

Societies – Exploring & writing



Allegory



Poetry- Relationships



Language Change



Detective - writing



Detective Reading

# Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time

Detective Fiction

a subgenre of crime fiction in which a detective—professional, amateur or retired—investigates a crime, often murder.

Author of novel: Mark Haddon  
Adapted by: Simon Stephens

## Key characters

<b>Christopher</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Age 15</li> <li>✓ Autistic</li> <li>✓ Investigates the murder of Wellington.</li> </ul>
<b>Ed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lonely and single father.</li> <li>✓ He has told Christopher that his mother is dead</li> </ul>
<b>Judy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Christopher's mother.</li> <li>✓ She struggled as a mother.</li> </ul>
<b>Siobhan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Christopher's teacher and mentor.</li> <li>✓ She also narrates the play.</li> </ul>
<b>Mrs Alexander</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ An elderly neighbour</li> </ul>
<b>Mrs Shears</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A neighbour</li> <li>✓ Owner of Wellington.</li> <li>✓ Her husband left her.</li> <li>✓ She thinks Christopher killed Wellington.</li> </ul>
<b>Roger (Mr Shears)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A neighbour who left his wife.</li> <li>✓ He is Christopher's prime suspect</li> <li>✓ He is intolerant and impatient of Christopher</li> </ul>

## CURIOUS INCIDENT



Detective 
Suspect(s) 
Victim 
Villain(s)/ Criminal(s) 

<b>Playwright</b>	A person who writes plays
<b>Author</b>	The writer of a book
<b>Adaptation</b>	When a text is changed e.g. from a novel to a play
<b>Theatre</b>	Where plays are performed
<b>Audience</b>	The people gathered to watch a play
<b>Ensemble</b>	A group of performers who switch roles throughout the play.
<b>Flashback</b>	The chronology is interrupted by an incident from the past e.g. a memory
<b>Climax</b>	The turning point in a play where tension has built to an exciting point in the story.
<b>Narrator</b>	The person who explains what is happening to the audience.
<b>Staging</b>	The way a play is presented (scenic backdrop, position of the actors, type of performance space, lighting and sound)
<b>Dramatic irony</b>	When the audience of a play knows something that the characters do not know.

## Type of drama – which do you think?

### Modern Drama:

**Realism or Naturalism:** dealing with the real problems of life in a realistic technique

**The Problem Play** deals with conflict in marriage, justice, law etc.

**A Play of Ideas** the play is used to give expression to ideas which the playwright wants to spread to society

Often used the construction of **The Well Made Play**; where action flows smoothly and all the parts fit together precisely, like a jigsaw puzzle. As a result, the characters and the audience move from a state of ignorance to a state of knowledge.

### Post Modern Drama:

The accepted norms of seeing and representing the world are challenged and disregarded, while **experimental perceptions and representations** are created.

The narrative needs not be complete but can be **fragmented**, paradoxical and imagistic. There is a movement away from **linearity to multiplicity** in plotlines.

**Characters are fragmented**, forming a collection of contrasting and parallel voices stemming from a central idea, theme or traditional character

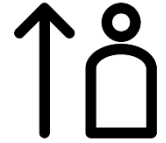
The play steps back from reality to create its own **self-conscious atmosphere** and can be called **meta-theatre**.

## Key themes

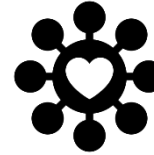
### Difference



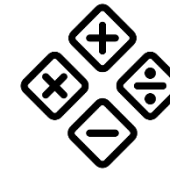
### Growing up



### Relationships



### Logic



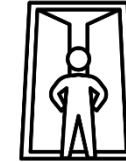
### Communication



### Family



### Bravery

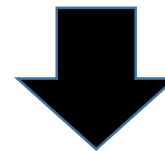


### Honesty and Trust



## Structure of the play

- 2 parts
- Play in a play
- Multiple narrators
- Plays with time and space



Effect? Why?

## MYSTERY STRUCTURE SIMPLIFIED

