

# SPAG Knowledge Organiser-Year 5

## Section 1-Features of a Non-Fiction Text

A non-fiction text contains factual information. For example, a non-fiction text may tell you about Ancient Egypt, elephants or how to fix a broken bicycle.

- **main title (often in bold to attract attention)** – lets the reader know what the text is about.
- **subheadings** – lets the reader know what the different sections in the text are about
- **introduction** – tells the reader what they will be learning about when they read the text
- **bullet pointed list** – a list of short, linked points that the writer wants to draw attention to
- **topic sentence** – gives an overview of what the paragraph is about
- **paragraph** – a group of linked sentences about a particular topic
- **picture or diagram** – helps the reader to understand something using a visual method
- **caption** – explains what the picture/diagram is in order to help the reader to understand it
- **key vocabulary in bold** – draws the reader's attention to important or technical words
- **conclusion** – draws together what has been learned
- **glossary** – a mini dictionary of new or technical vocabulary linked to the subject matter of the text

## Section 2-Commas (Ambiguity)



Commas	Separate items in a list
	Separate direct speech from a reporting clause
	Separate main and subordinate clauses
	Indicate parenthesis
	To avoid ambiguity
	After a front adverbial
	To mark a relative clause

- Commas aid clarity, prevent ambiguity and indicate where you need to pause. Often you can tell if you need a comma by reading your work out loud.
- At other times, commas – or the lack of them – can change the meaning.

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## Section 3-Persuasive writing

### What is persuasive writing?

Persuasive writing is when your writing is trying to make the reader do something.

Some examples of persuasive writing are - an advert, a poster on healthy eating, a travel brochure or a letter.

Some features of persuasive writing are

- Emotive language (words that make you feel something such as abandoned, joyful, desolate beautiful)
- Modal verbs such as would, should, must or will.
- Facts and opinions
- A strong argument
- Rhetorical questions (questions asked to create dramatic effect rather than to get an answer)
- Exaggeration

## Section 4- Expanded noun phrases

### Key Vocabulary

**noun:** A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings. Can be a common noun, proper noun, concrete noun, abstract noun or a collective noun.

**comma:** A punctuation mark used in a sentence to mark a slight break between different parts of a sentence or to separate clauses. Commas can be used to separate items in a list.

**expanded noun phrase:** A noun phrase expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns or preposition phrases.

**adjective:** A word which describes a noun.

**prepositional phrase:** A phrase which usually includes a preposition, a noun or pronoun and may include an adjective. It does not include a verb. An example would be 'beneath the duvet'.

- An expanded noun phrase gives more detail than a simple noun phrase.
- Expanded noun phrases add extra descriptive detail to a piece of writing to engage the reader and give detail.
- If you list more than one adjective, you should use a comma to separate them.

### Expanded Noun Phrase

An expanded noun phrase is a phrase made up of a **noun** and **at least one adjective**. If you list more than one adjective to describe the noun, you should add a **comma** to separate them.

