
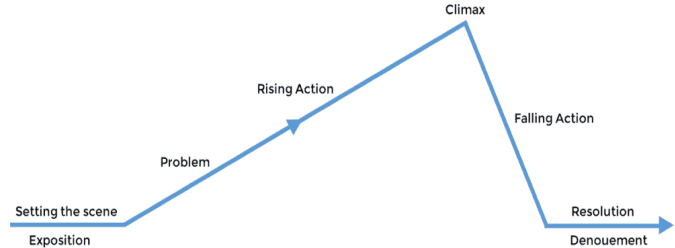


Year 9 - Detective Fiction:

<p>Intention: This unit of work is important because it will help students develop the key skills needed for question five of the AQA English Language specification (narrative writing). These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO5 – Communicating clearly, effectively and imaginatively. • AO5 – Using tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences. • AO6 – Using a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for purpose and effect. 	<p>Key Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder on the Orient Express – Agatha Christie. • Lamb to the Slaughter – Roald Dahl. • And then There were None – Agatha Christie. The Mysterious Affair at Styles – Agatha Christie.
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Key Terminology:		Characters and Key Figures:		Narrative Structure – Key Terminology:		
Omission	Deliberately leaving something out. Often used to create tension.	Hercule Poirot	The world-renowned, moustachioed Belgian private detective. Known for his intelligence and understanding of the criminal mind. Respected and admired by police forces and heads of state across the globe!	Exposition	The beginning of the story. It introduces the main characters, settings and themes as well as the idea of the central conflict that needs to be resolved.	
Tension	A feeling of nervousness before and important or difficult event.	Mary Maloney	The protagonist of ‘Lamb to the Slaughter.’ A happy and devoted housewife who is six months pregnant, Mary spends much of her time caring for and thinking about her husband, Patrick.	Inciting Incident	The event that ignites the plot.	
In medias res	Starting the story in the middle of the action.			Rising Action	The longest section of the story. This is essentially the journey from the initial conflict through to the climax. Tension is built.	
Foregrounding	Focusing on a key detail in order to draw the reader’s attention to it.			Climax	The height of the action/the point of highest tension.	
Flashback	Looking at something which has happened in the past.			Falling action	This is usually a short section describing the aftermath of the climax. Leads the reader smoothly to the conclusion of the story.	
Non-linear	A narrative which follows events, but not in the order that they happened.	Agatha Christie	The best-selling novelist of all time. Best known for her 66 detective novels and 14 short story collections as well as the world’s longest-running play (The Mousetrap). 	Resolution/ Denouement	The conclusion of the narrative, where conflicts are resolved (either happily or sadly).	
Dialogue	Speech					
Characterisation	The way an author creates a character.					
Atmosphere	The mood or feeling associated with a piece of writing.					
Red Herring	A piece of false information designed to mislead the reader.					