

**ENGLISH
AUTUMN 2
KNOWLEDGE
ORGANISERS**

THE INVENTION OF HUGO CABRET

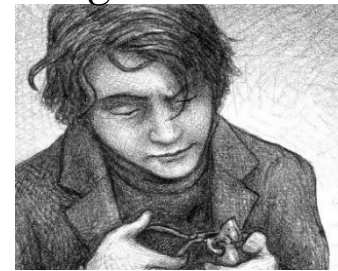
Y5 English
Knowledge Organiser
Autumn

Orphaned and alone except for an uncle, Hugo Cabret lives in the walls of a train station in 1930s Paris. Hugo's job is to oil and maintain the station's clocks, but to him, his more important task is to protect a broken automaton and notebook left to him by his late father. Accompanied by the goddaughter of an embittered toy merchant, Hugo embarks on a quest to solve the mystery of the automaton and find a place he can call home.



| WRITING GENRES | |
|------------------------|--|
| Figurative description | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed description Figurative language (similes, metaphors, personification, onomatopoeia etc) Accurate punctuation and grammar – see Autumn 1 knowledge organiser |
| Diary entry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First person exploration of emotions and feelings Recount events in the past tense Detailed description Comment in the first or final paragraph in the present tense Accurate grammar – See Autumn 1 knowledge organiser |

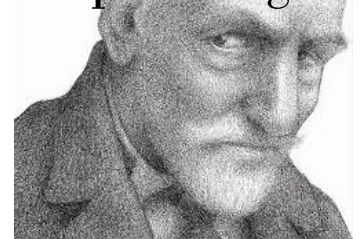
Hugo



Isabelle



Papa Georges



Vocabulary

- Achieve:** To succeed at something after working hard.
- Affect:** To change or influence something.
- Aid:** To help or assist.
- Alter:** To change something.
- Appearance:** How something looks on the outside.
- Area:** A space or part of a place.
- Attached:** Stuck or connected to something.
- Audience:** A group of people watching or listening to something.
- Basic:** Simple or most important.
- Capable:** Able to do something.
- Collapse:** To fall down or break apart.
- Combine:** To put things together.
- Comment:** To say something about an idea or situation.
- Common:** Something that happens a lot or is shared by many.
- Compare:** To look at how things are the same or different.
- Conclusion:** The end or a final decision.
- Consequences:** What happens because of something else.

Year 5 Grammar for Writing Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 2

| TIME | REASON | MANNER | PLACE |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| yesterday... | because... | quickly... | in the graveyard... |
| last week... | due to the fact... | like lightning... | next to the cattle... |
| twice a week... | as... | with a smirk... | under the stars... |
| next... | therefore... | carefully... | between the buildings... |
| when... | consequently... | silly... | at the top of the hill... |
| after... | | like a snake... | in the sky... |
| before... | | in a flash... | |

An **ADVERBIAL PHRASE** functions like an **adverb**: it tells you **when, why, how** or **where** a verb is done. A phrase contains more than one word and does not contain a verb. If you use it at the beginning of a sentence, you must follow it with a comma.

Behind the gate, the child hid.

I ran *as quickly as I could*.

Yesterday evening, I ate chips for tea.

She looked *between the buildings* for him.

Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns.

| Subject | Object | Possessive |
|---------|--------|------------|
| I | Me | My |
| You | You | Your |
| He | Him | His |
| She | Her | Her |
| It | It | Its |
| We | Us | Our |
| They | Them | Their |

| Singular | Plural |
|--|--|
| A pronoun that names ONE person, place or thing. | A pronoun that names more than one person, place or thing. |
| It I Me My Myself You Your Yourself He Him His Himself She Her Herself | They Them Their They Them Their These Those We Us Our Ourselves |

Relative Clauses

It is used to give extra information about the nouns in the main clause, without starting another sentence. A **relative clause** starts with a relative pronoun.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| who / that | Subject or object pronoun for people | That's the woman who bought my house. |
| which / that | Subject or object pronoun for ANIMALS or THINGS | The horse which Mary was riding is very friendly and beautiful. |
| where | Refers to a PLACE | We found the wood where I used to go. |
| when | Refers to a TIME expression | I will never forget the day when I graduated. |
| whose | POSSESSION for people, animals and things | The mother whose child is missing is very sad. |



parenthesis

A **parenthesis** is a word or phrase which adds **extra information** to a sentence. Often, it is an explanation or an afterthought.

Without the parenthesis, the sentence **still makes complete sense** on its own.

My football, which had originally belonged to my brother, was old and tattered.

James Bateman Middle School (the best school ever) is in Biddulph.

Gemma - my best friend - is staying over tonight.

(brackets)

- dashes -

,commas,

A Christmas Carol

Ebenezer Scrooge is a selfish, miserable old miser. The only thing he cares about is making money and keeping it. He despises the poor and the needy; and he hates Christmas as much as he hates laughter and kindness... until one Christmas eve when he gets a rude awakening to just how shallow and sad his life really is.



VOCABULARY

- **Abandon:** To leave something or someone behind.
- **Accompany:** To go somewhere with someone.
- **Accurate:** Exactly right or correct.
- **Acquire:** To get or receive something.
- **Advantage:** Something that helps you be better or succeed.
- **Announce:** To tell something to everyone.
- **Annual:** Happening once every year.
- **Approach:** To come closer to something or someone.
- **Appropriate:** Right or fitting for a situation.
- **Attract:** To draw or pull something towards you.
- **Aware:** Knowing about something.
- **Brief:** Short and quick.
- **Cease:** To stop doing something.
- **Component:** A part of something bigger.
- **Consider:** To think carefully about something.
- **Converted:** Changed into something else.
- **Convinced:** Sure that something is true.
- **Couple:** Two things or people.
- **Crucial:** Very important.
- **Debate:** A discussion where people share different opinions.
- **Definite:** Sure or certain.
- **Deny:** To say something isn't true or refuse something.
- **Detect:** To notice or find something.
- **Display:** To show something so people can see it.
- **Document:** A piece of writing with important information.
- **Efficient:** Doing something in a way that saves time and effort.
- **Ensure:** To make sure something happens.
- **Estimate:** To make a good guess about something.

SETTING DESCRIPTION

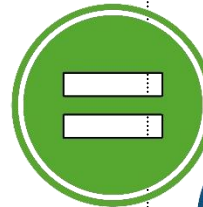
Building tension and suspense

INSTRUCTIONS

Celebrate Christmas like a Victorian

NARRATIVE EXTRACT

Missing Scene



Charles Dickens was a Victorian novelist and journalist whose early life (in which his family was imprisoned due to his father's debt and Charles had to work in a factory as a young boy) really shaped his ideas. As a result, he wrote about social injustice and the need to give people the opportunities to lift themselves out of poverty.

Semi-Colons, Colons and Dashes

Semi-colons can be used to link two closely related independent clauses instead of using a conjunction.

Sasha was excited to meet the queen; she hoped she'd be wearing her crown.



Semi-colons can also be used to separate items in a list, especially when the list contains commas.

I'd love to visit the following places: Paris, in France; Rome, in Italy; and Geneva, in Switzerland.



Colons can expand a sentence by linking independent clauses. They can introduce an idea that explains, expands or balances the information before the colon.

You often see dogs panting in the summer: it helps them to cool down.



Colons can also be used to introduce a list.

There are several hiding places in our classroom: behind the door, under the rug, in the cupboard and in the bin.



Dashes can also be used to separate or connect two independent clauses, but they are often used in less formal writing.

Sarah is a clever girl – she's often rather mean though.



Two **dashes** can mark out extra information in sentences, similar to brackets.

Our new car – although it is second hand – is in really good condition.



Present

SIMPLE PRESENT

I walk
you walk
he/she/it walks

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I **am** walking
you **are** walking

PRESENT PERFECT

I **have** walked
you **have** walked

Past

SIMPLE PAST

I **walked**
you **walked**
he/she/it **walked**

PAST CONTINUOUS

I **was** walking
you **were** walking

PAST PERFECT

I **had** walked
you **had** walked

Future

SIMPLE FUTURE

I **will** walk
you **will** walk
he/she/it **will** walk

SIMPLE CONTINUOUS

I **will be** walking
you **will be** walking

FUTURE PERFECT

I **will have** walked
you **will have** walked

Thesaurus

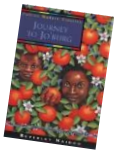


Antonym: a word that means the opposite of another word.

Synonym: a word that means the same or similar to another word.



JOURNEY TO JO'BURG



SYNOPSIS: Another baby has died in the village and Naledi knows that her little sister, Dineo, could be next, but what can she do? As their grandmother has no money and there are no doctors in their village, Naledi makes up her mind; she will have to get Mma who works in Johannesburg, more than 300 kilometres away. However, the only way to let her know is to walk along the road, in the scorching heat, barefoot, so Naledi and her brother, Tiro, do just that... Banned by the apartheid government in South Africa, this is the story of two children's courage and determination to find their mother and bring her home.



NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Mandela was a social rights activist, politician and philanthropist who was South Africa's first black president between 1994-1999. After becoming involved in the anti-apartheid movement, Mandela joined the African National Congress. For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful, nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies. Mandela spent 27 years in prison for political offenses, but was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to dismantle the country's apartheid system when he was released in 1993.



| ASSESSMENT | EXPLANATION |
|----------------|---|
| Checkpoint 1 | Describe the key events of the Soweto Uprising. |
| Checkpoint 2 | Develop plot points of Hector Pieteron's narrative. |
| Assessed piece | Draft Hector Pieteron's narrative. |



Anyone disobeying these laws will be imprisoned, fined, and/or whipped:

All Africans over the age of 16 must produce a passbook on demand by a policeman.

Under no circumstances may an employer pay Africans the same rates as white persons even if they do the same work and work the same hours.

No African may strike for any reason whatsoever.

Any African who takes a job outside his town, even if he has lived there for 20 years, must leave that town within 72 hours.

Unless they have obtained a special permit to do so, a white person and a non-white person may not under any circumstances drink a cup of tea together in a cafe.

No white person may have sexual relations with an African, Coloured or Indian person. And vice versa.

No African may attend a birthday party if the number attending could make the gathering undesirable.

An African in an urban area who is out of work must take work offered to him by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner or be removed from the area.

No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons.

No white man may teach an African servant to read.

By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1. Tel: 01-580 5311



- TSWANA TRANSLATIONS**
- Baas - Boss
 - Hou jou bek - Shut up
 - Mma - Mother
 - Mmangwane - Little mother (aunt)
 - Rra - Father
 - Sala / Tsamaya sentle - Stay / Go well

KEY WORDS:

- **APARTHEID** - a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race that took place between 1948-1994.
- **JOHANNESBURG** - South Africa's biggest city.
- **NATIVES** - a person associated with a place by birth.
- **PASSBOOK** - the place where a black South African person, over 16 years, lives and works.
- **SOWETO** - a town in the city of Johannesburg.
- **SOWETO UPRISING** - protests led by black school children in 1976.
- **TSWANA** - official language of South African natives.



private peaceful

WINNER OF THE *Blue Peter Book Award*

As young Thomas Peaceful looks back over his childhood from the battlefields of the First World War, his memories are full of family life deep in the countryside.

But the clock is ticking, and every moment Tommo spends remembering how things used to be, means another moment closer to something which will change his life forever.



What skills will I master?

- reading like a writer
- utilising features of the novel in my own writing
- crafting detailed setting descriptions
- employing figurative language to enhance my writing
- planning and producing a narrative extract
- evaluating, editing and improving my writing

VOCABULARY

- Connotations
- Court martial
- Cowardice
- Condemned
- Desertion
- Sentry
- Justice
- Retribution
- Capital punishment
- Comrades
- Sentenced
- Raucous
- Massacre
- Woes
- Blaspheme
- Colonel
- Conspiracy
- Condolences
- Unkempt
- Frolicking
- Scrumpling
- Poaching
- Vulgar
- Orchard
- Mourner
- Dumbfounded
- Gambolled
- Gesticulating
- Cavalry
- Ominously
- Rendezvous
- Misdemeanours
- Sullen
- Beckoned
- Intermittent

