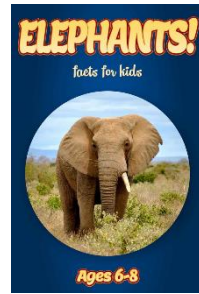
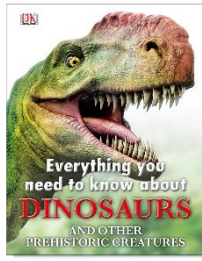
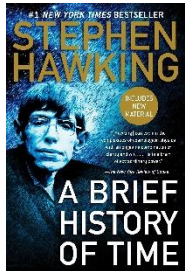
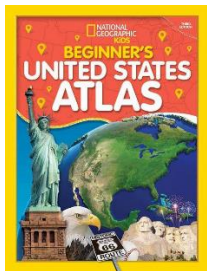


# English Knowledge Organiser-Year 5

## 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 fronted 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.

It's time to eat, children!  
It's time to eat children!

## English Knowledge Organiser-Year 5

### Section 3 – Rhetorical Questions

A rhetorical question is a question asked to make a point, rather than get an answer.

If you have ever been late, someone might say: **'What time do you call this?'** This person doesn't want an answer to the question. They are making the point that you have arrived at an unacceptable time.

Rhetorical questions are a useful technique in persuasive writing. As there is nobody to answer the question, a rhetorical question is usually designed to speak directly to the reader. It allows the reader a moment to pause and think about the question. For that reason, they are effective in hooking a reader's interest and making them think about their own response to the question in hand.

Can you imagine  
life without ice  
cream?



### Section 4-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



# English Knowledge Organiser-Year 5