

Saint Elizabeth's Knowledge Mat

Year: 5 Subject: English

Genre: Setting Description

Model Text: The House on Cemetery Avenue



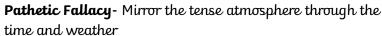
1. What I Know Already

- -How to use similes and metaphors to compare specific items of the setting.
- -That a preposition tells us where a specific item is, such as **near** the cave; **on top** of the table; **behind** the door. They add extra detail!
- -That every word should earn its place in our writing don't use redundant adjectives!
- -To give our setting a name that reflects its atmosphere.

Key Spellings

accommodated aggressive attached cemeteru curiosity desperate determined eerie environment existence familiar frequently ominous harrowing hindrance immediately lightning rhythm mysterious recognise temperature unnerving

3. Key Language Features





Well-chosen verbs: Show how your character feels through movement; crept, tiptoed, darted.



Pile up information with action, using the Rule of 3 and pipes groaned, cobwebs trembled and a slither of light punctured the darkness.



Personification – Make the setting come alive! Wiry brambles were ready to **gnaw** away at his ankles.



Show, not tell! Show the effects on the main character's body; a shiver shot up his spine.



Hook the reader in with something unusual to move the story forward.

4. Key Grammar and Punctuation

Semi-colon; -Used to mark two independent clauses that are closely related. They often replace conjunctions such as, for, so etc. Its moun could be heart throughout the whole forest; a warning for everyone to stay well away.

Dashes for parenthesis - Use dashes to draw attention to an extra bit of information (parenthesis). Yet today - on this damp, insipid January evening- Jack was ready to try.

Fronted adverbials - Where? When? How? Use fronted adverbials to move the story along. To build suspense, use startling fronted adverbials that build pace! Remember, fronted adverbials must be followed by a comma. As a cruel wind blew through the slats, ...

Expanded noun phrases - Add more detail to a noun to paint a picture in the reader's mind. Thick, emerald moss... dilapidated, wooden structure.

Relative clause- An extra clause which adds extra information to a noun. Must start with who, which, that, whose, where, when. Iron-grey clouds, which threatened to break at any moment, hung low in the sky.