

Societies – Exploring & writing



Allegory



Poetry- Relationships



Language Change



Detective Fiction



Detective - reading





Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: Detective Fiction

Genre	a style or category of art, music, or literature.
Detective Fiction	a subgenre of crime fiction in which a detective—professional, amateur or retired—investigates a crime, often murder.

Genre conventions

- Little **clues** throughout the story
- A range of very different **characters**
- High-tech forensic **evidence**
- Bad **weather**
- More than one **suspect** with a **motive**
- More than one **murder**
- An **assistant** to the detective
- One or two **red herrings** (false clues)
- A strange **setting**
- Story told in **first person**
- A super-intelligent **detective**
- A nasty **villain/** Clever criminal(s)
- An unexpected **twist** at the very end

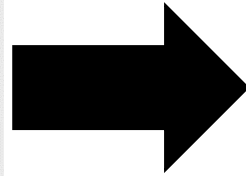
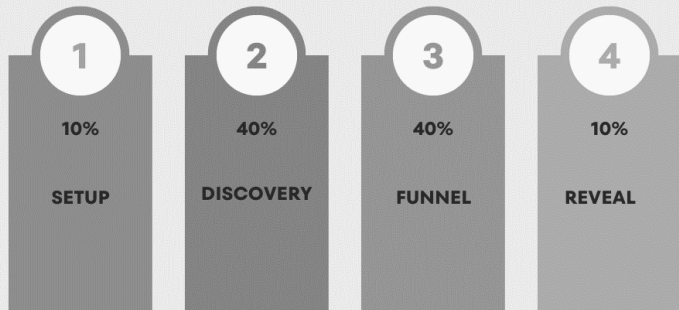
Did you know?
 “Murders in the Rue Morgue,” by **Edgar Allan Poe's** was published in April 1841. The story is generally considered to be the first modern detective story.

Character types:	
Detective 	Victim 
Suspect(s) 	Villain(s)/ Criminal(s) 

Vocabulary

Antagonistic	<i>being hostile to someone else</i>
Deceptive	<i>intentionally misleading</i>
Deduction	<i>to work something out through reasoning</i>
Epistemic	<i>gaining knowledge through experience</i>
Insightful	<i>having a deep and accurate understanding</i>
Logical	<i>clear, sound reasoning</i>
Malicious	<i>intending to do harm</i>
Manipulative	<i>having control or influence over someone</i>
Obfuscate	<i>to be unclear or confusing</i>
Pragmatic	<i>to be unclear or confusing</i>
Protagonist	<i>to be unclear or confusing</i>
Remorseful	<i>full of regret</i>
Villainous	<i>showing wicked or criminal behaviour</i>
Enigma	<i>a person or thing that is mysterious or difficult to understand.</i>

MYSTERY STRUCTURE SIMPLIFIED



Setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Give a sense of time and place. ✓ Introduces the detective ✓ Introduces the crime, usually a murder ✓ The detective takes on the case, whether voluntarily or assigned
Discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They look for clues, evidence, and revelations that will help them identify the villain. ✓ Identify suspects from within the victim's world ✓ Interview suspects to learn more about the victim and the suspects ✓ Formulate hypotheses and raise questions about the crime
Funnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Once your sleuth starts looking in new ways, they dig deeper, re-examining and rethinking everything they've discovered. ✓ New viewpoint puts everything so far in a different light ✓ As the detective reviews what they know, they uncover new interpretations ✓ They re-examine and interview ✓ Eliminate suspects
Reveal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Confront the villain ✓ Detective explains the means, motive and opportunity ✓ Explain how your detective solved the puzzle ✓ Conclude the story

Means, Motive & Opportunity

For someone to become a suspect in a criminal investigation, all three must be established.

WHY?

MOTIVE:
is the reason for committing the crime

WHEN?

OPPORTUNITY:
is the occasion that presents itself to allow the crime to take place

HOW?

MEANS:
are the tools or methods used to commit the crime

