

Y7 T6: Monologues

Target Vocabulary	Descriptive Vocabulary
<p>connotation: an idea or feeling which a word invokes for the reader in addition to its literal meaning</p> <p>atmosphere: the overall mood of a story or poem</p> <p>conceit: an elaborate and fanciful metaphor or comparison between two things which do not naturally belong together</p> <p>oxymoron: a phrase using two contrasting terms (e.g. 'feather of lead')</p> <p>juxtaposition: two things being placed close together with contrasting effect</p> <p>symbolism: the use of people or things to represent powerful ideas or qualities</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> <p>Parenthesis: a word or phrase inserted into a sentence as additional information, usually using dashes, brackets or commas.</p>
Crafting Sentences	Grammar Knowledge
<p><u>Comparative (-er), more, more sentence</u> <i>Every day, Kitty felt smaller, more ugly, more useless.</i></p> <p><u>The size, the (blank) sentence</u> <i>The bigger they are, the harder they fall.</i></p> <p><u>Start with a prepositional (position word - under, by, near, beneath, over) phrase</u> <i>Under the moon, the river snaked its way to the sea.</i></p> <p><u>Second Conditional Sentence: It's still possible If I were to.....</u> <i>If I were to win the lottery, I would buy a Lamborghini Gallardo.</i></p> <p>subordinating conjunction: a word which joins a subordinate clause to the main clause, e.g. <i>although, after, since, whether, while, unless</i></p> <p>appositive phrase: a noun or noun phrase which is positioned next to another noun to add description or information, e.g. <i>Jane, an electrical engineer, did not agree.</i></p> <p>polysyndeton: a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected by the repeated use of the same conjunction</p> <p>asyndeton: a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected without conjunctions</p> <p>tricolon: a series of three words, phrases or clauses</p>	<p>fragmentation: when a sentence is not complete because it is missing a subject or verb or both</p> <p>run-on: where two or more full sentences are elided together without full stops to separate them</p> <p>syntax: the order of words in a sentence. If the order is incorrect, this can lead to confusion in meaning.</p> <p>tense: the state of a verb which shows whether something is happening in the present, past or future. If you change tense accidentally, it can make your writing confusing.</p> <p>clause punctuation: how you use full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, colons and semi-colons to separate clauses from each other, or show relationships between them.</p> <p>The Active Voice: A sentence which focuses on the person or object which is performing the action, e.g. <i>The <u>dog</u> ate the bone.</i> This sentence focuses on the dog, because it is the one eating.</p> <p>The Passive Voice: A sentence which focuses on the person or object which <i>experiences</i> the action, rather than the person or object which <i>performs</i> the action, e.g. <i>The <u>dog</u> ate the bone (ACTIVE voice) becomes: The <u>bone</u> was eaten by the dog (PASSIVE voice)</i></p>
Form	Structure
<p>focus and focus shifts: what the author is focusing on in their writing (and what author is choosing to foreground and why)</p> <p>contrast: using images or ideas which are very different to each other to create an effect</p> <p>pace: how quickly events or ideas unfold or change</p> <p>time and place: when and where something is happening</p> <p>repetition and pattern: when words, phrases or ideas are used again for effect to create meaning</p> <p>paragraph and sentence length: this affects the way we read a text, how much detail the reader is given, and enables the writer to place emphasis on key ideas by using short, simple expression when appropriate</p>	<p>hook: start with a compelling opening line which gives us some clues about your character's personality, thoughts or background without telling us everything</p> <p>Monologue: a long speech by one actor in a play, film or theatrical broadcast. They are usually spoken by interesting and dramatic characters who are speaking because they are experiencing a strong emotion about something.</p> <p>Show, don't tell: An effective character monologue gives us hints and clues about the person's life and the things which are important to them without telling us every single detail.</p> <p>Alienation: a technique that describes an object without telling the reader what it is.</p>