

Creative writing – Y9 knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary

- **Setting and atmosphere** – the place and time when the story/description takes place, as well as the mood and tone of the overall piece of writing.
- **Figurative language** – language techniques that create an image, such as metaphor, simile and personification.
- **Omniscient narrator** - an “all-knowing” narrator who knows what is happening at all times in a text
- **Back-story** - including details that reveal history or context of a character/ narrative
- **Multi-sensory description** – description that utilises all of the senses: sight, smell, hearing, touch, taste.

Key skills

- Read and understand a range of high-quality literary texts
- Identify and discuss writer’s techniques
- Build knowledge of ambitious vocabulary
- Practice narrative and descriptive writing skills in creative responses

<p>Narrative hooks</p> <p>A strong, captivating opening sentence is vital for any piece of writing. Such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The puzzling hook • The direct address hook • The atmospheric hook • The visual hook 	<p>Setting and atmosphere</p> <p>Including various different elements of setting can help create a clear, vivid picture in readers’ minds and can help provide a rich background to develop plot and characters.</p> <p>Atmosphere in literature is the feeling, emotion, tone or mood that an author creates in a narrative through descriptive writing.</p>	<p>Figurative language</p> <p>Simile, metaphor and personification are examples of figurative language – language intended to create imagery.</p> <p>You should use these techniques in narratives and descriptions to engage the reader.</p>
<p>Viewpoint and voice</p> <p>Consider the following elements when writing a description/narrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voice • viewpoint • first-person narration • third-person narration • omniscient narrator 	<p>Character</p> <p>Consider the following when creating a character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • back-story • Appearance (clothes, face etc.) • <i>show, don’t tell</i> 	<p>Creating a scene</p> <p>As well as language techniques, consider how you can vary your sentences to create interest, for instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using sentences with a specific amount of words • using sentences that start with adverbs or verbs • using a connective in the sentence
<p>Genre: Gothic</p> <p>Gothic fiction includes mystery and terror. Its heyday was the 1790s, but it underwent frequent revivals in subsequent centuries. Famous writers in this genre include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ann Radcliffe • Edgar Allan Poe • Bram Stoker • Mary Shelley 	<p>Genre: Dystopian</p> <p>Dystopian fiction focuses on an imagined community or society that is dehumanizing and frightening. A dystopia is an antonym of a utopia, which is a perfect society. Famous writers in this genre include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret Atwood • Veronica Roth • Aldous Huxley • George Orwell 	<p>Genre: Detective</p> <p>Detective fiction is a subgenre of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective—either professional, amateur or retired—investigates a crime, often murder. Famous writers in this genre include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agatha Christie • Arthur Conan Doyle • Raymond Chandler • P.D. James