

Creative Writing Knowledge Organiser – Year 7

Before you start writing think about...

Setting – where is your story set?

Narrator – who is telling your story – 1st or 3rd person?

Character – who is your main character?

What happens?

Focus on the Senses

- **Olfactory** – what smells are there?
- **Auditory** – what sounds are there?
- **Visual** – what sort of things can your character(s) see?
- **Kinesthetic/Tactile** – what can they feel? What can they touch?
- **Gustatory** – what tastes are there?

TENSE (Choose a tense and stick to it - check your work as you write)

Name:

Class:

1. BOYS sentences - But, Or, Yet, So

A BOYS sentence is a two-part sentence. The first part of the sentence always ends with a comma and the latter part always starts with a coordinating conjunction.

- He was a friendly man most of the time, **but** he could become nasty.
- He could be really friendly, **or** he could be miserable.
- It was a warm day, **yet** storm clouds gathered over the distant mountains.
- It was a beautiful morning for a walk, **so** he set off quite happily.

2. 2A Sentences

A 2A sentence has **two adjectives** preceding the first noun, followed by a **further two adjectives** preceding the second noun. This sentence type helps the writer to produce powerful descriptions.

- He was a tall, awkward **man** with an old, crumpled **jacket**.
- It was an overgrown, messy **garden** with a lifeless, leafless **tree**.

3. 3 ed Sentence

A 3ed sentence begins with three related adjectives, each of which ends in **ed**. All **thre ed words** must be followed by commas. Most **ed words** used to open this sentence type are emotions.

- Frightened, terrified, exhausted, they ran away from the creature.
- Amused, amazed, excited, he left the circus reluctantly.

4. Verb, person Sentences

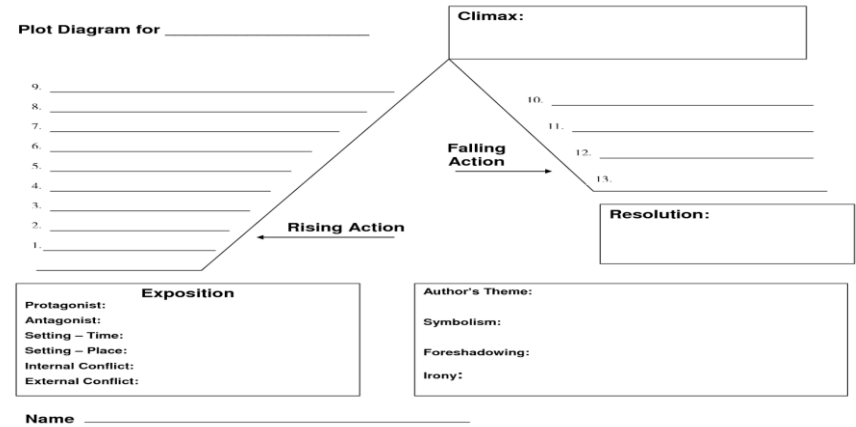
The **verb** should open the sentence and be followed by a comma. Next is the name of the person or a personal **pronoun** (he, she, they), followed by the remainder of the sentence.

- Flying, John had always been terrified of it.
- Walking, he seemed to have been walking for ever.
- Trembling, he had never felt the earth beneath him tremble before...but this was only the start of it!
- Creeping, John Andrews knew there was something creeping behind him.

5. Emotion word, (comma) sentences

This sentence is constructed using an adjective which describes an emotion followed by a comma. The rest of the sentence describes actions which are related to the opening emotive adjective.

- Desperate, she screamed for help.
- Terrified, he froze instantly on the spot where he stood.
- Anxious, they began to realise that they were lost in the forest.



You can write a RECOUNT - Here are some ways to recognise a recount text:

- ▶ It is written about something that happened.
- ▶ It may use a descriptive, story-like style although it is factual.
- ▶ It is written in the past tense.
- ▶ It makes it clear when things happened, and in what order
- ▶ Usually chronological
- ▶ It uses connectives that are temporal (linked with time), such as words like then, next, secondly, before and after.

Punctuation - (these MUST be used accurately)

- Full stops
- Commas
- Apostrophes (where needed)
- Colons
- Semicolons
- Brackets
- Hyphens

REMEMBER – You will have a choice of 4 titles. You can write either a NARRATIVE or a RECOUNT. You are marked for content and SPaG so you MUST proof read carefully!

Suggested Reading for Year 7

Madame Doubtfire – Anne Fine

Welcome to Nowhere – Elizabeth Laird

Animal Farm – George Orwell

The Outsiders – S.E. Hinton

Chinese Cinderella – Adeline Yen Mah

Coram Boy – Jamila Gavin

Google Eyes – Anne Fine

Small Steps – Louis Sachar

The Secret Garden – Frances Hodgson Burnett

War Horse – Michael Morpurgo

Northern Lights – Philip Pullman

The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole aged 13 ¾ - Sue Townsend

Blitzcat – Robert Westall

