

# Children's Literature Knowledge Organiser

## Key stories that you will study:

- The Hare and the Tortoise
- The Gruffalo
- Going on a Bear Hunt
- The Very Hungry Caterpillar
- Where the Wild Things Are
- The Tiger Who Came to Tea
- Little Red Riding Hood

## By the end of this unit, you will be able to:-

- Make inferences based on evidence from the text
- Analyse the impact of specific words and phrases in a text
- Comment on the effect of structural features
- Develop character and plot
- Make lexical and structural choices based on a given audience.

## Key structural devices

- Opening
- Ending
- A change in focus
- Chronological order
- Reverse Chronology
- Flashback
- Cyclical narrative

## Key language devices

- Similes
- Metaphors
- Imagery
- Pathetic Fallacy
- Onomatopoeia
- Repetition
- Alliteration

## Key themes that you will explore:-

- The power of nature
- Childhood memories
- Family relationships
- Relationships with peers
  - Fear
  - Isolation
  - Adventure
  - Humour
  - Growing up

Word Class	Definition
Noun	The name of a person/ place or thing
Verb	Denotes an action/ movement
Adverb	Describes a verb, can be describing manner, time or place
Pronoun	Replaces a noun (eg. He/ she/ it)
Adjective	Describes a noun
Determiner	The/ A/ An
Preposition	Describes where one object is in relation to another

## Key questions to review your learning – can you answer these at the end of the unit?

1. What are the different purposes of children's stories?
2. What is meant by the term 'audience'?
3. How do writers manipulate our expectations through the structure of their writing?
4. What is a moral message? Why are these common in children's stories?
5. What are two different types of structures of stories other than chronological order?
6. What are three key pieces of advice that we should consider when selecting vocabulary for our children's story?
7. What is meant by the term 'theme'?
8. What are common features of sentence structure in children's stories?
9. What are the key word classes used in children's stories?
10. Why do children's stories frequently include repetition?
11. How are characters introduced and developed in children's literature?
12. How do writer's use language in children's stories to develop characters?

## Sentence types

- Declarative
- Imperative
- Directive