## 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