

## 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

<b>Brackets</b>	The rivers (Thames and Kennett) flow into each other.
<b>Commas</b>	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.
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession ( <i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i> )

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

<b>Coordinating coordinate</b>	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>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>	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>
<b>Expanded noun Phrases</b>	...in the corner, the glittery beads ...
<b>Prepositional phrases</b>	...down on the left ... ...under the bowl ...
<b>Adverbs of manner</b>	additionally, frequently, rarely
<b>Fronted Adverbial</b>	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the river</i> , there is a delta
<b>Subordinate clause</b>	<i>Although</i> there doesn't seem to be a lot of mixture, you have enough.
<b>Second Person</b>	<i>You, Your</i>

### Punctuation

<b>Brackets</b>	The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park.
<b>Commas</b>	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>
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	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

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

### Punctuation

<b>Brackets</b>	The big cats (Tigers and Lions) are mammals.
<b>Commas</b>	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 <i>Although it is small</i> , the Amazonian Frog can be deadly.
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession ( <i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i> )

### 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

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

### Punctuation

<b>Brackets</b>	The boys (Samuel and Paul) went to the park as usual.
<b>Commas</b>	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 <b>Although</b> the girl was small, she could kick a football a long way.
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	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

<b>Coordinating coordinate</b>	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>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>	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>
<b>Expanded noun phrases</b>	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
<b>Prepositional phrases</b>	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
<b>Adverbs of time</b>	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
<b>Fronted adverbial</b>	<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

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

### Features of Mystery Stories

- a strong main character
- settings are unfamiliar to the main character (deep dark forest, uninhabited places, lonely landscapes) or familiar settings with an added ingredient (a stranger arrives)
- questions are used to help to navigate the story
- clues are dropped by the narrator

### Features of Legend/Fantasy

- heroic characters, who have many strengths
- set in ancient times
- exciting and rich vocabulary
- objects that help to save the day including magic
- there may be a battle ongoing throughout
- obstacles the hero has to overcome
- a struggle between good and evil
- symbolism throughout

### Organisation for your writing Features:

- You have included story language throughout the text.
- Your story has a clear complications and events which are developed throughout.
- You made links between your introduction and conclusion.
- Language links one paragraph to the next to help the reader
- Your story flows well and raises doubt and suspense -ideas are linked
- Your paragraphs are organised correctly for cohesion

### 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

Year 4 Narrative  
Knowledge Organiser



### Language Features

<b>Coordinating coordinate</b>	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>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>	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>
<b>Expanded noun phrases</b>	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
<b>Prepositional phrase</b>	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
<b>Adverb of time</b>	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
<b>Fronted adverbial</b>	<i>Until it rained</i> , the pond was empty. <i>At the end of the road</i> , a cat sat lazily in a tree.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	<i>I had walked</i> to the garden. <i>We had walked</i> to the park.

### Punctuation

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