English Language - Crime
Year 8, Autumn Term.

Reading Skills	Key words	Writing Skills
Question 1: Retrieval (AO1) *Identify two quotations that show…* Select short quotations that demonstrate what the question is asking for. 5 to 6 words as a maximum. Check how many words or phrases they are looking for.	**Structural devices** **Suspense –** when the reader feels excited or anxious (worried) about what may happen. **Tension -** when the reader or characters feel nervous, fearful or stressed. **Unreliable narration-** a character who tells the story with a lack of credibility **Reflective Narrative-** a narrative that describes the experience after it has happened. **Foreshadowing-** be a warning or indication of (a future event)	***Check you don't fall into the TRAP of the question!*** **TEXT TYPE:** Are you writing a description or a story? A story needs an interesting plot and one or more developed characters. A description focusses on one particular moment or event in detail. **ROLE:** Do you have a first or third-person narrator? An unreliable narrator? A reflective narrative? **AUDIENCE:** How do you want the reader to feel about the characters? How can you build tension and suspense? **PURPOSE :** Writing to entertain, describe or narrate.
Question 2: Comparison (AO3) *Compare the ways in which….* Remember that comparison can be identifying similarities and/or differences. Check if the question only asks you to focus on one of these. Identify the connection and provide evidence from both texts to support this.	**Denouement-** the final part of a narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved. **Narrative Vs Chronological time-** Narrative is the order in which the author presents a story's events to the reader. Chronology is the order of these events consecutively in time.	**Paragraph and sentence structure** Try using a longer sentence to show a character's confusion and panic followed by a shorter one for dramatic impact: *Screams echoed along the narrow passageway as I scrambled and stumbled towards the light, the gun hanging loosely in my hand. He was dead.*
Question 3: Analysis (AO2) *Reread lines …. Explore how language and structure are used to present….* You need to use subject terminology, include evidence from the text (quotations) and explore the effect of individual words on the reader. Make sure you have points for both language and structure.	**Language Devices** **Sensory imagery–** writing which appeals to the five senses: sight, touch, hearing, taste and smell. "The flies squatting on the rotten fruit suggested the flat had been empty for some time." **Simile –** an image comparing two things using as or like. "She bared her teeth like an animal caught in a trap." **Metaphor –** an image saying one thing is something else. "He was a wolf prowling in the shadows."	**Punctuation** . , ? ! ; : ( )' " " – … How is punctuation used to help build excitement or tension? Questions can be used to show doubt or uncertainty: *What was that strange noise coming from the cupboard?* Capital letters and exclamation marks can show shock or horror (but don't over-use them):*" GET OUT!" he screamed.* An ellipsis … can build suspense.
Question 4: Evaluation (AO4) *"Statement about the text" How far do you agree with this statement?* You should: measure how much you agree, have a reason to back yourself up, use evidence to support this and explain how a reader feels. We expect to see more than one idea as this is an extended response.	**Connotation-** The associations with certain **word choices**. i.e. the colour red may have connotations of danger. **Pathetic fallacy –** this is when the weather is used to reflect the mood of the novel. **Emotive Language-** is the deliberate choice of words to elicit emotion.	**Vocabulary** **Detective –** the character who solves the crime. **Sidekick –** the detective's assistant. **Victim –** the person who is harmed, injured or killed as a result of the crime. **Suspect –** someone who might have committed the crime. **Culprit –** the character who actually commits the crime. **Motive –** the reason someone has, or may have, committed the crime. **Whodunit-** a story or play about a murder in which the identity of the murderer is not revealed until the end.