



Annunciation Catholic Junior School
 WRITING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER
 YEAR 5 – Stories from our Literary Heritage (Narrative)



Text overview

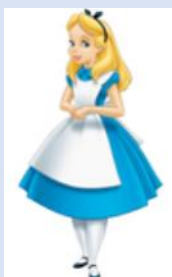
Text: Alice in Wonderland

Plot: When Alice follows a white rabbit in a waistcoat down a hole, she finds herself in a mixed up world where nothing is as she expects it to be and anything can happen! Alice meets a pipe-smoking caterpillar, a grinning cat, a Mad Hatter and the formidable Queen of Hearts

Themes: Adventure, imagination and fantasy.

Setting: Wonderland

Characters:



Alice

The White Rabbit



Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dumb, Caterpillar, The March Hare, The Mad Hatter, Dormouse, Cheshire Cat, Queen of Hearts



Prior Knowledge (of the genre)

In Year 4, you wrote in role as a character, using the first person. You planned and wrote a longer story where the central character faced a problem that needed to be resolved. You used a clear story structure. You used different ways to introduce and connect paragraphs and develop settings, using adjectives and figurative language to evoke time, place and mood. You included character descriptions designed to provoke sympathy or dislike in the reader.

Context

Narrative is a tool which helps you to explore new ideas and experiences. Composing stories involves a set of skills and authorial knowledge, but is also a way for you to express yourselves creatively and imaginatively.

Features of the genre

Fantasy Narratives

-Fantasy narratives are stories that are imaginary.

-They may feature magic, the supernatural, superheroes, monsters, fairies, magical creatures – or anything that is not real.

-Description is often very important in fantasy stories, as the settings and characters need to be imagined by the reader.

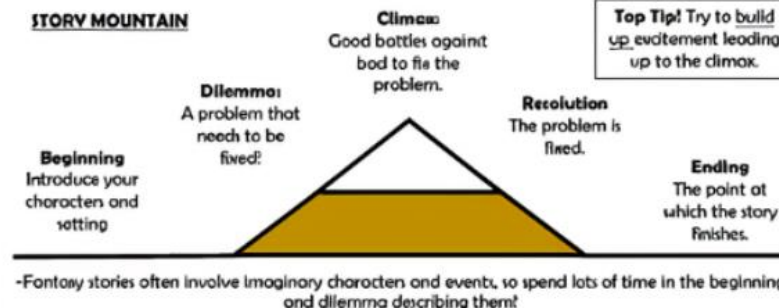
-Some famous fantasy stories include *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, the *Harry Potter* books, *The Hobbit* and *Lord of the Rings*



Structure – How do I set my writing out?

Your story needs a **safe**. Titles should have keywords that give the reader more information about the most important thing, character or idea in the story.

STORY MOUNTAIN





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Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
curious	eager to know or learn something.
curiosity	a strong desire to know or learn something.
quarrelling	have a heated argument or disagreement.
denial	the action of denying something.
incessantly	without interruption; constantly.
venture	a risky or daring journey or undertaking.
mock	treat with contempt
sorrow	sadness
croquet	a game in which players hit a ball through a series of hoops
dodo	extinct heavy flightless bird of Mauritius related to pigeons
behead	cut the head of 'I heard the Queen say only yesterday you deserved to be beheaded!'
flamingo	large pink to scarlet web-footed wading bird with down-bent bill; inhabits brackish lakes



Writing opportunities

To explore a text in detail and write in the style of the author to re-tell scenes from the story. Then, take the plot and theme from the text to plan and write a contemporary version.

Grammar objectives

- Converting nouns/adjectives into verbs using suffixes
- Verb prefixes e.g. dis- mis-
- Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or and omitted relative pronoun
- Degrees of possibility using modal verbs/adverbs
- Devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs – adverbials of time, place and number.
- Brackets
- Dashes or commas for parenthesis
- Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity

Writing objectives

- Use paragraphs relating to the story structure.
- Extend ways to link paragraphs and information within paragraphs in a cohesive narrative using adverbs and adverbial phrases.
- Use direct and reported speech to vary the pace.
- Use dialogue that develops characterisation and advances the action.
- Create vivid settings and characters by using a range of descriptive devices, exploring general descriptions and small details.
- Consider how their characters will react to situations and what this tells the reader.
- Use a consistent narrative voice.
- Use relative clauses with/without relative pronouns.
- Use a range of sentence constructions, including multi-clause sentences with commas used correctly to mark boundaries between clauses.
- Assess the effectiveness of their own/others' work.
- Proofread for spelling, grammar and punctuation.