

### Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
3	English	Animal Adventure Story & Animal Fact File

#### The Big Picture

In this unit, pupils will learn to write both a **narrative adventure story** and an **information text**. They will explore how stories are organised using a clear structure and how authors create interesting characters, settings and events. Pupils will also learn how to research animals and present information clearly using paragraphs, subheadings and factual language.

#### Enquiry Question

- **Narrative Writing**
- What makes an exciting adventure story?
- How can I describe a character effectively?
- How can I create an interesting setting?
- How do conjunctions and dialogue improve writing?
- How can I plan and organise a narrative?

#### Information Writing

- What are the features of a fact file?
- How can I organise information clearly?
- Why are paragraphs and subheadings important?
- How can I write like an expert?
- How can I make my writing informative and engaging?

#### Key Vocabulary

Narrative- A story.  
Character- A person or animal in a story.  
Setting - Where a story takes place.  
Plot -The events in a story.  
Dialogue - Speech between characters.  
Preposition - A word showing position.  
Conjunction - A word used to join ideas.

Adverb - A word that describes or links actions.  
Paragraph - A group of sentences about one idea.  
Fact File- A non-fiction text containing facts.  
Habitat -The natural home of an animal.  
Predator - An animal that hunts other animals.  
Prey - An animal that is hunted by another animal.  
Subheading - A title for a section of writing.  
Information Text - Writing that provides facts.

#### What I Need to Remember

- ★ Every story has a beginning, build-up, problem and resolution.
- ★ Character descriptions tell the reader what a character looks like, feels like and behaves like.
- ★ Dialogue shows what characters say.
- ★ Fact files provide information and facts.
- ★ Paragraphs organise information.
- ★ Subheadings help readers find information.
- ★ Adverbs add detail and help link ideas.
- ★ Good writers plan, draft, edit and improve their work.

#### Sticky Knowledge

- **Stories entertain the reader.**
- **Fact files inform the reader.**
- **Every narrative has a beginning, build-up, problem and resolution.**
- **Fact files use paragraphs and subheadings.**
- **Good writers use description, dialogue and accurate facts.**

# NARRATIVE WRITING

(WRITING TO ENTERTAIN)

## CORE KNOWLEDGE

### 1. STORY STRUCTURE

Every story has:



#### BEGINNING

- Introduces the character and setting.
- Tells the reader where and when the story takes place.



#### BUILD-UP

- Events begin to happen.
- Tension or excitement increases.



#### PROBLEM

- A challenge or difficulty occurs.
- The character must respond.



#### RESOLUTION

- The problem is solved.
- The story ends.



### 2. CHARACTER DESCRIPTION

Good character descriptions tell the reader:

- ★ What a character looks like.
- ★ How a character behaves.
- ★ What a character feels.
- ★ What makes a character unique.

#### EXAMPLE:

The **curious** kea had **bright** green feathers and a **mischievous** smile.



### 3. SETTING DESCRIPTION

A setting description helps the reader imagine a place.

Good setting descriptions include:

- ★ Adjectives
- ★ Senses
- ★ Precise vocabulary

#### EXAMPLE:

The **snowy** mountains stretched high above the clouds.



### 4. PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions describe position.

Examples:

- in
- on
- under
- over
- beside
- between
- near



#### EXAMPLE:

The bird flew **over** the mountains.

### 5. CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join ideas together.

Examples:

- and
- but
- because
- so
- when

#### EXAMPLE:

The bird was tired **because** it had travelled a long way.



### 6. DIALOGUE

Dialogue is spoken conversation between characters.

EXAMPLE:

"Give it back!"  
shouted the tiger.

Dialogue helps:

- ★ Develop characters
- ★ Move the story forward
- ★ Show feelings



GOOD WRITERS PLAN, WRITE, EDIT AND IMPROVE THEIR WORK!





# INFORMATION WRITING



## (WRITING TO INFORM)

### CORE KNOWLEDGE

#### 1. FACT FILES

A fact file is a non-fiction text that gives information about a topic.

Fact files include:

- ✓ Title
- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Subheadings
- ✓ Paragraphs
- ✓ Facts
- ✓ Images and captions
- ✓ "Did You Know?" facts

#### KEA

The kea is a clever and curious bird that lives in New Zealand.

#### HABITAT

Keas live in mountainous areas.

#### DIET

They eat fruit, seeds, insects and small animals.

#### APPEARANCE

Keas have green feathers and a strong beak.



#### DID YOU KNOW?

Kea are one of the only parrots that live in snow!

#### 2. PARAGRAPHS

Paragraphs organise information into sections. Each paragraph should focus on one idea.

Examples:

- Appearance
- Habitat
- Diet
- Interesting Facts



#### 3. SUBHEADINGS

Subheadings help organise information.

Examples:

- HABITAT
- DIET
- APPEARANCE
- INTERESTING FACTS



#### 4. RESEARCH SKILLS

Good researchers:

- Read carefully.
- Find important facts.
- Take notes.
- Organise information into categories.



#### 5. ADVERBS

Adverbs help link ideas and add detail.

Examples: usually often sometimes however

Example:

Keas usually live in mountainous areas.



### GRAMMAR KNOWLEDGE

#### 6. FRONTED ADVERBIALS

A fronted adverbial tells the reader when, where or how something happens.

Examples:

- Early one morning,
- High in the mountains,
- Suddenly,

Example:

Suddenly, the kea spotted something unusual.



#### 7. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe nouns.

Examples:

- curious
- adventurous
- snowy
- powerful



#### 8. EXPANDED NOUN PHRASES

Expanded noun phrases add more detail.

Example:

the large, colourful parrot



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