



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser:

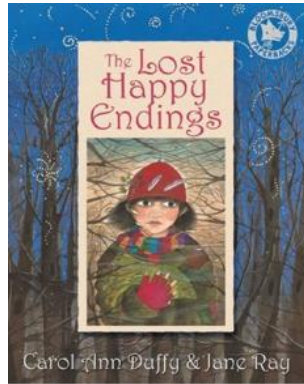
The Lost Happy Endings (Carol Ann Duffy and Jane Ray)

Genre: Fiction - Traditional Tale

Writing outcome: To write a traditional tale focusing on describing settings, characters and an alternative ending

Describe settings, characters and atmosphere:

- use all of the senses to add to your description
- use figurative language
- use a range of expanded noun phrases
- describe the atmosphere and mood
- use 'show not tell' writing techniques



Vocabulary:

villainous

sullen

hobbled

kindling

seized

cinders

hideously

thorniest

use of inverted commas and other punctuation in direct speech

- Inverted commas (speech marks) either side of what is being spoken.
- Piece of punctuation inside the inverted commas
- New speaker new line
- Synonyms for said

“ ”
Inverted Commas

expanded noun phrases

Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives. Prepositional phrases can be added to give more information about where the noun is. For example:

I sat by the calm, crystal waters next to the ancient oak.

brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis

Add extra information using brackets, commas or dashes. For example:

Adam (the postman) walked through the village.

My axolotl - whose tank needed cleaning - almost jumped out.

The children, who were in Year 6, sang loudly.

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A parenthesis can be used to enclose information that could have otherwise been left out of the sentence.

Dialogue: integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action:

You can use dialogue to show the emotion or personality of a character. For example:

Sad - "What do you mean?" he muttered looking at this mum with tearful eyes

You can also use dialogue to move your story forwards (advance the action). For example:

From somewhere overhead, they heard a low whirring sound.

Rather than using the description, your character could say:

"What is that low whirring sound?" asked Graham looking into the distance.