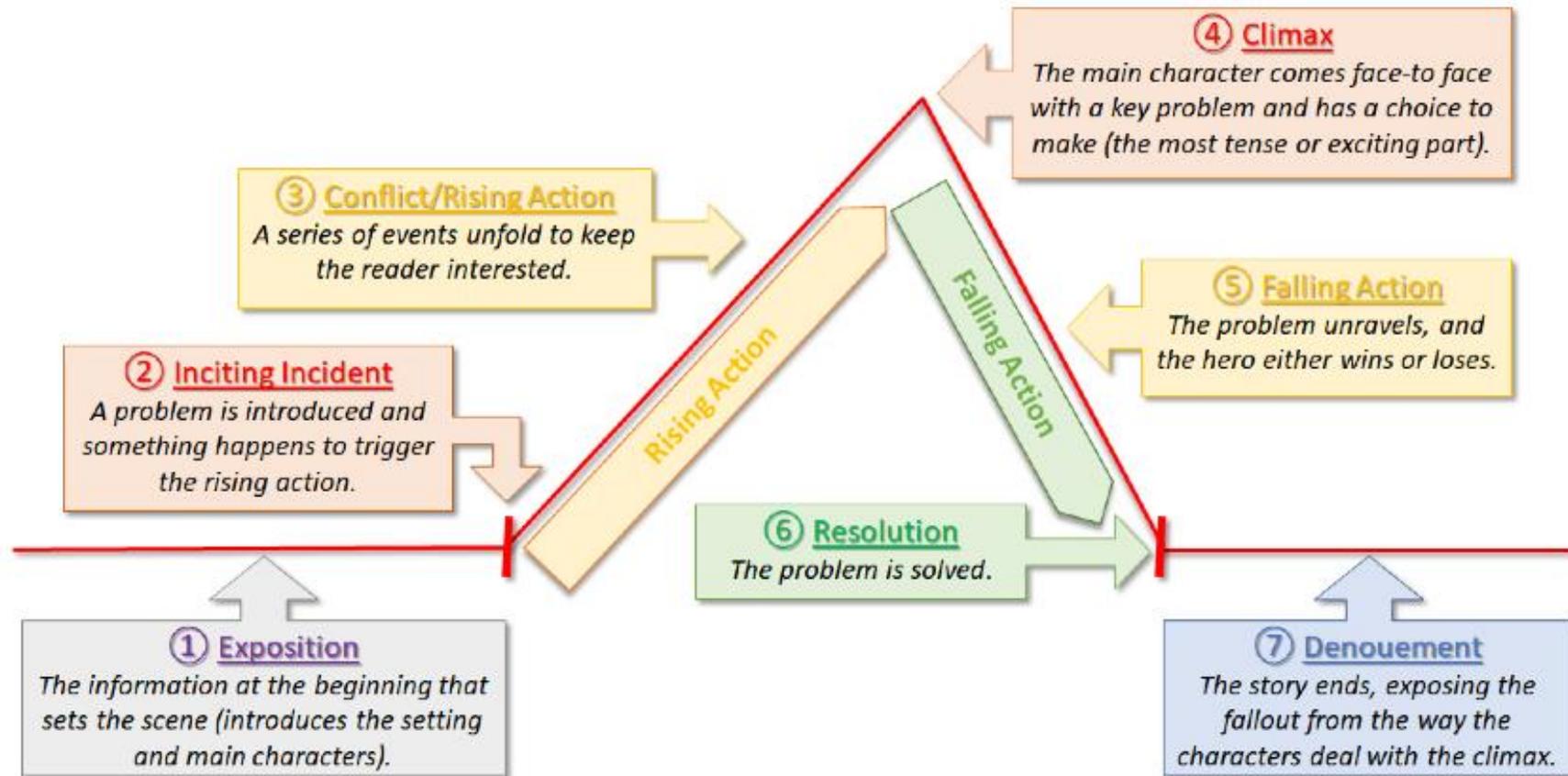


Writing Knowledge Organiser

Creative and Descriptive Writing
Lower KS2



Dialogue

Dialogue: a conversation between two or more people in a story.

Direct speech: a report of the exact words said by someone.

Speech clause: the clause in direct speech that tells us *what* is said by someone.

Reporting clause: the clause in direct speech that tells us *who* was speaking and *how* they said it.

Inverted commas (Speech marks): the punctuation marks (""") used in direct speech that show us the exact words said.

Remember to...

- Punctuate your speech clause and keep the punctuation inside the inverted commas
- Use a capital letter to introduce speech
- You will need two or more characters talking to each other- every time a new character speaks use a new line.
- Breakup your dialogue with extra information and description to keep your reader interested and wanting to read more.

When he came to himself, he was lying in a firelit place with bruised limbs, and a bad headache. Low voices were speaking close at hand.

“And now,” said one, “before it wakes up, we must decide what to do with it.”

“Kill it!” said another. “We can’t let it live. It would betray us.”

“We ought to have killed it at once, or else let it alone.” said a third voice. “We can’t kill it now. Not after we’ve taken it in and bandaged its head and all. It would be murdering a guest.”

Description 1

Use your five senses; smell, touch, taste, hear and see to describe characters and settings.

- places
- characters
- emotion and feeling
- tension/atmosphere
- action

Help the reader create pictures in their mind by using **noun phrases** expanded by the addition of adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. *the teacher* expanded to: *the strict maths teacher with curly hair*)

Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition

Narrator 1

Every narrative must have a narrator: someone who exists as the voice of the story or description, the reader’s eyes to observe the characters and events. Who your narrator is and their feelings will shape their choice of language used to describe different characters and events.

Always think about who your narrator is and what their connection to the story and characters is.

Effect of Figurative Devices

1,2,3

Alliteration: the repetition of the initial letter or sound e.g. *Make a mountain out of a molehill, Method to the madness*

Onomatopoeia: a word that sounds like the word it describes e.g. *shush, whack, clang*

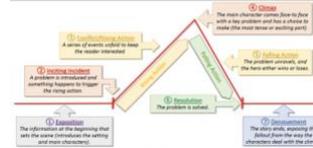
Simile: e.g. *Watching the show was like watching grass grow*

Metaphor: *The calm lake was a mirror*

Personification: gives human characteristics or emotions to an inanimate thing e.g. *The avalanche devoured anything in its way.*

Voice: the atmosphere made by the writer's choice of tone, in order to create a mood for the reader;

Freytag's Pyramid. 2



Freytag's pyramid of dramatic structure was developed from a study of ancient Greek and Shakespearian drama. It helps writers organise and structure their plots when describing the action of their drama. Freytag viewed drama as being divided into five parts (or acts): see 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 (above).

Sentences 2

Sentence length – short (Simple): increases pace and grabs attention e.g. *The thing had escaped.*

Sentence length – long (extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although): slow and descriptive e.g. *He did not want to enter the deserted ramshackle house, although he knew he must.*

Characters 2

STEAL

1. Speech (dialogue)

What can we learn about the characters through what they say?

2. Thoughts (& feelings)

What do we learn from their inner thoughts?

3. Effect (on others)

What about their relationships with others?

4. Actions (& behaviours)

What do they do? Why?

5. Looks (appearance)

Hygiene, clothing, facial expressions

TiPToP Paragraphing 3

Paragraphs are just a group of sentences sharing the same idea. They structure your writing to make it easier for readers to follow. Always start a new paragraph when you change the focus of your writing.

When writing about a new **TIME** period or about a different **PLACE**.

When writing about a new **TOPIC** or about or as a new **PERSON**.