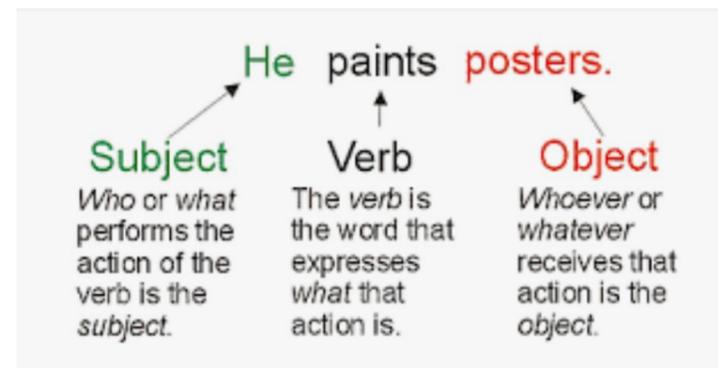


English Knowledge Organiser Autumn 2

Section 1 – Subject, object, verb

Noun = the name of a thing such as an object, a place or a person.

A noun can have different jobs within a sentence: they can be the **subject** or the **object**.



Subject-verb agreement

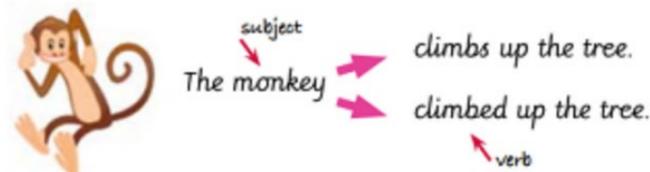
Subjects and verbs must agree with one another.

If a subject is singular, the verb must also be singular.

If a subject is plural, the verb must also be plural.

Subject and verb agreement in writing

The **subject** of a sentence is the person, place, thing or idea that is doing or being something. For example:



The **verb** that follows the subject changes according to whether the subject is singular or plural.



Verbs also change according to whether the sentence is in the present or past tense.

Section 2 – Passive & active

Active voice

My dad baked cookies
S V O

A sentence is written in active voice when the **subject** of the sentence is performing the **action** to the **object**.

Passive voice

The cookies were baked
S V O
by my dad.

A sentence is written in passive voice when the **subject** of the sentence is having **something done** to it by the **object**.

People tend to use the active voice rather than the passive voice when they are writing, but the passive voice is often used for particular reasons. For example:

Graffiti had been scrawled all over the wall.

Here, the person who has done the graffiti is not known, so the sentence is written in the passive voice.

The votes have been counted.

Here, it is not important who counted the votes, but instead the fact that they have been counted is important.

You could also say that the most important thing in the sentence is the votes, which is why they are mentioned first in the sentence, rather than last as they would be in the active voice ('People counted the votes').

Section 3 – Bullet points

Bullet points are used to list information. They help to organise and structure writing.

Using bullet points in your writing is also a useful way of getting information across to your reader quickly.

You always need an introductory sentence to let the reader know what your list is about.

When using bullet points, you must be consistent with the punctuation:

- If the text that follows the bullet point is not a proper sentence, it does not need a capital letter or full stop.
- If the text that follows a bullet point is a complete sentence, it does need a capital letter and full stop.

Section 4 – explanation texts

Explanatory texts include information about causes, motives or reasons.

The purpose of an explanation text is to explain how or why things happen.

Conjunctions of time
Help the reader to understand the order

Technical Vocabulary
Remember, when using subject specific vocabulary, to put it in bold and in a glossary

Diagrams
Make sure your diagrams are clear and accurately

HOW TO WRITE AN: EXPLANATION TEXT

Present Tense
These things are happening now

Introduction
Should introduce your main ideas, as well as giving some brief description

Text boxes
Interesting facts/ "Did you know?" boxes can help engage the reader

Title
Making your title a question can help guide your writing

Section 5 – subjunctive

The subjunctive is a verb used to express what could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

Examples

- If I were you I'd accept.*
- I suggested that he face up to the bully.*
- It is vital that she attend the meeting.*
- I wish I were able to fly.*
- I suggest you take a rain coat with you.*
- I demand that they be counted again!*

The subjunctive form is often used in formal writing.

Subjunctive Mood	Normal Verb Use
If I were the boss, I'd leave.	If I was the boss, I'd leave
If I were to be rude.	If I was going to be rude.
If that were the case, I would go.	If that was the case, I would go.