

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
3	English	Adventure stories

The Big Picture

In this unit we will be exploring two adventure stories: 'Journey', a wordless text by Aaron Becker, and 'Gorilla' by Anthony Browne. Using these texts as stimuli, we will be developing core comprehension skills such as inference, prediction and retrieval. Lessons will incorporate a mixture of guided reading, drama and written work to ensure thorough understanding of the story and characters.

Grammar work will continue to reinforce students' understanding of parts of speech and sentence structures. This will extend to introducing consistent use of pronouns into written work and building upon students' understanding of fragments and run-on sentences. This should aid them to avoid or correct common writing mistakes. Towards the end of the unit we will begin work on recognising direct speech in worded texts.

Meanwhile, creative writing tasks will take inspiration from these texts to develop students' descriptive and emotive writing techniques.

Dictionary skills will be developed alongside spelling and phonic knowledge (continuing from the last unit) to support both reading and writing.

Enquiry Questions

- Do I understand how the characters in a story are feeling and what they may be thinking?
- What are the different parts of speech?
- What are the different sentence types?
- How do expanded noun phrases improve the quality of my writing?

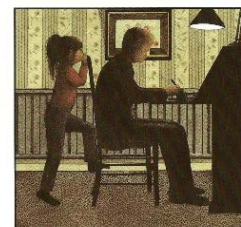
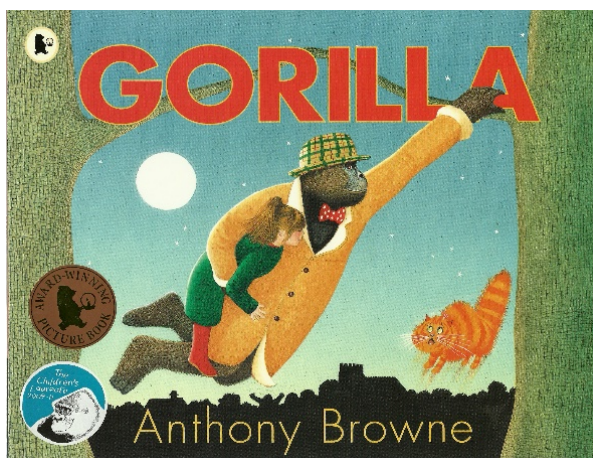
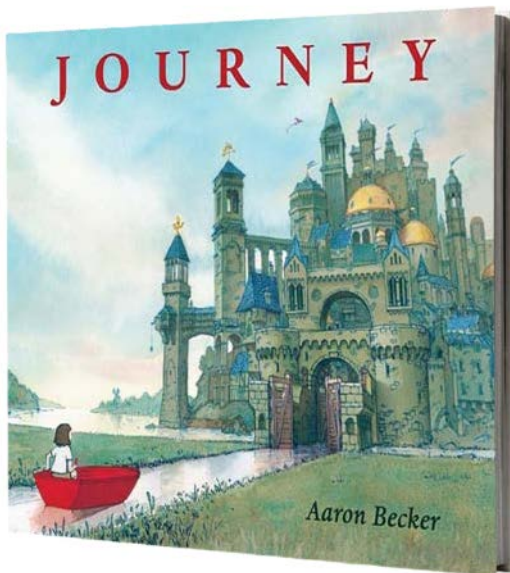
Key Vocabulary	
Fragment	An incomplete sentence: missing a subject or verb, an incomplete thought.
Run-on sentence	Too many sentences/ independent clauses improperly squashed into one.
Expanded noun phrase	An expanded noun phrase is a noun phrase where more detail or information is given about a noun through the addition of adjectives , and sometimes prepositional phrases . E.g. 'the furry, black dog with a small tail '.
Exclamation	A sentence type that shows intense feelings or used to get attention, ending in an exclamation mark (!).
Question	A sentence type that we ask or write to gain further information from a person or people responding, ending in a question mark (?).
Pronoun	A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun. Examples of pronouns are: he, she, it, they.
Inference	Inferences are what we figure out or deduce about something based on clues or evidence.
Direct Speech	A report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer.

Inverted commas/ speech marks	Inverted commas are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where direct speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as ' ' or " ".
Prefix	A string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning.
Root word	A basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it. By adding prefixes and suffixes to a root word we can change its meaning.
Suffix	A string of letters that are added to the end of a root word, changing its meaning.

Spellings:

Released weekly on Spelling Frame.

Our texts:



But the next day he was always too busy.
 "Not now. Maybe at the weekend," he would say.
 But at the weekend he was always too tired.
 They never did anything together.

