

Broadmayne First School Knowledge Organiser

Literacy Focus

Reading and Writing

Year 4

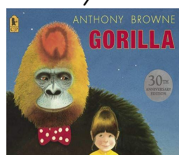
Autumn Term 2

The Power of Reading

A Nest Full Of Stars
Poems by James Berry



Gorilla
Anthony Browne



Genre: Poetry

Genre: Illustrated Story

Planned Experiences

* EXPLORATION: What makes good poetry?
* COMPOSITION: Writing poems, songs, raps and chants.
* VISUALISATION: Creating images with words.
* PERFORMANCE: Sharing poems
* COMPARISON: Cultural similarities and differences through text.

* EXPLORATION: What is illustration?
* COMPOSITION: Writing letters, creating story maps and recounts
* VISUALISATION: Writing in role, hot seating.
* PERFORMANCE: Drama and Role play
* SKILLS: Including speech in writing, editing and improving.

The Big Write

Digital literacy clips (films), music and still images are used to inspire a longer piece of independent writing. The Big Write shows how you use the literacy skills that have been taught in class. The session includes some shared writing (the whole class creating some example sentences) The Big Write can be a story, a non fiction text, an explanation, a report or a poem around a specific theme.

Guided Reading

Decoding- breaking down a word into phonemes (sounds) to be able to read it.

Retrieval - finding information in the text to answer a question.

Prediction - saying what you think will happen next or as a result of something.

Inference - making assumptions about something based on what has been read.

Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar

Prefix Meaning

Re- Again
Anti- Against or Opposite
Sub- Under, Below or Beneath
Super- Above, Over or Beyond

Suffix Meaning

-ion changes an adjective or verb into a noun. Eg,
infect (verb) infection (noun)
-ian related to. Usually used to show a profession
musician, technician, electrician

Spelling patterns - "sh" spelt /ch/

Handwriting

Ascender: letters that have a stick that goes up above the line you are writing on (b,d,h,l,t).

Descender: letters that have a tail that go below the line you are writing on (f,g,j,p,q,y).

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Key word	A word which can't be phonetically decoded - See the Year 3 and 4 Spelling List	Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. -ly quick + -ly = quickly
Root word	A word to which we can add prefixes and/or suffixes, eg play -played, player	Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently e.g. here/hear
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. disappear	Fronted adverbial	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. Later that day, Angrily, As quick as a flash. Followed by a comma.
Spelling pattern	A group of letters that make a phoneme common to lots of words eg, -ture /ch/, picture, future,	Expanded Noun Phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. bright blue table, cunning fox

