

Y9: Protest Poetry T6

Academic Writing

Thesis statement, authorial intent and influence, language exploration, links and development, character journey, text structure and tension, talking about: tragic structure; effect on the reader; **exploring ways a writer is influenced by their experiences, beliefs and other literature:**

...is **influenced** by...

This moment is a **clear echo** of...

...**mirrors** the events of...

...**drawn from** the writer's experience of...

Poetic Structure

rhythm: the beat and pace of a poem using stressed and unstressed syllables

stanza: A group of lines in a poem which make a verse

quatrain: A group of four lines in a poem

couplet: a pair of consecutive lines of **poetry** that create a complete thought or idea.

conceit: an elaborate and fanciful metaphor or comparison between two things which do not naturally belong together

emphatic positioning: when a writer chooses to put words, images, phrases, clauses or sentences in a particular order to place emphasis on something. For example, *they might put an image of darkness as the first clause in a sentence describing a forest to establish a dark atmosphere.*

Y9 Review Writing (4 weeks)

Target Vocabulary

Negative Adjectives

Outrageous
Ridiculous
Laughable
Ludicrous

Positive Adjectives

Delightful
Magical
Sublime
Spectacular

Crafting Vocabulary

Precise nouns: instead of tree – oak, poplar, birch

Precise adjectives: instead of 'red' – scarlet, burgundy, rose

Verbs are king: instead of similes, use precise verbs, e.g. *he walked like a ghost down the road* becomes: *he drifted down the road*

Crafting Sentences

modification: changing the quality of nouns or verbs using additional information, usually adjectives and adverbs.

fragmentation: when a sentence is not complete because it doesn't have a subject or verb or both.

starting a sentence with a

subordinating conjunction: a word which joins a subordinate clause to the main clause, e.g. *although, after, since, whether, while, unless*

appositive phrase: a noun or noun phrase which is positioned next to another noun to add description or information, e.g. *Jane, an electrical engineer, did not agree.*

polysyndeton: a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected by the repeated use of the same conjunction

asyndeton: a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected without conjunctions

tricolon: a series of three words, phrases or clauses

Crafting Arguments

temporal connective: a word which links words or phrases together and tells us *when* something is happening, e.g. *then, next, secondly, meanwhile, subsequently*

illustrative connective: a word or phrase which introduces further information, e.g. *for example, such as, in the case of, as shown by, illustrated by*

concluding connective: a word which links words and phrases together and tells us the effect of something, e.g. *because, so, therefore, consequently, hence, thus*

comparing connective: a word which links words and phrases together and shows similarity or difference, e.g. *similarly, likewise, equally, whereas, alternatively, otherwise, conversely, however, although, apart from*

emphatic connective: a word or phrase which links words and phrases together and highlights what is important, e.g. *above all, in particular, especially, significantly, indeed, notably*