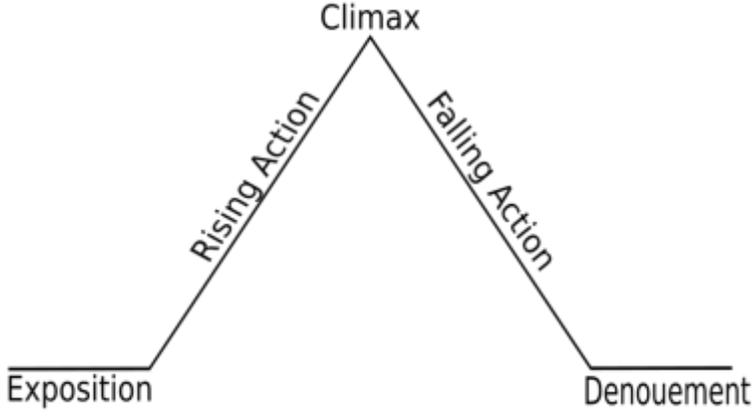


## Knowledge Organiser – Crime and Punishment – Autumn 2

Key Vocabulary		
1	Literal	Taking words in their usual or most basic sense without metaphor or exaggeration
2	Technique	the elements that a writer brings to his or her story to emphasise the theme on which they are focusing.
3	Recollection	the action or faculty of remembering or recollecting something
4	Authenticity	based on facts; accurate or reliable
5	Implication	the conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated
6	Credence	belief in or acceptance of something as true
7	Proclamation	a clear declaration of something
8	Intention	a thing intended; an aim or plan
9	Mood	the atmosphere or pervading tone of something
10	Intrigue	arouse the curiosity or interest of; fascinate
11	Hereditary	deviation from the 'normal' or established pattern
12	Assumption	a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof
13	Conspiracy	a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.
14	Brutality	savage physical violence; great cruelty
15	Deduce	arrive at (a fact or a conclusion) by reasoning; draw as a logical conclusion
16	Fundamental	forming a necessary base or core; of central importance
17	Intuition	the ability to understand something instinctively, without the need for conscious reasoning.
18	Malevolence	the state or condition of being hostile
19	Precedent	an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances
20	Suspicious	having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something
21	Vigilante	a member of a self-appointed group of citizens who undertake law enforcement in their community without legal authority, typically because the legal agencies are thought to be inadequate
22	Testimony	a formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law
Non-Fiction Texts		
23	Non-Fiction	Prose writing that is informative or factual rather than fictional
24	Genre	A style or type of text
25	Purpose	What a text has been written in order to achieve
26	Audience	The individual(s) the text has been constructed towards
27	Form	The type of text being written e.g. newspaper, speech
Non-Fiction Language Devices		
28	Direct Address	Communicating a message directly to another using 'you'
29	Alliteration	Occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of a group of words
30	Facts	A statement that is true
31	Opinions	The beliefs or views of an individual or group of people
32	Repetition	Repeating words or phrases for effect to convey a message
33	Emotive language	Language intended to create an emotional response
34	Statistic	A fact delivered through the use of numbers.
35	Triples	A rhetorical term that consists of three parallel clauses, phrases or words.
36	Rhetorical Question	A question asked merely for rhetorical effect without requiring an answer.
37	Anecdotes	A short personal story from someone's past.
38	Imagery	Creating a picture or appealing to senses within writing.
39	Listing	Repeating multiple items and words in a consecutive pattern
Non-Fiction Structure Devices		
40	Beginning	The way in which a text hooks a reader into the purpose of the text. (Action Hook, Atmosphere Hook, Question Hook)

41	Order of Events	The overall structure of the text and its order. (Linear/Chronological order – time order, Non-Linear Order – Flashbacks)
42	Narrative Perspective	The viewpoint of a text (First Person (I), Second Person (You), Third Person (He/She/It))
43	Ending	The way in which a writer ends their piece of Non-Fiction. Focus on the sentence type and length that is used and consider why that has been done.
44	Sentences	Sentence length (Long/Short, Complex/Compound) and Sentence Type (Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative, Exclamative)
Detective Fiction		
45	Tension	An element in a novel that evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress on the part of both the reader and the characters in a novel
46	Protagonist	The main character within a story, normally the hero/heroine
47	Detective	A person, especially a police officer, whose occupation is to investigate and solve crimes.
48	Context	Background information or circumstances you provide to inform why something is taking place
49	Freytag's Pyramid	Gustav Freytag believed that every story has 5 dramatic arcs   <p>The diagram illustrates Freytag's Pyramid as a triangular structure. At the top vertex is the word 'Climax'. The left side of the triangle is labeled 'Rising Action', and the right side is labeled 'Falling Action'. At the bottom left vertex is the word 'Exposition', and at the bottom right vertex is the word 'Denouement'. Horizontal lines extend from the 'Exposition' and 'Denouement' labels to the left and right respectively, indicating the start and end of the story's arc.</p>
50	Exposition	Presents the setting, characters, basic conflict and establishes the mood of the text
51	Rising Action	Basic conflict escalates and obstacles are introduced to cause difficulties for the main characters to overcome
52	Climax	The turning point for a protagonist's situation either becoming better or worse
53	Falling Action	The conflict between the protagonist and antagonist starts to resolve itself
54	Denouement	The conclusion of the narrative where the protagonist achieves their goal