

Y9 T4: Transformational Writing

Disciplinary Vocabulary	Target Vocabulary
<p>Modification: changing the quality of nouns or verbs using additional information, usually adjectives and adverbs.</p> <p>The Passive Voice: a sentence where the subject is the recipient of the verb's action, rather than the other way around, e.g. <i>they ate the food (active)</i> vs <i>the food was eaten (passive)</i></p> <p>Fragmentation: when a sentence is not complete because it doesn't have a subject or verb or both.</p> <p>Motif: a repeated image or idea</p>	<p>Precise nouns: instead of tree – oak, poplar, birch</p> <p>Precise adjectives: instead of 'red' – scarlet, burgundy, rose</p> <p>Verbs are king: instead of similes, use precise verbs, e.g. <i>he walked like a ghost down the road</i> becomes: <i>he <u>drifted</u> down the road</i></p>
Crafting Sentences	Grammar Knowledge
<p>Cut – take out words or phrases which are unnecessary</p> <p>Combine– take simple sentences and ideas and combine them into compound or complex sentences</p> <p>Use fragments – use incomplete sentence fragments on purpose to create potent images and ideas</p> <p>Modify – make changes to nouns and verbs</p>	<p>noun – naming word for a person, place, or thing, e.g. Sarah, Monday, cheese, love, France</p> <p>adverb – a word which describes an action or a state</p> <p>adjective – words which describe nouns, e.g. beautiful, cold, green, noisy</p> <p>adverb – words which tell us how, where or when something happened, e.g. quickly, easily, afterwards</p> <p>apostrophe: punctuation denoting either possession or omission</p> <p>exclamation mark: punctuation used at the end of sentences which express a strong feeling</p> <p>quotation marks: punctuation used in pairs to denote where the writer has quoted the words of another writer. 'SINGLE' quotation marks are used unless it is direct speech where "DOUBLE" are used.</p> <p>colon – : a colon joins one full sentence to another clause which gives more information. e.g. I couldn't finish all my food: too much</p> <p>A colon can also be used to introduce a list.</p> <p>semi-colon - ; a semi-colon joins two full sentences into a single written sentence. The semi-colon shows that they are very closely related.</p> <p>ellipsis – (...) used to show where words have been removed from a text.</p>
Form & Structure	Genre & Intent
<p>declarative sentence: a sentence that makes a statement, provides a fact, offers an explanation, or conveys information. E.g. <i>Animal Farm</i> was written by George Orwell</p> <p>interrogative sentence: a sentence that asks a question e.g. Is it cold outside?</p> <p>Imperative sentence: a sentence that gives a direct command or instruction – they typically start with a verb e.g. Close the door.</p> <p>exclamatory sentence: a sentence that expresses a strong emotion, often ending in an exclamation mark. E.g. We won!</p>	<p>Transformational Writing: Takes one form and turns it into another, e.g. <i>historical fiction turned into a character monologue</i></p> <p>Monologue: a long speech by a single character</p> <p>Writers choose the form they want to write in because it is the most appropriate for the story they want to tell. Sometimes a poem is the best way to tell a story because the writer wants to make a short, powerful statement. Sometimes a whole novel lets an author tell a complicated and detailed story where people change over time. Sometimes writing a play for the theatre lets a writer explore something visually.</p>