn’t easy, but they come out triumphant, and receive a great reward. *Eg – Beowulf, The Epic of Gilgamesh.*
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| 1. **Voyage and return** - The hero travels out of their ‘normal world’ into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home. This is different to the Quest. E.g – *Alice in Wonderland*
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| 1. **Quest** - In the quest, the hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant. *E.g – The Odyssey*
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| **SECTION B – IDIOMS** |
| 1. **Forbidden fruit** – something that is desired because it is not allowed.
 | 1. **David v Goliath –** When a ‘small’ or unexpected person/organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
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| 1. **To open Pandora’s box** – To do something without fully realising unpleasant the consequences.
 | 1. **Down the rabbit hole -** To enter into a situation that is particularly strange, problematic, difficult, complex, or chaotic.
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| 1. **The Pygmalion effect** – Where expectations affect a person’s performance.
 | 1. **Mad as a hatter -** used to describe someone who’s prone to unpredictable behaviour.
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| 1. **A Cinderella story** – When a person achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
 | 1. **The face that launched a thousand ships -** a snippet of 17th-century poetry that refers to Helen of Troy. It describes the fact that a large scale war was started on her behalf.
 |
| 1. **To be your brother’s keeper** – To be responsible for the well-being of a sibling, or for other human beings in general.
 | 1. **Your Achilles’ heel –** An area of weakness/vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
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| 1. **Don’t fly too close to the sun** - Don't allow ambition to get away with you.
 | 1. **A Trojan horse –** Something which appears harmful, but is secretly vicious.
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| **SECTION C – KEY VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Allusion** – To hint or refer to something indirectly.
 | 1. Metaphor - A figure of speech containing an implied comparison
 | 1. **Idiom** – A well-known phrase.
 | 1. **Eden** – perfect place/ paradise.
 | 1. **Temptation** – to desire to do something.
 |
| 1. **Rebellious** – To go against authority.
 | 1. **Defiant** – disobedient.
 | 1. **Sacrifice** – to give up something valued.
 | 1. **Countenance** – facial expression.
 | 1. **Perceptive** – to have a good awareness.
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| 1. **Deceitful** – someone who lies and cannot be trusted.
 | 1. **Vulnerable** – an exposed area or weakness
 | 1. **Lament** – express passionate grief.
 | 1. **Hubris** – excessive pride/self-confidence.
 | 1. **Irrevocably** – A way that cannot be changed, reversed or recovered.
 |
| 1. **Protagonist**  - The leading character
 | 1. **Antagonist** - A person who is actively against the protagonist.
 | 1. **Obscure** – Not discovered or unknown.
 | 1. **Solace** – comfort in a time of great distress of sadness.
 | 1. **Venture** – A risky or daring journey or undertaking.
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| **SECTION D – GRAMMAR** |
| **Noun –** person, place or thing1. Proper – a name or a place (capital letter)
2. 2. Concrete – something that can be experienced by the use of the senses
3. Abstract noun – a concept, idea, belief or emotion

**Noun phrase** - A word or group of words that contain a noun and that work together to form the subject, object or prepositional phrase in a sentence. **Appositive phrase** - A noun or noun phrase that renames the noun that comes before it. **Verbs** – An action or state of being**Auxiliary verbs** – verbs that help other verbs – E.g , to change the tense (I will go/I was going) or show how likely something is to happen (I may go). |