

Mastery Descriptive Writing Rules

Emotion

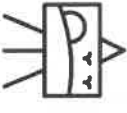
- When describing a setting, you should aim to be **clear** and **emotive**(a).
- Make sure that the emotions you are using are **appropriate**(j) for the setting you are writing about.
- Consider how changing the emotion can change the **perception**(b) of a setting.



The wild, stormy night was as black as death.
The wolf gazed at the moon and howled.

Imagery

- Using language techniques such as **metaphors**(c) to improve our descriptive writing.
- Identify your **tenor**(d), **ground**(e) and **vehicle**(f) to craft exciting and accurate imagery (l).
- Make sure the details in your image are **worthy** and **relevant** tenors.



Sequence

- When writing descriptively, we need to focus on where our narrative is going. Always begin a new idea with **what happens in the next moment of the story**.
- The events in your writing need to be **logical**(g) and **possible**.
- Make sure that your writing is **consistent**(h) and does not jump ahead too much.



Plan & Edit

- Before you write anything, you will need to make a **plan**. What **images** and **emotions** will you include?
- After you have completed your writing, **review**(i) what you have written in order to check for **spelling, punctuation and grammar** mistakes.
- Is the writing **accurate**? What could you **improve**?



Y7 – English – Mastery Descriptive Writing

Descriptive Writing Model Example



You will be describing images just like the one below, making sure your writing is **accurate**, **emotive**(a), **imaginative** and **well-sequenced**(k).

Before I write anything, I should make sure that I **plan** what I am going to write.

I have made sure that the events in my narrative are **possible**, or **logical**(g).



My writing is looking at **what happens in the next moment**. I am making sure that my writing is **consistent**(h).

I have used positive **emotive**(a) language.



The trees and hedgerows swayed in the light daybreak breeze, despite the cool morning dew of the November morning. Though their colourful leaves would be falling soon, the trees stood as proud as lions, tall and strong amongst the rest of the valley.

The sun broke the skyline, casting its golden rays to the fields spread out across the valley. It warmed the grass as the world opened its blurry eyes, ready to greet the new day.

As the sun met the eyes of the shepherd tending his flock, he smiled as he surveyed his land. The birds sang in the trees as the sun lazily rose in the sky. A brand-new day was here. A brand new day was here.

These are my **grounds**(e).



This is my **tenor**(d).



I have used a **metaphor**(c), knowing my **tenor**(d), **vehicle**(f) and **ground**(e).

I have made a **mistake**. I will need to **review**(i) my work and **correct** it.



I have **corrected** my mistake.

Key terms	Definition
A Emotive	Expressing a great emotion rather than being factually descriptive.
B Perception	The way something is understood or recognised.
C Metaphors	When one thing is compared with something else, showing how they are both similar. Example: You are my sunshine!
D Tenor	The real thing/idea you want to try and describe to your audience.
E Ground	The things your tenor and your vehicle have in common.
F Vehicle	The imaginative idea you compare your real thing/idea with to help your audience understand it.
G Logical	When something is expected or sensible in the events happening at the time.
H Consistent	Acting or done in the same way over time, and not containing anything that would change it.
I Review	To check over something again in order to identify any mistakes.
J Appropriate	If something is appropriate, it matches the situation. If the emotion you are describing is appropriate, it matches the rest of your writing.
K Well-sequenced	When the events in your writing follow on from each other and make sense.
L Imagery	Descriptions which create a visual image for the reader.