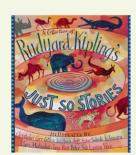


Year Four: English

Knowledge Organiser



We will be reading...



Just So Stories

Author: Rudyard Kipling

We will be learning to write...

Sentences opening with participle clauses

Participle clauses are formed by using either the present participle verbs (using the suffix -ing) or past participles (the past tense of a verb).

Realising she'd forgotten her homework, she quickly ran back home.

Sentences with multiple clauses

We can join clauses in a sentence with a conjunction or punctuation.

The punctuation marks we could use are:

- (dashes)

; (semi-colons)

2-pairs sentences

2 pairs sentences begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives:

Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry,

they did not know how much further they had to go.

Sentences with visual effects

Similes

A simile uses "like" or "as" to make a comparison.

Personification

Describing objects as if they are people is a way of making sentences more exciting.

Metaphors

A metaphor is a comparison between two things that are otherwise unrelated.

We will produce narratives and diary entries.

Features of narratives Features of diary entries When writing a narrative, I should: When writing a diary entry, I should: ☐ Organise sentences into paragraphs. ☐ Include the date. ☐ Write sentences in the correct tense. ☐ Include a greeting ('Dear...') ☐ Write sentences with more than one clause ☐ Write in the first person. ☐ Include descriptive language, including \Box Use the past tense for main events. adjectives, similes and personification. ☐ Include an introduction to set the scene. ☐ Proofread and edit to correct spelling and ☐ Tell events in chronological order. grammatical errors. ☐ Include personal emotions and feelings. ☐ Use a range of punctuation including ☐ Use time conjunctions and adverbials. commas, full stops, exclamation marks, question marks, ellipses, inverted commas, semi-colons and dashes.