



## English Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 & 6

Subject: Classic Fiction(Rudyard Kipling) Term: Autumn 1

### Key vocabulary:

- Fiction
- Traditional
- Formal
- First person
- Third person
- Past, present, future tense
- Simple, compound and complex sentences
- Subordinating clauses
- Adverbial Phrases
- Setting
- Character
- Characterisation
- Action
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Conjunctions
- Subordinating conjunctions
- Coordinating conjunctions
- Relative clauses
- Commas
- Hyphens
- Dashes
- Direct speech
- Reported Speech
- Metaphors

### Curriculum Objectives

#### **Within the context of Narrative writing I am learning to:**

- listen to a range of texts, including some that are formal;
- plan and write a narrative;
- select the appropriate form and register for the audience;
- integrate description, action and dialogue to convey character and plot;
- write a description using expanding noun phrases;
- use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs;
- distinguish between formal and informal spoken and written language;
- use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity

### Examples

#### Past tense verbs

They often end in –ed e.g. walked, skipped, exclaimed. Some examples of irregular past tense verbs are saw, came, thought.

**First and third person**

First: I am going to the shops.

Third: Rachel is going to the shops.

**Direct and indirect/reported speech**

Direct: She said, "I am hungry."

Indirect: She said that she was hungry.

**Relative clause**

The barn, **where the horse slept**, was dusty and smelly.

The girl, **who was called Sophie**, had a loud voice.

**Conjunctions** (see opposite – to create subordinate clauses)

