Genre Summary	Key Themes	Some of the vocabulary you'll read during this unit:
Setting in an alternative world: One thing we'll find over and over again in sci-fi is a setting that is strange, different, or faraway. **Non-human characters:** It's about robots, aliens, or people who are just a little bit more (or less!) than human. **Allegory in Sci-Fi:** Sci-fi tends to be allegorical. The best sci-fi works often have a hidden meaning, because they work as a commentary on our own world and our own social and political systems. **Science and Technology:** What makes a sci-fi text is the fact that their settings, their plots, their characters, their conflicts, all center around science and technology in some sense. **Time travel:** Often, the whole plot of a sci-fi work is set in a distant time, usually in the future. Sci-fi writers explore times that are very different from ours. **Journey:** We'll find a lot of journeys in sci-fi; people might zip from galaxy to galaxy, or from time to time.	• Inequality and social class • Technology and progress • Humans, nature and the universe • Fear and kindness **Key Characters** The Time Traveller: a scientist and inventor, we never learn his name. The Narrator: Mr. Hillyer is the Time Traveller's dinner guest. The Eloi: a kind of dull, tiny, and fragile but also peace-loving, kind, beautiful, and most of all, happy and affectionate race of creatures. Weena: one of the Eloi. Possibly female, the Time Traveller saves her life and she eagerly becomes his friend. Her behaviour toward him is not unlike that of a pet or small child. The Morlocks: remorseless, callous and filthy creatures dwelling underground and in dark alleys. Minor characters: Filby, the Medical Man, The Psychologist, a Very Young Man, The Editor, Man with a Beard, the Journalist and the Provincial Mayor	catastrophic (adjective): involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering. dystopia (abstract noun): an imagined state/society where there is great suffering or injustice. futuristic (adjective): having or involving very modern technology or design. inequality (abstract noun) – difference in circumstances. technological (adjective): relating to technology. time-travel (noun): time travel is the concept of movement between certain points in time. Victorian (adjective): from the time when Queen Victoria was the monarch in Britain (1837-1901)

Key Terminology		Sound It Out	Etymology- Word Origins
Core	Climax – the peak of the story, when the main character faces their main problem or key moment	cly-max	From the Greek *klimax*, meaning 'ladder'
	Genre- a style of literature	jarn-ruh	From the French *genre*, meaning 'style'
	Theme – an idea that recurs in a piece of literature	thee-m	From the Latin thema meaning 'subject'
Intermediate	Flashback: a scene in a, novel set in a time earlier than the main story	flash - back	From the Icelandic *flasa* meaning 'to rush' and the Old English *baec* meaning 'behind'
	Foreshadowing- A hint about a future plot event	for-shadow -ing	From the Old English prefix *fore*- meaning 'before in time' and *shadow* meaning 'cast a shadow'
Advanced	Frame - the outer story, in this case the world outside the time travel.	fray-m	From the Old English *framian* meaning 'be helpful' and the Middle English meaning 'make ready for use'
	Motif – a repeated symbol forming a pattern	mo-teef	From the French *motif* meaning 'dominant idea or theme'
	Denouement- the action which occurs after the climax of the narrative, including the resolution	day- noo- mon	From the French 'denouer' meaning 'unknot'