

## Y7 T2: Gothic Writing

### Disciplinary Vocabulary

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

**expansion:** adding clauses and phrases to sentences to make them more complex

### Target Sentence Structures

Comma sandwich  
*'The sun, which had been absent for days, shone steadily in the sky.'*

Three verb sentence  
*'The monster pushed, crashed, smashed its way through.'*

Never did... , than...  
*'Never did the sun go down with a brighter glory in the quiet corner of Soho, than one memorable evening when the doctor and his daughter sat under the tree together.'*

Adjectives at the start of the sentence  
*'Cold and hungry, Martin waited for someone to take pity on him.'*

### Crafting Writing

**Sentence crafting and accuracy:**

**fragmentation:** when a sentence is not complete because it is missing a subject or verb or both

**run-on:** where two or more full sentences are elided together without full stops to separate them

**syntax:** the order of words in a sentence. If the order is incorrect, this can lead to confusion in meaning.

**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.

**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.

### Grammar Knowledge

**Speech mark:** "character speech" - punctuation marks for direct speech to show that someone is speaking, e.g. She said, *"I don't like cheese."*

You could write the same thing as indirect speech without using speech marks, e.g. *She said she didn't like cheese.*

**CAREFUL:** We use "DOUBLE" marks for direct speech, and 'SINGLE' for quotations (like in Literature essays)

**The Active Voice:** A sentence which focuses on the person or object which is performing the action, e.g. *The dog ate the bone.*  
 This sentence focuses on the dog, because it is the one eating.

**The Passive Voice:** A sentence which focuses on the person or object which *experiences* the action, rather than the person or object which *performs* the action, e.g. *The dog ate the bone* (ACTIVE voice) becomes: *The bone was eaten by the dog* (PASSIVE voice)

### Structure

**focus and focus shifts** – what the author is focusing on in their writing (and what the reader is drawn to).

**contrast** – using images or ideas which are very different to each other to create an effect

**pace** – how quickly events or ideas unfold or change

**Time and place** – when and where something is happening

**repetition and pattern** – when words, phrases or ideas are used again for effect to create meaning

**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

### Form and Storytelling

**Ways to start a story:**

**action** – an opening where the characters are in the middle of things; a dramatic point in the story

**character development** – an opening where we learn information about the main character through inner monologue and begin to form an opinion of them

**setting** – an opening where we learn information about where the character is

**dialogue** – an opening that shows a conversation between two or more people

**foreshadowing** – an opening where we get hints/clues about what might happen later in the plot