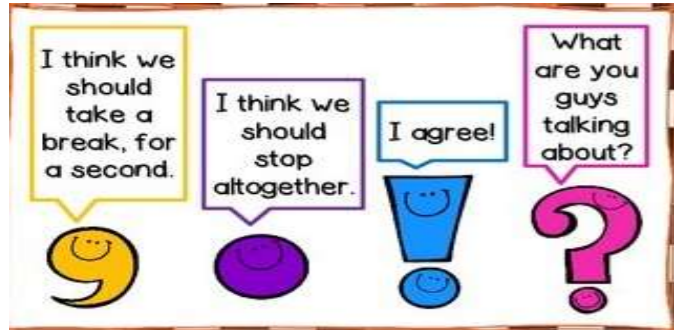# English Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1

Section 1 – punctuation

What is punctuation used for?
Punctuation is used for effect and to clarify meaning. Punctuation can affect the meaning of the sentence so it is important to select the correct punctuation.

| I think we should take a break, for a second. | I think we should stop altogether. | I agree! | What are you guys talking about? |

Commas - **a punctuation mark** that separates items in a list, indicates parenthesis, separates a subordinate and main clause and is used after fronted adverbials to mark where the adverbial ends and the main clause begins

Tom's favourite fruits are bananas, blueberries, strawberries and kiwis.
The dragon had long, sharp claws.
Before he opened his eyes, Sam could hear the thundering waves.

Parenthesis - is extra information in a sentence. Brackets, dashes and commas can be used for parenthesis.

comma   brackets   dash

Examples:
A hot dog, a type of sausage, is often served in a long bread bun.
A hot dog (a type of sausage) is often served in a long bread bun.
A hot dog - a type of sausage - is often served in a long bread bun.

Apostrophes – are used to show possession and to show contraction (or omission). →
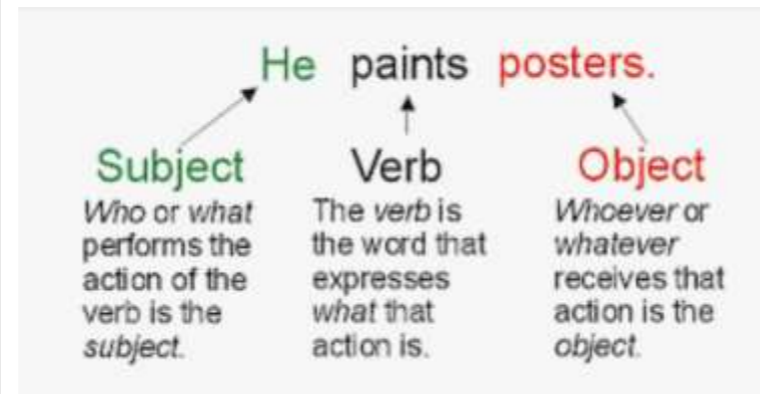

Ben's football   (the football that belongs to Ben)

There is only one of Ben, so this is called **singular possession**.

I am - I'm
do not - don't
cannot - can't
I would - I'd
we would - we'd

Section 2 – 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**.

He paints posters.

Subject – Who or what performs the action of the verb is the subject.

Verb – The verb is the word that expresses what that action is.

Object – Whoever or whatever receives that action is the object.
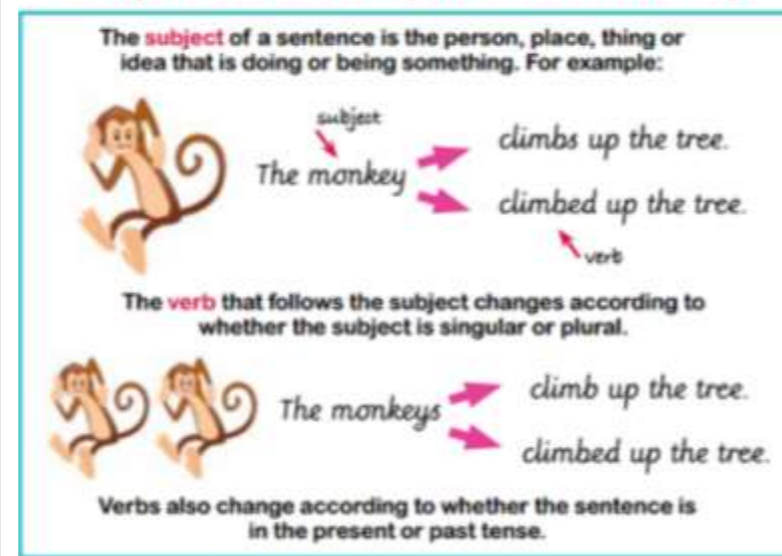
Subject-verb agreement

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 monkey climbs up the tree.
The monkey climbed up the tree.

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

The monkeys climb up the tree.
The monkeys climbed up the tree.

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

Section 3 – Cohesive Devices

A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. Cohesive devices can help to do this.

Prepositions – to show time, place, direction or method.

Conjunctions – Helps to link related information together (FANBOYS / ISAWAWABUB)

Pronouns - helps the reader follow who is being spoken about and avoids repetition

Examples – we, me, she, they, I

Consistent verb tense – allows the text to flow consistently for the reader (not changing from past, to present, to future tense)

Fronted adverbials – Organise the events for the reader by place and time.

Example –In the middle of the night,

Section 4 – Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions

There are 7 co-ordinating conjunctions.

They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.

FANBOYS

Non-Chronological report

This week you will be writing a non-chronological report. Follow the QR code to help understand more.

In non-fiction writing, it is structured differently depending on how it should impact on the reader e.g. to entertain, inform, persuade or discuss.

Section 5 - Persuasive Features

Writing to persuade means that you are trying to convince someone that something is true.

The four main features of persuasive writing are adverbials, repetition, rhetorical questions and imperative verbs.

Adverbials are used to engage your reader. *E.g. Interestingly… Shockingly…*

Considered repetition is used to make sure that you get your point across, therefore you will want to repeat important facts or the name of the product. The effect of this puts emphasis on the point you are making.

Imperative verbs tell someone to do something. E.g. *You must do your homework tonight!*

Rhetorical questions don't need an answer. They are asked in order to make a point rather than to get an answer. E.g. *Do you think it is time to act now?*

Subordinating conjunctions.

Here are 10 of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause, which is a clause that does not make sense on its own.

ISAWAWABUB