

ENGLISH SPRING 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



The STORY of TUTANKHAMUN

This is the astounding true story of **Tutankhamun** and **Howard Carter**.

Uncover the troubles Tutankhamun faced as a young king, his untimely **death**, and his magnificent **tomb**, which lay undisturbed for centuries. Meet the world-famous **archaeologist Howard Carter**, and follow him on his quest to unearth the mysterious hidden tomb. Prepare to be amazed by Carter's **incredible discovery** and our continued hunt to learn more about the **secrets** of Ancient Egyptian life.

VOCAB

entire
equipment

error

examine

example

exchange

exhibit

expert

external

extract

final

frequent

biography

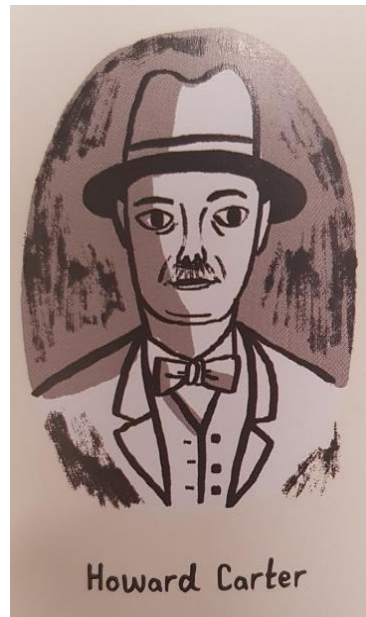
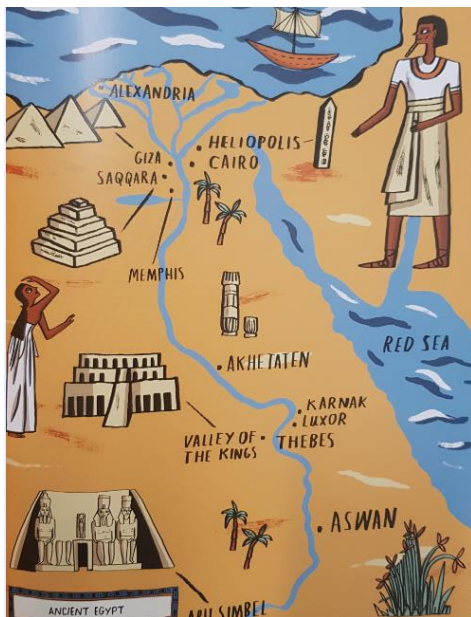
captivate

carnivore

century

certificate

chronological



Howard Carter



'I am the Pharaoh Tutankhamun. Like all pharaohs I have five names'

WRITING GENRES

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Biography | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronological • Formal, informative tone • Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organisers |
| Instructions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fronted adverbials and modal verbs for clear, detailed commands • Structured carefully – appropriate introduction, 'you will need' list, method section etc. • Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organisers |
| Non-chron | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal, informative tone • Structured carefully – subheadings, 'Did you know' section, tables/diagrams etc. • Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organisers |

Year 6 Grammar for Writing Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1

Many sentences contain subjects, verbs and objects.

The subject is usually the thing or person who is carrying out an action.

The object is the thing or person that is involved in an action, but does not carry it out.

In the following sentence:

The man **ate** **a cream cake.**

↑ subject ↑ verb ↑ object

Active Voice

Subject Action Object
Sally **drove** her car off of the road.

Subject Action Object
The dog **bit** Timmy on the arm.

Active Voice - the subject is doing something.

Passive Voice - something is happening to it.

Passive Voice

Object Action Subject
The car **was driven** off the road by Sally.

Object Action Subject
Timmy **was bitten** on the arm by the dog.

I need to use different words and punctuation for different situations...

| Formal | Informal |
|---|---|
| Letters to companies or formal invitations. | Texts or notes to friends. |
| Formal opening such as 'Dear Sir'. | Chatty opening such as 'Hi'. |
| Always using 'proper' words or names. | Slang words such as 'lol', 'ROFL', 'on fleek' |
| Always full words. | Apostrophes for shortened words. |
| Formal language. | Jokey language. |
| Signing off your full name in a formal way. | Signing off your name in a friendly way. |
| Mr, Mrs, Sir, Madam. | First names or nicknames. |
| Sounds more like how you would talk to the Queen. | Sounds more like how you would talk to friends. |

THE SUBJUNCTIVE FORM OF VERBS

Using the subjunctive makes language more **formal**. It can be used for expressing conditions that are not true, a **command**, a **wish** or a **request**.

Conditions that are not true:

If I was rich, I'd buy a Ferrari. → If I were rich, I'd buy a Ferrari.

Commands:

The teacher requires you to be present in P.E. → The teacher demands that you be present in P.E.

Wishes:

King Henry wants all of his wives to be beheaded. → King Henry wishes that all of his wives be beheaded.

Requests:

Our queen asks you to be at the palace gates now. → Our queen requests that you be at the palace gates tomorrow.

What is a **contraction**?

A **contraction** is a shorter way to say two words.

is + not = isn't

An **apostrophe** will fill the space of the missing letters.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I + am = I'm | you + would = you'd |
| we + are = we're | you + have = you've |
| he + is = he's | did + not = didn't |
| do + not = don't | they + are = they're |
| could + not = couldn't | it + is = it's |
| she + would = she'd | I + have = I've |

WHO IS YOUR AUDIENCE?

(brackets)
- dashes -
,commas,

PARENTHESIS

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. |



Expanded Noun Phrase
This is a phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective or relative clause. The determiner is also included in the expanded noun phrase.

Expanded Noun Phrase

lots of yummy, cold ice cream

Noun
A person, place, object or animal:
Stoke, Henry, leopard, sofa

Adjective
A word that describes a noun:
monstrous, vivid, delightful, red

Determiner
Used to introduce a noun to specify which one or how many: a, my, two

Relative Clause
Gives more information about the noun:
who felt happy

lots of

cold

ice cream

some

yellow

Commas in Lists

I had sausage, eggs and chips for my tea.

The terrifying, aggressive creature approached.

Commas for fronted adverbials

Under the stairs, a monster hid.

Next week, I will go on holiday.

When do we use a comma?

Commas for subordinate or relative clauses

Although it was cold, I went out with my friends.

The snow, which covered the ground in an icy blanket, caused mayhem on the roads.

Commas for clarity (to avoid ambiguity)

Let's eat, Grandma.

We need to tidy up, Rachel.

WHEN IT COMES TO EXTREME STORIES OF SURVIVAL, FEW CAN MATCH THE TRUE TALES OF HEROISM FOUND IN THIS BOOK

SURVIVORS

Ranging from classics such as Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic, to more modern exploits, including the adventurer who inspired the movie *127 Hours*, these courageous survivors all have one thing in common: an incredible ability to draw on all their strength, bravery and self-belief in order to beat the odds, and live to tell their tales.

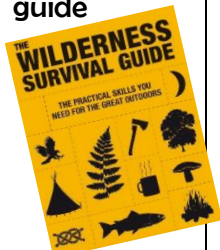
WRITING GENRES

Narrative extract



- Detailed description
- Varied sentence types
- Figurative language (similes, metaphors, personification, onomatopoeia etc)
- Dialogue to develop character or advance the action
- Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organiser

Survival guide



- Expanded noun phrases and parenthesis for detail and precision
- Imperative verbs for instructional tone
- Engaging, easy-to-read layout
- Questions, diagrams and fact boxes to engage the reader
- Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organiser

Letter in a bottle



- Persuasive language
- Exciting descriptions
- Varied sentence structures
- Ambitious vocabulary
- Ambitious punctuation choices
- Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organiser

VOCABULARY

exceed

flexibility

initial

instruction

internal

link

major

maximum

minimum

obtained

obvious

possession

exclude

extrovert

transfer

confide

flexible

forecast

| Animal Farm | Russian Revolution |
|--|--|
| Mr Jones: Irresponsible to his animals / sometimes cruel, sometimes kind | Czar Nicholas II: Poor leader at best compared to other European leaders |
| Old Major: taught animalism, workers do the work rich keep the ££, dies before farm revolt | Karl Marx: Invested communism, dies before Russian Revolution |
| Animalism: no owners, no rich, no poor | Communism: all people equal |
| Snowball: young, idealistic, one of the leaders, chased away into exile | Leon Trotsky: chased away by Lenin's KGB (Lenin's secret police), pure communist |
| Napoleon: Bad speaker, cruel, killed opponents | Joseph Stalin: didn't follow Marx's ideas, brutal, killed opponents, bad speaker |
| Squealer: convinces animals to follow Napoleon, manipulates commandments | Propaganda: used lies to convince the people to follow Stalin |
| The Dogs: a private army that used fear to force animals to work | KGB Secret Police: used force, often killed entire families for disobedience |
| Moses: tells animals about Sugar Candy mountain - Heaven | Religion: was tolerated because people would work |
| Mollie: disloyal, vain, didn't think about the farm. | Selfish people in rest of the world: didn't care about the revolution |
| Boxer: strong, hard working horse, believes in Animal Farm | Workers: people believed Stalin because he was "Communist" |
| Benjamin: old, wise donkey who is suspicious of revolution | Sceptical people: knew that communism wouldn't work with power |

Key themes

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Dreams and reality | All the animals initially share a dream of a human-less society where animals look after themselves and work for each other and this dream is best encapsulated in the song 'Beasts of England'. This dream keeps the animals going, working harder and harder in worsening conditions for the ideals of Animalism and a utopian future. However, in reality Napoleon is abusing their faith and using them to profit for himself. That is the reality. |
| Violence | As well as animal rebellion, the Battle of the Cowshed and the Battle of the Windmill, Napoleon's show trials, his expulsion of Snowball, the attack on Boxer by the dogs and the crushing of the hen rebellion are all violent acts that focus our attention on Napoleon's ruthlessness. |
| Religion | Moses acts a symbol of the Russian orthodox church. He spreads ideas about Sugarcandy Mountain, a 'country' far away where everything is beautiful. The pigs learn to tolerate Moses as he provides a distraction from the harsh realities of life for the animals. |

Historical context

Animal Farm is a very detailed **allegory**. This means on the surface it appears to be a story about animals on a farm that take control from their farmer. However, on a deeper level this story is symbolic or representative of the events that took place in Russia from 1917 to 1945 when the book was published. Every character and every plot event is symbolic or representative of someone or something that happened in the early days of Soviet Russia.

Key themes

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Manipulation and deception | The animals are continuously manipulated by the likes of Squealer and Napoleon, but Snowball also works to take advantage of the animals too. Think about how the pigs selfishly keep the cow's milk for themselves, mixing into their mash rather than sharing it with the animals. Squealer uses his speeches to persuade the animals that whatever Napoleon does or says is correct and the animals are wrong or mistaken for questioning his authority. The changing Seven Commandments on the barn are a symbol of how the pigs manipulate the animals and deceive them but also how anyone who controls the past can control the present and the future. Muriel and the other animals believe they must have been mistaken when they read the Seven Commandments again and again, but we know as readers that the pigs have changed the rules to fit in with their corruption. |
| Corruption of power | Napoleon uses violence to take control of the farm and when he is in total control, he abuses his power: his show trials highlight his ruthlessness and increasing paranoia; the animals are starving yet the pigs are getting fatter and fatter; Napoleon behaves more and more like the humans do, dressing in their clothes, drinking their alcohol, smoking their pipes and walking on his hind legs. |
| Foolishness and ignorance | Most of the other animals are ignorant of what is really happening. Boxer blindly believes Napoleon ("Napoleon is always right") and his refusal to lose his faith in the utopian idea of Animal Farm sees him being sent away to the knackers. Mollie foolishly loves material goods and flees the farm because of this, and the sheep will chant anything giving to them. |



Shakespeare: Macbeth



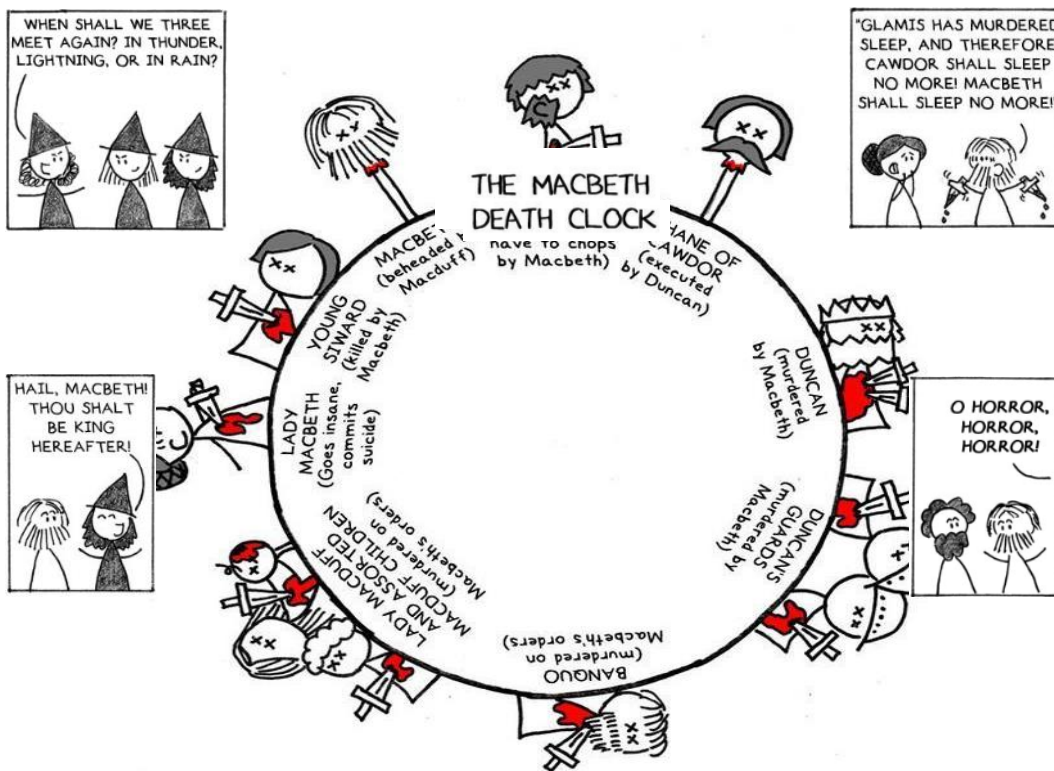
Synopsis: Macbeth, the powerful Thane of Glamis, has led the Scottish army of King Duncan to victory against an invading force. As he returns from the battle with his best friend, Banquo, they meet three Witches who predict that Macbeth will be made Thane of Cawdor - a more powerful position than that he currently holds - and eventually become King of Scotland. Before vanishing, they also tell Banquo that although he will never be king, his descendants will be. Almost immediately, Macbeth receives the news that Duncan is making him Thane of Cawdor that in gratitude for leading his troops to victory. Macbeth begins to wonder whether this means the other predictions will too come true. Encouraged by his wife, is Macbeth's ambition the result of his downfall?

William Shakespeare

Born in 1564, Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright and actor. Shakespeare's works include 38 plays, 2 narrative poems, 154 sonnets and a variety of other poems; however, no original manuscripts of Shakespeare's plays are known to exist today. During the 17th century, Shakespeare penned Macbeth as a tribute to King James, the new monarch of England at the time. When Shakespeare wrote the play, he included several elements that would have appealed to the king: witchcraft and ancestry. In Shakespeare's day, people were extremely superstitious; some believed they could make a pact with the Devil in exchange for supernatural powers.



| Suggested Assessment Pieces | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Reading Focus - How does Shakespeare present Macbeth's character so far in the play? (all before the murder) (Act 1 Scene 1- Act 2 Scene 1) |
| 2 | Reading Focus - How does Shakespeare present Macbeth's character after he murders King Duncan? (after the murder) (Act 2 Scene 2- Act 2 Scene 4) |
| 3 | Writing Focus- Persuasive Speech |
| 4 | Writing Focus - Macbeth's Obituary |



Shakespearean language

- art - are
- ay - yes
- canst - can
- dost - do
- ere - before
- hast - have
- hence - from here
- nay - no
- thence - there
- thou - you
- thine - your
- 'tis - is
- 'twas - it was
- whither - where
- wilt - will
- wherefore - why



'Is this a dagger which I see before me?'

'Unsex me here and fill me from the crown to the top full of direst cruelty!'

was from his mother's womb untimely ripped!'