

Purpose

- To explain why or how something happens
- To explain cause and effect
- To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Introduction -process -conclusion.
- Causal conjunctions and time conjunctions are used to explain each step
- Technical vocabulary is used to add detail
- Present tense and present progressive

Year 3/4 Explanation
Knowledge Organiser



Organisation for your writing

Features:

- You have a clear introduction and conclusion
- Your paragraphs are organised around a topic.
- You have included a description of the parts within the process.
- You include detailed paragraphs around the process and how or why it happens
- Your diagrams add extra detail
- You have used technical vocabulary

Brackets	The rivers (Thames and Kennett) flow into each other.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials During the day, the sun evaporates the water. Commas after a list The sun, wind and rain are all weather forms. Commas to separate clauses <i>Although</i> the rain falls, the river fills up very slowly.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)

Coordinating coordinate	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Casual Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded noun Phrases	...above the mountains, the rain...
Prepositional phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the river</i> , there is a delta
Subordinate clause	<i>Although</i> the sun rarely shines, the water cycle continues.

Types of Explanation

Encyclopaedia entry
technical manual
science investigation
question and answer section

Purpose

- To tell how to do or make something
- To give information on how to complete a task
- To describe a process in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Use of second person throughout the piece
- Adverbial phrases used to add detail
- Use of simple present and present progressive
- Use of commas in a list and embedded in the text

Types of Explanation

DIY Manual -Sewing or Knitting
Pattern -Recipe -Science
Experiment -Instructions and
Packaging

Organisation for your writing

Feature

Your ingredients or equipment are clearly set out

You need detailed steps in chronological order

You should add precaution advice or friendly tips or suggestions

Your writing should contain examples of all of the language features

Your diagrams add extra detail

Language Features

Coordinating coordinate	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>
Subordinating conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>before, if, because, although, while, when, as, even though, after, unless, since, until, once</i>
Expanded noun Phrases	...in the corner, the glittery beads ...
Prepositional phrases	...down on the leftunder the bowl ...
Adverbs of manner	additionally, frequently, rarely
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the river</i> , there is a delta
Subordinate clause	<i>Although</i> there doesn't seem to be a lot of mixture, you have enough.
Second Person	<i>You, Your</i>

Punctuation

Brackets	The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials <i>At midnight</i> , take out the telescope. Commas after a list <i>The bread should be soft, bouncing and easy to butter.</i> Commas to separate clauses <i>Although there doesn't seem to be a lot of mixture, you have enough.</i>
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)

Year 3/4 Instructions Knowledge Organiser



Purpose

- To describe what things are like (were like)
- To inform the reader of a specific subject content

Prior Knowledge

- Introduction which classifies the subject
- Information organised in clear groups
- Conclusion

Year 3/4 Non-Chronological Reports Knowledge Organiser



Organisation for your writing - fe

A title to tell the reader what your

You need a clear introduction.

You need a clear conclusion.

Your writing is grouped into fully d
Topic - Who? What? When? Where

Your writing uses technical vocabular

You use subheadings to organise yo

Types of Non-Chronological Reports

- Topic based school projects
- Letter
- Science encyclopaedia
- Information Leaflet
- Magazine Article

Language Features

Coordinating coordinate	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Casual Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded noun Phrases	...in her lair, the powerful tiger ...
Prepositional phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	Until it rains , the pond stays empty. At the end of the stream , the salmon waits patiently for its young
Subordinate clause	Even Though the eagle is a powerful predator, it is scared of humans
Generalising words	some, often, most, many, sometimes

Punctuation

Brackets	The big cats (Tigers and Lions) are mammals.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At night, the fox catches its prey.) Commas after a list The lion catches its prey, feeds its young and lazes on the grassland. Commas to separate clauses Although it is small , the Amazonian Frog can be deadly.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)

Purpose

- To make a case for a particular point of view
- To motivate, move or convince someone towards a certain opinion

Prior Knowledge

- Advertisement using persuasive language features
- Posters and Letters

Types of Persuasive Text

Advertisements
Travel Brochure
Political Pamphlet Complaint
Letter Magazine Article

Organisation for your writing

Features:

Your writing has a clear introduction and conclusion.
(In conclusion, In summary,)

Paragraphs are grouped around key ideas/subjects and issues.

You argue for one point of view

You use topic sentences and subheadings to group your ideas

Year 3/4 Persuasive Text Knowledge Organiser



Language Features

Coordinating coordinate	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while, despite the fact, even though, nevertheless
Casual Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded noun Phrases	...in her lair, the powerful tiger ...
Prepositional phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Relative Clause	The boy, who was in the team , missed training.
Rhetorical Question	The boy, who was in the team, missed training.
Emotive Language	Surely you want to save the pandas. Clearly everyone needs to protect them. I implore you to consider.
Opinion Into Fact	The fact is that we need them. The real truth is we must protect them. It is clear that we must follow

Punctuation

Brackets	The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park as usual.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials At midnight, he visited the skate park. Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets. Commas to separate clauses Although the girl was small, she could kick a football a long way.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (The panda's fur, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers)

Purpose

- To retell events in time order.
- To give an account of an event or experience
- To write in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

- Introduction contains when, who, what, where and why
- Past tense is used throughout including: simple past tense and past progressive tense
- Time conjunctions used to show the passing of time
- When adverbial phrases are used

Types of Recounts

Letter -Biography -Write up of a trip -Newspaper report -Diary/Journal -Magazine

Organisation for your writing

Features:

Your introduction is clear and states what the writing will be about.

Your writing is organised into paragraphs around key ideas

Your paragraphs begin with a topic sentence.

Your paragraphs focus on description, action and feeling throughout.

You include a closing statement to summarise the whole event or day.

Year 3/4 Recount Text Knowledge Organiser



Language Features

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Subordinating conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>before, if, because, although, while, when, as, even though, after, unless, since, until, once</i>
Expanded noun phrases	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
Prepositional phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted adverbial	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the road</i> , a cat sat lazily in a tree.

Punctuation

Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At midnight, the wolf howled.) Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Inverted Commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)

Features of Science Fiction Stories

- a strong main character
- set on a different planet or at a different time
- time or space travel
- futuristic gadgets
- an invention or robot that goes out of control
- aliens

Features of Myths

- heroic characters, who have many strengths
- gods and goddesses
- set in ancient times
- exciting and rich vocabulary
- objects that help to save the day
- obstacles the hero has to overcome
- good defeats evil

Organisation for your writing Features:

You have included description throughout the text

Your story has a clear complications and events which are developed throughout

You have included time and place references at the start of each sentence.

Your story flows well and raises doubt and suspense -ideas are linked

Story Language

Simile and Metaphor

...as small as a mouth...

...strong like a bull...

He was a walking encyclopaedia.

Her tears were a river flowing down her face.

Adverbs for Frequency or Subtlety

often, seldom, exactly, suspiciously, craftily

Conjunctions to add information

moreover, furthermore, in addition, in due course

Power of 3

He leaped from his horse, charged to the gate and raised his sword

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Punctuation

Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At midnight, the wolf howled.) Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Inverted commas	"Come on Fido!" his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: "I love socks!"
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper</i>)

Year 3 Narrative
Knowledge Organiser

