



# Mini Rabbit Not Lost - Narrative

# ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

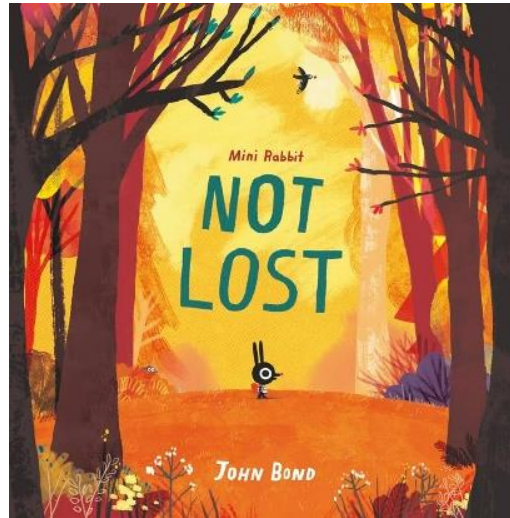


## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY/Word bank

Narrative	A spoken or written account of connected events; a story.
Coordinating conjunction	Joining words that link together parts of a sentence.
Subordinating conjunction	Part of a sentence that adds additional information to the main clause.
Pungent	Having a sharply strong taste or smell.
Menacing	Suggesting the presence of danger.
Treacherous	Hidden or unpredictable danger.

We are going to be reading a book about a rabbit who has no berries for his cake. He sets out on a mission to find some berries, but he encounters some problems along the way. Our book has lots of illustrations but very little writing. As we read, we will have lots of discussions about the vocabulary being used in the book and the effect it is having on the reader. Tell me about Mini Rabbit? What words could we use to describe him? What about after he has left home, have our thoughts on him changed? Can you describe his home? How do we know he might be in danger?

**Final Outcome**  
To write a narrative.



**Conjunctions**  
Writers join sentences together with other coordinating conjunctions including **and, or, but** – these conjunctions all carry different meanings for the reader to understand how the ideas are connected.  
  
Writers can also use subordinating conjunctions join sentences together such as **when, if, that** and **because**. These conjunctions are different because if they are used at the beginning of a sentence they do not make sense on their own.

<b>A</b>	although, as, after
<b>W</b>	where, wherever, when, whenever, while
<b>H</b>	however, how
<b>I</b>	if
<b>T</b>	though, than
<b>E</b>	even if, even though
<b>B</b>	before, because
<b>U</b>	until, unless
<b>S</b>	so that, since

- Non-negotiables for this piece of work**
- Correct punctuation.
  - Story has a beginning, middle and end.
  - Use of conjunctions.
  - Powerful verbs.
  - Staying in the correct tense throughout.

**Spellings**

bound [add ed] → bounded  
 heave [remove the e and add ed] → heaved  
 lug [double the consonant and add ed] → lugged

It is important to remember our story will be in the past tense which means our verbs will need 'ed' endings. That means you need to change the root words into the past tense.

Simple Past Tense	Past Progressive
MR walked.	MR was walking.
The trees shook	The trees were shaking
The wind howled.	The wind was howling.
He rowed in a tiny boat.	He was rowing in a tiny boat.

If we are talking or writing about a singular noun, then we use the auxiliary (or 'helper') verb 'was' and if we are talking or writing about a plural noun, we use 'were'.