

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
3	English	Julian is a Mermaid

The Big Picture

In this unit, pupils use the story Julian is a Mermaid to develop diary writing skills. They explore Julian's thoughts, feelings and experiences while learning how to write in the first person, organise ideas clearly and use emotive language.

Enquiry Question

- How can I write from a character's point of view?
- What makes a successful diary entry?
- How can I show thoughts and feelings through writing?
- How can conjunctions and adverbs improve my writing?
- How can I edit and improve my work?

Key Vocabulary

Diary - A personal record of events, thoughts and feelings.

First Person - Writing using I, me, my, we and our.

Emotion - A feeling experienced by a person.

Reflection - Thinking carefully about an event or experience.

Conjunction - A word used to join ideas together.

Adverb - A word that describes a verb or tells when something happened.

Structure - The way a text is organised.

Imitation - Following a model text.

Innovation - Changing parts of a model text to create something new.

Edit - Improving writing by checking spelling, punctuation and vocabulary.

Mermaid - A mythical creature that is half human and half fish.

Carnival - A celebration with costumes, music and dancing.

Creativity - Using imagination to create new ideas.

Expression - Showing thoughts, feelings and personality.

Stereotype - A fixed idea about how people should look or behave.

Core Knowledge



DIARY WRITING

- A diary is written in the **first person**.
- A diary records events, thoughts and feelings.
- Diary entries are often written in **time order**.
- Writers **reflect** on what has happened and explain how they feel.



FIRST PERSON WRITING

First person writing uses:

I

me

my

we

our




The reader understands the events through the writer's experiences.

DIARY STRUCTURE

A diary entry should include:

BEGINNING


Introduce what happened.



➔

MIDDLE


- Describe events in order.
- Explain thoughts and feelings.



➔

END

- Reflect on the experience.
- Share hopes, worries or future thoughts.



CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join ideas together.

Examples:

- and
- but
- because
- so
- when
- if



Example:
I was nervous **because** everyone was looking at me.

ADVERBS

Adverbs add detail and help link ideas.

Examples:

- Suddenly
- Carefully
- Happily
- Nervously
- Later
- Finally



Example:
Suddenly, I saw my reflection.

EMOTIVE LANGUAGE

Emotive language helps the reader understand feelings.

Examples:

- ♥ excited
- ♥ nervous
- ♥ proud
- ♥ worried
- ♥ delighted
- ♥ embarrassed
- ♥ confident



GOOD DIARY WRITING...



is written in first person.



describes events in time order.



includes thoughts, feelings and reflection.



uses conjunctions and adverbs to link ideas.



is organised into paragraphs.



is edited and improved.

Features of a Diary Entry	Sticky Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written in first person • Describes events in time order • Includes thoughts and feelings • Uses conjunctions and adverbs • Organised into paragraphs • Ends with reflection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diary tells events from the writer's point of view. • First person writing uses I, me and my. • Good diary writing includes thoughts, feelings and reflection. • Conjunctions and adverbs help writing flow. • Editing improves writing.