Year 7: English – End of Year Exam - CREATIVE WRITING

Use descriptive techniques

Technique	Definition	Example
Pathetic Fallacy	Using the weather to set the scene for your story.	Dark black clouds swept across the sky. Huge raindrops plummeted down, soaking everything beneath. An icy wind ….
Personification	Giving human feelings or characteristics to an animal or object.	The Sun glared at the people from a clear blue sky.
Simile	Making a comparison using like or as.	Like a tornado, the angry child tore through the room.
Metaphor	Saying something is something it is not to make a comparison	My son's bedroom is a pigsty.
Onomatopoeia	Using words which mirror the sound /thing they describe.	The serpent SLITHERED across the floor. The eggs SIZZLED in the pan.
Foreshadowing	When the writer intentionally makes a hint about a future event.	She could feel a cold wind on her cheek and the clouds looked threatening.

Vary your sentence starters – Use ISPACED

	Start your sentence with an:	Example
I	-ing word (present participle)	Running for the bus, Cheryl …….
S	Simile	Like a sharp knife, the wind sliced through the trees.
P	Place word / Preposition (Under/ over/beneath/ behind/ within / on / adjacent to)	Within the deep dark forest, …..
A	Adverb (-ly word)	Swiftly, the birds swooped on the unsuspecting fish.
C	Conjunction (FANBOYS)	For at least an hour, they sat and watched the sun sink ….
ED	-ED word (past tense verb)	Stranded by the rising water, the boy ….

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Use ambitious vocabulary

Pretty	Boring	Exciting	Calm	Angry	Lazy
Enchanting	Tedious	Thrilling	Serene	Furious	Indolent
Captivating	Monotonous	Electrifying	Tranquil	Wrathful	Idle
Resplendent	Dull	Exhilarating	Placid	Indignant	Slothful
Opulent	Uninteresting	Enthralling	Unperturbed	Incensed	Apathetic
Breathtaking	Mundane	Stimulating	Undisturbed	Irritated	Lethargic
Radiant	Lacklustre	Riveting	Halcyon	Enraged	Inactive
Alluring	Drab	Energetic	Pacific	Vexed	Lackadaisical
Mesmerising	Ho-hum	Pulsating	Equanimous	Resentful	Unmotivated
Picturesque	Stale	Intriguing	Still	Infuriated	Sluggish
Aesthetic	Insipid	Dynamic	Composed	Outraged	Procrastinating
Small	**Large**	**Scared**	**Sad**	**Shame**	**Tense**
Minuscule	Massive	Terrified	Miserable	Embarrassment	Nervous
Petite	Colossal	Petrified	Discontented	Humiliation	Anxious
Diminutive	Enormous	Apprehensive	Dismal	Mortification	Agitated
Lilliputian	Gigantic	Panicked	Woeful	Disgrace	Stressed
Microscopic	Immense	Aghast	Melancholy	Regret	Strained
Infinitesimal	Monumental	Horrified	Despondent	Chagrin	Edgy
Atom-sized	Titanic	Tremulous	Sorrowful	Self-consciousness	On edge
Compact	Substantial	Alarmed	Dejected	Awkwardness	Wound up
Slight	Vast	Intimidated	Wretched	Remorse	Unsettled
Dainty	Mammoth	Dismayed	Forlorn	Abashment	Perturbed
Puzzling	**Jealous**	**Ambitious**	**Happy**	**Light**	**Dark**
Confounding	Envious	Driven	Joyful	Radiant	Obscure
Baffling	Covetous	Aspiring	Ecstatic	Luminous	Shadowy
Perplexing	Green-eyed	Goal-oriented	Content	Glowing	Murky
Mystifying	Resentful	Determined	Delighted	Brilliant	Dim
Bewildering	Invidious	Enterprising	Euphoric	Dazzling	Gloomy
Unfathomable	Possessive	Focused	Elated	Illuminated	Tenebrous
Enigmatic	Competing	High-reaching	Jubilant	Shimmering	Shaded
Intricate	Grudging	Zealous	Exultant	Gleaming	Dusky
Complex	Rivalrous	Eager	Blissful	Effulgent	Sombre
Cryptic	Suspicious	Avid	Radiant	Resplendent	Blackened

Vary your sentence types

Sentence Types	Find out what they are and complete this column with an example
Simple sentences	One independent /main clause – ***The sky was dark and dreary.***
Compound sentences	Two independent clauses joined with a conjunction (FANBOYS) – ***The road was long and winding but the children kept plodding onwards.***
Complex sentences	One independent clause with a dependent clause separated by commas – ***The river, which was higher than anyone could remember, was flooding acres of land.***

Proof read your work

Allow yourself some time at the end to check your work:

1. **Do your sentences all start with capital letters?**
2. **Do all names have capital letters?**
3. **Do all sentences end with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark?**
4. **Have you used paragraphs?**
5. **Have you used apostrophes? Can't, I'm, They'll**
6. **Have you used the right homophone – their/there/they're?**

Developing similes

Similes are an effective way to add layers of description to your writing. Follow the steps below to create a simile:

1) Choose an object (Cobblestones)
2) Choose 2 ambitious adjectives to describe the object (rigid , lumpy)
3) Choose a verb (protruded)
4) Consider a key quality you want to compare and think of another item with that quality and use like or as. (scales on a dragon)

Ridged, lumpy cobbles protruded from the path like scales of a dragon's hide.