

Descriptive writing ...

Descriptive writing aims to describe something, someone, a place, a moment in time. etc. to the reader.

Narrator ...

Every narrative must have a narrator; someone who exists as the voice of the story / description; the reader’s lens into the written world being described.

1st person perspective is written as if the narrator is a character within the description.

3rd person perspective written as if the narrator is talking about the characters or events but is not necessarily part of it. **This is more popular in descriptive writing.**

Descriptive techniques ...

Descriptive techniques means changes in our writing; uses techniques that help the reader picture what you are describing without being able to see it.

You could use;

- A wide variety of sentence structures
- Similes
- Metaphors
- Personification
- Careful verb choices
- Using the five senses

General structure ...

Give an overview of what you are describing.

Zoom in to different areas, describing them in more detail with a sharp focus on detail. A new paragraph for each new focus.

Successful description shares important information to the reader about:

- Place /background
- Emotion and mood
- Tension / atmosphere
- Action

TiPToP your paragraphs ...

‘TiPToP’ your paragraphs. That means a new paragraph for a new:

- Time,
- Place,
- Topic
- Person.



It felt ... eerie.

The wind howled and screeched.

A white blanket covered the grass.

Snowflakes danced through the air.

The snow was clean, white and crisp.

The sky sprinkled flakes across the rooftop .

Gently, the snow cascaded down from above..

DESCRIPTIVE WRITING
Y7 FORMAL ASSESSMENT

Descriptive writing techniques ...

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fronted adverbials | A word /phrase at the beginning of a sentence which tells the reader about the time, place, manner, frequency or possibility of the event in the sentence. |
| Relative clauses | A clause starting with a relative pronoun (Who/which/where/that) that tells the reader more about the noun. |
| Embedded clauses | A clause in the middle of a sentence between two commas that tells the reader extra information. |
| Simile | To describe something as being similar to something else using the words ‘like’ and ‘as’. |
| Metaphor | Describing something by saying it is something else. |
| Personification | A type of metaphor which gives human characteristics to objects |
| Onomatopoeia | Words that refer to the sound they refer to |
| Five senses | Taste, smell, touch, sight, hear |

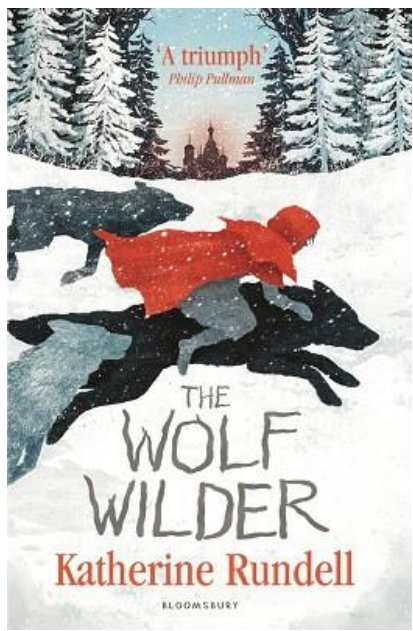
| Context | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Wolf Wilder | A person who teaches tamed animals to fend for themselves, and to fight and to run, and to be wary of humans. |
| Russia in the 1900s | Society was hierarchical, with the Tsar as the ruler and most important person, the rich aristocrats as the next most important and the poor workers as the least important |
| St Petersburg | Russia's second largest city after Moscow |
| Revolution | A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system |

| Analysing Language and Techniques | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Simile | A comparison that states that something is 'like' or 'as' something else e.g. "I drive like a demon." |
| Metaphor | A comparison that states that something is actually something else e.g. "I'm a demon driver." |
| Personification | Giving something that is not a human and humanlike quality e.g. "The wind <u>shouted</u> " ; "The branches on the large tress <u>touched</u> me." |
| Noun | A naming word, used to identify people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun) |
| Adjective | A describing word, giving more information about a noun such as its colour or size |
| Verb | A doing word, used to describe an action or state. |

| Persuasive Writing Techniques | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Anecdote | The use of short story (often personal) to support your overall point |
| Rhetorical Question | A question that does not require an answer |
| Emotive Language | Words and phrases that cause a strong emotional response |
| Direct Address | Speaking directly to the reader or audience, using the word 'you' |
| Fact | Something that is truthful and can be proved |
| Opinion | A view or judgement about something |
| Repetition | A word or phrase that is used more than once for emphasis |
| Exaggeration | A statement that represents something as better or worse than it really is |
| Statistic | Percentages and numbers which aim to prove a point |
| Triple | An group of words or pattern of words which is used three times, also called Rule or Pattern of three |

Wolf Wilder

| Paragraphing | |
|--------------|---|
| P | Point (a response to the question or description of the character/place etc) |
| E | Evidence (a quotation using the exact words from the text) |
| E | Explanation (what does this quotation show you that proves the point you made?) |



Novel study – is the opportunity to study a novel in depth:

- Writing styles used
- Themes
- Characters
- Structure
- Creative writing connected to the text.