

# Year 7 English - The Lost World

## Essential knowledge

**Sensory language –** Use the 5 senses in your descriptions to enhance your writing: sight, smell, taste, touch and sound.

### Techniques

**Short sentences for effect –** Using short sentences can build up tension in your writing. E.g. 'All around was darkness. Silence. Coldness.'

**Sophisticated adjectives and verbs**  
- avoid only using basic adjectives and verbs. Instead of 'scary' try 'terrifying'; or instead of 'shone' try 'glistened'.

### How do I 'show not tell'?

Use your nouns, verbs and adjectives to 'show' your reader what you mean. Instead of 'The cave was scary' try: 'The cave was blacker than the blackest night. A sinister chill wound its way through the darkness.'



## Grammar focus:

### When do I need to use a capital letter?

- When writing 'I' to refer to yourself
- When using a person's name (e.g. Chloe)
- When using a specific place's name (e.g. Atherstone, Spain)
- When starting a new sentence
- When using the title of a book/film/TV show
- When using acronyms (like BBC, WoW)

### What are word classes?

- Nouns** [people, places, things and ideas]
  - Concrete** [table, town, proper, Atherstone]
  - Abstract** [love]
- Verbs:** doing words e.g. jump, hit, speak, was
- Adjectives:** describing words e.g. intimidating, beautiful, dangerous
- Prepositions:** words that show a location in relation to another thing. E.g. under, on, next to
- Pronouns:** words that replaces a noun in a sentence e.g. she, they, it, him
- Adverbs:** Words that describe a verb or adjective, usually ending in -ly

Term	Definition
Setting	Where and when the story happens.
Atmosphere	The mood or feeling created by the setting and descriptions.
Cohesion	How sentences and ideas stick together smoothly.
Embedded Clause	A small extra bit of information inside a sentence, usually separated by commas. <i>Example: "The boy, who was tired, fell asleep."</i>
Appositive Phrase	A phrase that renames or explains a noun next to it. <i>Example: "My friend, a great singer, won the contest."</i>
Adverbial Phrase	Words that tell us more about how, when, where, or why something happens. <i>Example: "In the morning," "with a smile."</i>
Prepositional Phrase	A group of words starting with a preposition that tells us where or when something happens. <i>Example: "Under the table," "after the rain."</i>
Fronted Adverbial	An adverbial phrase placed at the start of a sentence to add detail. <i>Example: "Suddenly, the door slammed."</i>
Participle Phrase	A phrase that starts with a verb ending in -ing or -ed and describes something. <i>Example: "Running quickly, she escaped."</i>
Tense	When the story happens (past, present, or future).
<b>Synonyms for...</b>	
Good, kind	Benevolent, tender, warm-hearted, altruistic, hospitable, merciful.
Large	Colossal, enormous, gigantic, monumental, massive, tremendous.
Dangerous	Perilous, menacing, threatening, treacherous, savage, vicious.
Strong	Robust, sturdy, indestructible, muscular, athletic.
Powerful	Formidable, commanding, domineering,
Old	Ancient, antique, bygone, decrepit.
Shiny	Gleaming, burnished, lustrous, glossy, polished, shimmering.
Fancy	Luxurious, ornate, embellished, adorned, elaborate, ostentatious
Scary	Intimidating, forbidding, daunting, terrifying, petrifying

## Writing structure



**Drop-in** – Provide your reader with an overview of the setting and atmosphere. Hint: try personifying the weather to create an atmosphere suitable to your setting and mood.



**Shift** – Shift in time, location or perspective. Shifting in time? Try: 'But it wasn't always this way.'



**Zoom** – zoom in on one object or person. Describe in detail. Tip: Choose something that you have plenty to write about.



**Zoom 2** – zoom in on another object or person. Describe in detail.



**Return/Link** – return to the image you created in your 'drop in' paragraph and describe a change (e.g. the weather, a sudden appearance)