

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
5	English	<i>Mouse Bird Snake Wolf</i> – David Almond

The Big Picture

Mouse Bird Snake Wolf is a graphic novel focused on the story of three children who create animals from inanimate objects in their incomplete world. *Mouse Bird Snake Wolf* is an inspiring story, showing that as the children's ideas take shape, the power of their imagination is stronger than they, or the gods who created the world, could ever have thought. The children will be focusing on two purposes for their writing inspired by the core text; writing a diary entry from the perspective of one of the children and writing an informative piece about an animal of their choice (based on independent research). We will be focusing on revising and applying some specific grammatical features from the children's prior learning in past year groups and other new features to ensure their ideas can be expressed in writing with clarity, creativity and confidence.

Grammar Focuses

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brackets • Comma • Chronological order • First person | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyphen • Paragraph • Past tense • Time conjunctions |
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The Importance of Commas

- 1) Children eat paint and play.
Vs.
- 2) Children eat, paint and play.

The use of the comma makes it clear that the children do not eat paint!

The Importance of Hyphens

- 1) I resent your message.
Vs.
- 2) I re-sent your message.

The use of the hyphen clarifies the meaning of the word. The message was sent again!

Grammar Definitions

Brackets ()	A punctuation mark used to set a non-essential section of a sentence apart; also known as parenthesis. For example: My friend Ahmed (who is three months older than me) is meeting me at school.
Comma ,	A punctuation mark used in a sentence to mark a slight break between different parts of a sentence, or to separate clauses in order to reduce ambiguity and increase cohesion.
Chronological order	The arrangement of things following an order in which they happened.
First person	A sentence is written in the first person if it is written from the point of view of the subject – in other words, using the pronouns 'I' or 'we'.
Hyphen	A punctuation mark used to link and join words, and often used to reduce ambiguity in sentences. For example 'twenty-seven'.
Paragraph	A distinct section of a piece of writing, which usually has a single theme. It is indicated by starting a new line or indenting the start of the first sentence.
Time conjunctions	Words or phrases which tell the reader when something is happening. For example: <u>After</u> dinner you must do your homework. <u>Then</u> you can read your book.