



Genre Summary		Key Texts	Some of the vocabulary you'll read during this unit:
<p>Some of the conventions of this genre are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set in a well-developed fictional universe • a cast of complex characters experiencing some form of conflict • often involves magical or supernatural elements • often uses real-world folklore and mythology as inspiration • relies on the readers' suspension of disbelief, an acceptance of the unbelievable or impossible for the sake of enjoyment. 		<p>The following texts will be used to support narrative writing skills across the term:</p> <p>Hartman's 'Seraphina', Martin's 'Game of Thrones', Tolkien's 'The Hobbit', Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels', Pratchett's 'The Light Fantastic', Lewis' 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe', Rowling's 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire', Babbitt's 'Tuck Everlasting', Dickens' 'A Christmas Carol', Morpurgo's 'Private Peaceful', Frank Baum's 'The Wonderful Wizard of Oz' and Attwood's 'The Handmaid's Tale'.</p> <p>Whilst studying this unit you may want to do some extra reading around this unit. Below are listed some popular fantasy writers:</p> <p>Phillip Pullman Terry Pratchett CS Lewis JRR Tolkien JK Rowling Roald Dahl</p>	<p>amiable, aromatic, belligerent</p> <p>benevolent, bipedal, bloated</p> <p>decrepit, gargantuan, genial,</p> <p>iridescent, lustrous, malodorous,</p> <p>mammoth, miniature, pungent,</p> <p>rancid, reclusive, satire, serpentine, stippled</p>
Key Terminology		Sound It Out	Etymology- Word Origins
Core	Genre- A style of literature	Jarn-Ruh	From the French <i>Genre</i> , meaning 'style'
	Crisis- A key problem or obstacle which is the basis for the story	Cry-Sis	From the Greek <i>krisis</i> , meaning 'decision'
	Climax – the peak of the story, when the main character faces their main problem or key moment	Cly-Max	From the Greek <i>klímax</i> , meaning 'ladder'
Intermediate	Resolution- when conflicts re resolved and questions are answered at the ends of a plot	Reh-So-Loo-Shun	From the Latin <i>unsolvere</i> , meaning 'loosen' or 'undo'
	Foreshadowing- A hint about a future plot event	For-Shadowing	From the Old English prefix <i>fore-</i> meaning 'before in time' and <i>shadow</i> meaning 'cast a shadow'.
Advanced	Pathetic Fallacy- When the weather or setting reflects the mood or atmosphere	Pah-TheT-ic Fah-Lah-See	From the Greek <i>pathos</i> , meaning 'emotion' and the Latin <i>fallere</i> meaning 'deceive'
	Exposition- The beginning of a story, where characters, setting and the main conflict are introduced	Ex-po-si-shun	From the Latin <i>expositionem</i> meaning an 'explanation'
	Denouement- the action which occurs after the climax of the narrative, including the resolution	Day- noo- mon	From the French 'denouer' meaning 'unknot'