



Year 5 Knowledge Organiser:

FARTHER by Grahame Baker-Smith

Genre: Recount

Writing outcome: To write a formal letter.

Formal Language:

Informal	Formal
go up	ascend
go down	descend
find	discover
stay	remain
not there	absent
there	present
come back	return
get	obtain
think about	consider
keep	retain
want	desire
stop	cease
look for	seek
enough	sufficient

MODAL VERBS

must	most certain
will	
shall	
would	
sought to	
should	
can	
could	
may	
might	

Relative Pronouns

who, that, which, whose, whom

Vocabulary:

ambition	components
contraption	navigate
meticulously	crave
brink	persistence

Relative Clauses

A relative clause can be used to give additional information about a noun. - it is a type of subordinate clause.

Relative clauses start with a relative pronoun.

I. The **boy** who sang the solo is my brother's best friend.

The **earthquake** which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, caused billions in damages.

un-	de-	re-
un/cover	de/code	re/act
un/fasten	de/construct	re/appear
un/fold	de/contaminate	re/call
un/hook	de/hydrate	re/consider
un/pack	de/flate	re/gain
un/roll	de/focus	re/think
over-	dis-	mis-
over/hear	dis/able	mis/advise
over/power	dis/agree	mis/count
over/ride	dis/appear	mis/hear
over/rule	dis/believe	mis/judge
over/shadow	dis/illusion	mis/read
over/step	dis/orient	mis/place
over/whelm	dis/regard	mis/understand

Parenthesis: Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or clarifying information.

Example: A parenthesis is usually offset with parentheses (i.e., round brackets), commas, or dashes.

1. **commas** - most commonly used

I miss seeing John, **my best friend from school**, every day.

2. **brackets** - tends to be used in formal writing although no set rule.

George Washington (**born in 1732**) was the first president of America.

3. **dashes** - tend to be used in informal writing although no set rule

The train - **which was late** - was heading to Paris.