

Survival Stories Knowledge Organiser

- Key Skills**
- **Understanding the Writer's Purpose:** Identify if the text is written to inform, persuade, entertain, or describe.
 - **Identifying Methods:** Recognise techniques used in non-fiction, e.g.: emotive language, facts and statistics, rhetorical questions, anecdotes, metaphors, tone, and structure.
 - **Using Evidence:** How to select and embed quotations to support analysis.
 - **Analysis:** Break down language, structure, and tone to explain their effect on the reader.

- Key Questions To Ask**
- How does the writer use language to engage the reader?
 - How is tone established?
 - What is the writer's purpose and how is it achieved?
 - How do the texts reflect the writer's feelings or points of view?
 - What methods make the text memorable or effective?

- Revision Activities**
- Look, cover, write, check
 - Writer's minute
 - Create flash cards
 - Identify the key terms in a text
 - Explore why certain words have been used in a text
 - Quiz your friends

Term	Definition
Genre	The category of text.
Audience	The people that the writer wants to read their story.
Purpose	The reason why something is written.
Tone	The feeling or mood of the writing.
Narrator	The person who tells the story.
Person	First (I), second (you) or third (he/she/it).
Non-Fiction	Writing about real people, events, or facts.
Fiction	Made-up stories about imaginary people or events.
Connotations	The extra meanings or feelings a word makes you think of.
Bias	When someone unfairly supports one side or opinion over others.

- PEE Paragraph Structure**
- Point: Make a point about the writer's methods or purpose.
 - Evidence: Include a short, relevant quotation.
 - Explain: Explain how the evidence supports your point and its impact on the reader.

Term	Definition
Direct Address	When the writer speaks directly to the reader using words like "you."
Anecdote	A short, personal story or event shared to make a point.
Facts	Information that is true and can be proven.
Opinions	Personal beliefs or feelings that may not be true for everyone.
Rhetorical Questions	Questions asked to make the reader think, without expecting an answer.
Emotive Language	Words used to make the reader feel strong emotions.
Statistics	Numbers or data used to support an idea or argument.
Triples	A list of three things used to make a point stronger or more memorable.
Exaggeration	Describing something in a way that makes it seem bigger, better, or worse than it really is.
Repetition	Repeating words or phrases to make an idea stand out or to emphasise it.



Term	Definition
Imagery	Words that create a picture in your mind.
Adjective	A word that describes a noun, like "blue," "happy," or "tall."
Noun	A word for a person, place, or thing, like "dog," "school," or "book."
Adverb	A word that describes a verb, telling how, when, or where something happens, like "quickly," "yesterday," or "nearby."
Verb	An action or state of being, like "run," "think," or "am."
Figurative Language	Creative words or phrases that mean something different from their usual meaning, like similes or metaphors.
Repetition	Using the same word or phrase more than once to make it stand out or show it's importance.
Metaphor	Saying something is something else to make a comparison.
Sensory Language	Words that describe what you can see, hear, smell, taste, or feel.
Symbolism	Using an object, word, or idea to represent something bigger.