Knowledge Organiser

Dialogue in narrative - first person myths and legends

Write from the first person perspective.

First person – written from the author's perspective (through their eyes). Use the pronouns I, me, we, our.

Use dialogue that is appropriate for the characters speaking.

Use dialogue to convey and develop characters, e.g. "We're doomed!" whimpered one soldier.

Punctuate dialogue accurately.

Use inverted commas to indicate the words spoken as well as additional punctuation, such as question and exclamation marks, e.g. "Do you have money?" demanded the beast.

Show the difference between the language of speech and writing.

Compare: "We're doomed!" ... "(short exclamations, contractions) to As his flock filed out, he stroked each animal to check it was not one of us. (longer sentences which may include a subordinate clause, for example).

Balance description and dialogue

E.g. "Hey, Odysseus! Look what I've found," said one of my comrades who had begun exploring the gaping dark hole in the rocks.

Use relative clauses.

These are used to add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as **who**, **that** or **which**, e.g. Once we were all clear, we ran for our boat, **which** was still on the beach. Knowledge Organiser Poems which explore form (Year A)

Structure and Presentation



Consider how structure and presentation can convey meaning.

Haiku

A haiku is a poem with three lines and usually 17 syllables in a pattern of 5–7–5 syllables.

Cinquain

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A cinquain is a poem with five lines in a pattern of 2-4-6-8-2 syllables.

Precise selection of vocabulary

Use precise vocabulary to convey ideas clearly, e.g. Variation trumps stagnation.

Use of thesaurus



Use a thesaurus to refine vocabulary choices, e.g. aquatic instead of wet.

Perform



Convey meaning through volume and intonation. Include gestures or movement for emphasis.

Syllables

A syllable is a single, unbroken sound in a spoken word (a chunk of sound). Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Examples: *ac / cept* (2 syllables)

wel / come con / trast (4 syllables)





Knowledge Organiser Balance argument (Year 5)

Formal register



is formal language and grammatical structures used to convey an expert voice, e.q. After all, the circumstances under which they declined have not changed so presumably they will only become extinct again.

Modal verbs



come before another verb and tell us how likely something is to happen, e.g. While one might think that is a great achievement, it also makes you wonder why we bother.

Emotive language

is used to show strength of feeling on an issue, e.q. Extinctions are not only a tragedy but quite possibly a wake-up call too.

Tier 3 technical vocabulary

Use subject-specific vocabulary for precision and an expert voice, e.g. species, embryo, ecosystem

Different viewpoints represented using adverbials

Oppositional, e.g. On the other hand, ...

Additional, e.g. Furthermore, ...

Give examples to support points



Back up points with facts and evidence, e.g. Yet scientists have successfully created some northern white rhino embryos - the very starting point of animal life.

Link ideas throughout the text



Refer to previous points to develop cohesion, e.g. To address this question,







Set in 1922, the story simultaneously tells of Howard Carter's search for the tomb of Tutankhamun and the adventures of the main character, Lil, who opens a mysterious package found on her grandfather's doorstep. Inside, she finds an Egyptian artefact, sent by a famous Egyptologist who has just been found dead perhaps a victim of the so-called curse of Tutankhamun. With her friends, Tulip and Oz, she sets off to return the artefact to its rightful place in Egypt, in the hope that it will stop the alleged curse. Their time in Egypt reveals both ancient and personal secrets and culminates in an interesting encounter with Howard Carter, whose private persona turns out to be somewhat different to his public one.





Year 5: Printmaking



Core content:

Learn a new printing process called reduction printing.

Apply knowledge of printing processes and combine them to produce an overlaid image.

Technical vocabulary:

Edition - one version of something in a series.

Overlaid — the past tense of 'overlay', meaning to put something on top of a surface to cover it completely.

Reduction printing – a method of block printing where part of the block is removed for the layers and each colour is printed on top of the last.

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Transpose — to move or change something to a different place or environment or into a different form.

Incision - a cut made into something.

Inverted — an image that has been changed by turning it from top to bottom or left to right, to show the opposite of the original image.

Connections:

Andy Warhol (1928 – 1987) American artist and printmaker



Year 5: Systems How can we keep ourselves safe on the road?

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Core content:

Design and make a road safety belt. Fulfil a design brief. Write a simple program for a micro:bit.

Technical vocabulary:

Properties – qualities or characteristics that something has.

Fastener – a button, zip or other device used for temporarily joining together parts of items.

Algorithm – a process or set of rules to be followed in operations, especially by a computer.

Fluorescent – appearing very bright and can be seen in the dark.

Reflective – capable of throwing back light, heat or sound from a surface.

Attachment point – the point which one thing joins to another.

Debug – to look for and remove faults in a computer program.

Programming – writing and testing computer programs.

Connections

Emily Brooke Inventor of the Laserlight bike light projector



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