## Year 5 Autumn $3 \quad$ Hansel and Gretel

Knowledge Organiser


Plot point 1 Lost in the woods

Plot Point 2Finding the house

Plot Point 3Old lady description

Plot Point 4Tricking the old lady

## What is the grammar and language of our newspaper report?

| Conjunctions | Words used to join parts of sentences. Co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and, but, so) join compound sentences (main clause + main clause). Subordinating conjunctions (e.g. as, when, a/fhough) join complex sentences (main clause + subordinate clause). |
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| Adverbial phrase | A phrase that acts like an adverb. Time (Iast Wednesday), reason (because of, manner (with a dazed expression), place (through the woods). |
| Semi-colons | Can be used to join two independent clauses that are related (The children approached the house; they knocked on the door) or in a list of phrases (They saw glistening, striped candy canes; giant, darkchocolate butfons; strawberry laces, sticky and fempting) |
| Inverted Commas | Used in direct speech. Come in, come in," the old lady beckoned. |
| Adjectives | Words used to describe nouns faft, sticky buns; gleaming, black liquorice |
| Complex Sentence | A sentence with a main clause (makes sense on its own) and a subordinate clause (additional information that doesn't make sense on its own). Often uses a subordinating conjunction. As she leaned over the pot, Gretel shoved her as hard as she could. |
| Superlative | An adjective expressing the highest or a very high degree of a quality. bravest, quietest |
| Comparative | An adjective comparing one quality to another. braver, quieter |
| Repetition | Repeating a word or phrase for effect. They waifed. They waifed curiously. They waifed curiously and silently. |
| Similes | A figurative language technique comparing something to something else. The tree branches were like the gnarled fingers of a wizened old man. |
| Alliteration | Repeated consonant sounds on the beginning of words. Perfect puddings, joyous gingerbread and aromatic apples. |

