



# English Knowledge Organiser for Year 3 & 4

## Term: Autumn 2 - Explanation Texts

### Key vocabulary:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pronoun – I, he, she, we, they</li> <li>• Title</li> <li>• Subtitle</li> <li>• Heading</li> <li>• Subheading</li> <li>• Definition</li> <li>• Description</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Fronted adverbial</li> <li>• Conjunction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Conclusion</li> <li>• Statement</li> <li>• Diagrams</li> <li>• Glossary</li> <li>• Time connectives (First, Then, After that, Finally etc.)</li> <li>• Captions</li> <li>• Suffix</li> </ul> |
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### Curriculum Objectives

#### Composition:

Pupils should be able to use simple organisational devices and ensure texts include:

- Sub-headings to separate sections of text
- Time connectives, such as: first, then, next, later, finally.
- Technical vocabulary (sometimes in bold), for example: if the text is about how a car is made, it may include words such as 'ignition', 'engine' and 'bonnet'
- Glossary to explain technical vocabulary
- Diagrams with labels
- Pictures with captions
- Written in the present tense, in formal language

#### Grammar:

Pupils should be able to:

- Use the suffixes -al and -ic
- Use fronted adverbials
- Use conjunctions to join sentences

### Examples

**Adverbials** are words or phrases that give more information to the sentence.

"I discovered fronted adverbials, earlier today."

'Earlier today' is the adverbial.

"Earlier today, I discovered fronted adverbials."

A fronted adverbial is when the adverbial word or phrase is moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. So here, 'earlier today' is a fronted adverbial.

### Conjunctions and Other Connectives

When?	Why?	Opinion	But...	And...
afterwards as at that moment finally first just then last later meanwhile soon subsequently then until	as a result because consequently for this reason so therefore	fortunately happily luckily sadly unfortunately	alternatively although anyway aside from besides but despite however in spite of nevertheless on the other hand since whereas	also and as well as in addition moreover with

### COMMON ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-AL, -IAL, -ICAL	Relating to, having the quality of	Accidental, educational, historical, regional, social, universal, personal, etc.
-ABLE, -IBLE	Capable or worthy of, tending to	Flammable, discernible, culpable, etc.
-AN, -IAN	Related to	Agrarian, simian, etc. 
-ARY	Relating to quality or place	Customary, momentary, cautionary, dietary, etc.
-FUL	Full of, tending or liable to	Beautiful, wonderful, awful, skillful, successful, etc.
-IC	Pertaining or relating to	Athletic, historic, scenic, fantastic, etc.