



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser: Arthur and the Golden Rope (Joe Todd-Stanton)

Genre: Fiction - Myth

Writing outcome: To write a myth from a different character's point of view.

- To make stories more interesting, you can vary story openings - you could start with dialogue, action or description
- You could also vary the structure of your story. You could use flashbacks or you could use two narrators to tell the story from different perspectives.



## Vocabulary:

realms	ravines
peril	embers
endurance	molten
valiant	talon

<p><u>use passive verbs</u></p>	<p>Passive voice is when the object is being done by the subject:</p> <p>e.g 'The <b>ball</b> was <b>thrown</b> by the <b>boy</b>'</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="color: red;">object</span>      <span style="color: blue;">verb</span>      <span style="color: green;">subject</span> </p>
<p><u>use adverbials and conjunctions to build cohesion</u></p>	<p>Using <u>conjunctions</u> and <u>adverbials</u> can help to join ideas together in a sentence and make writing more readable and interesting. <u>Cohesive devices</u> can also help the writer focus their ideas better on the page.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> </div>
<p><u>use semi-colons to mark boundaries between independent clauses</u></p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>Semicolon</p> </div> <div> <p>A semi-colon (;) is used to join two independent clauses that are closely related e.g. "<u>Hannah loves football; it's her favourite sport</u>".</p> <p>We can also use a ; to replace coordinating conjunctions e.g. "<u>Sandip spent three hours in the library; he couldn't find the book he wanted</u>".</p> </div> </div>

## COHESIVE DEVICES

<b>ADDING</b>	<b>CAUSE AND EFFECT</b>	<b>COMPARING</b>
also and as well as furthermore in addition moreover too	as a result because of consequently due to owing to therefore thus	as with equally in the same way just as likewise not only ... but also similarly
<b>CONTRASTING</b>	<b>EMPHASIZING</b>	<b>EXCEPTIONS</b>
alternatively conversely however nevertheless on the other hand unlike whereas	above all clearly especially in particular indeed notably significantly	although apart from as long as but except however unless
<b>ILLUSTRATING</b>	<b>SEQUENCING</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>
as shown by for example for instance illustrated by in the case of namely such as	after first / firstly meanwhile next second / secondly subsequently then	finally generally in brief in conclusion in short on the whole overall