

Year 9 Assessment

- Your assessment will be on the first ten chapters of the novel, *Wuthering Heights*, which you have studied in lessons.

What to Revise:

- You should prepare by learning the key words and their definitions below and by reviewing your notes on the novel.
- You should make sure you know the main characters including Heathcliff, Catherine, Hindley, Hareton, Edgar, Isabella, Nelly and Lockwood.
- You should also make sure you know the main settings, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange.
- You should also know the main events, including:
 - Lockwood's visits to Wuthering Heights in Chapters 1 and 2.
 - Lockwood reading Catherine's diary.
 - The death of Old Mr Earnshaw.
 - The night Catherine and Heathcliff look through the windows of Thrushcross Grange.
 - Catherine's conversation with Nelly about her reasons for marrying Edgar.
 - Heathcliff's return.
 - What the main turning points are in the novel.

The assessment will include:

- Questions on vocabulary. You will have to match the key words with their correct definitions.
- Memorable quotations using multiple choice to complete them.
- Multiple choice questions about the characters, settings and plot of the novel.
- Two short passages from the novel that you have already read with questions. The questions will ask you to select precise information, starting with "List 5 things you learn about ..." or "Copy a quote to show ..."; identify techniques in the passage; and relate the passages to other places in the novel.

Concept Vocabulary:

Oppress: Use power cruelly for a prolonged period

Revenge: The action of repaying an injury or wrong

Envy: Jealousy or resentment

Humiliate: Make someone feel ashamed by injuring their dignity and pride

Degradation: The process of being degraded, humiliated or shamed

Usurp: Take power by force

Literary and Technique Vocabulary:

Gothic: A literary genre which uses mystery and intrigue, the supernatural and what is unknown

Melodrama: A literary genre which uses exaggerated characters and emotions, and exciting events to appeal to the emotions

Framing device: A narrative technique in which a story is surrounded by a secondary story, creating a story within a story.

Pathetic fallacy: A type of personification where weather / nature is used to create mood or emotion

Antithesis: The direct opposite to something else

Horror: Emotions of shock, fear, disgust and loathing

Tension: Excited or anxious uncertainty about what will happen next

Foreboding: A sense or feeling that something bad will happen

Turning point: A significant change, which alters the course of events / changes the direction of the narrative

Byronic: A mysterious and flawed villain