

Year 4 Flamingos English



Autumn 2

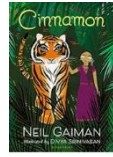


FARThER



Graham
Baker-Smith

Cinnamon



Neil
Gaiman

Recount

The purpose of writing a recount is to retell an encounter or an occasion that already happened in the past. We may write these to advise, entertain or to reflect and analyse. Writing a recount can focus on a single section of an event or retell the whole story.

Features:

- Written in chronological order (in the order that events happened).
- Written in the first person (diaries and letters).
- Written in the past tense.
- Use time connectives (words that join phrases or sentences together to help us understand when something is happening).

Picture Book Stories

Reading picture books helps to build language skills, develops vocabulary, promotes recognition of patterns within spoken language, identify sequence, improve comprehension and promote a love of reading.

Features:

- illustrations that are engaging, varied, and colourful, while adding to the storyline.
- strong characters that are identifiable and evoke emotion.
- a story that teaches a concept or value.
- elements of pattern, rhyme, and repetition.
- an interesting plot.

| | Key Vocabulary | Definition |
|----------------|--|--|
| FARThER | Ambition | A desire to reach a goal. |
| | Aspirations | A strong desire to have or do something. |
| | Daedalus | The farther of Icarus, a skilful architect and craftsman, seen as a symbol of wisdom, knowledge and power in Greek mythology. |
| | Emulate | To imitate someone because you admire them a great deal. |
| | Icarus | A youth who attempted to escape from Crete with wings of wax and feathers but flew so high that the wings melted due to the heat of the sun. |
| | Khaki | A dull greenish or brownish colour. |
| | Mythology | Stories dealing with the gods and heroes of a particular people. |
| | Stark contrast | Very different from something else. |
| Cinnamon | Wistful | Having or showing a feeling of vague or regretful longing. |
| | Crabbed | Annoyed and irritable. |
| | Cultivated | To prepare or prepare and use for the raising of crops. |
| | Forbid | To order somebody not to do something; to order that something must not be done. |
| | Fronds | A large leaf, especially of a palm or fern, usually with many divisions. |
| | Rajah | A king or prince in India. |
| | Rani | A queen or princess; the wife of a rajah. |
| | Retainers | A person attached or owing service to a household. |
| Stunted | To prevent the normal growth, development. | |
| Quell | To suppress or overcome. | |

Fable

A fable is a kind of story that teaches a lesson. Fables are usually entertaining tales featuring animals that talk and behave as people do. Because they have humanlike qualities, the animals show how foolish or wise people can be. It is thought that fables probably originated in the Middle East then spread to India and west to Greece.

Features:

- Fables are fiction.
- Fables are short and have few characters.
- Characters are often animals with human attributes. They have strengths and weaknesses and are in some sort of conflict.
- Fables are just one story.
- The setting can be anywhere.
- A lesson or moral is taught and is sometimes stated at the end of the story.

Sequel Stories

A sequel is a story, book, or film that comes or takes place after another story, book, or film. The opposite is called a prequel. A sequel has important parts of the first story like characters and places.

Limericks

A Limerick is a five-line poem that follows a specific rhyming pattern. Limericks need to rhyme in the AABBA pattern. This means that the 1st, 2nd and 5th lines rhyme with each other and the 3rd and 4th lines rhyme with each other. e.g.

Bob was an old, shaggy dog,
Who sat on a very small log,
The log started to break,
Bob began to shake,
And he jumped from the log like a frog!

Past Perfect Tense The form of the past perfect tense is 'had' then the past tense of the verb. When two actions happened in the past, the action that happened first is expressed in the past perfect tense. Examples: I just now posted the letter that I had written in the morning.

Précis/ Summarising

A précis is a condensed version of a text, keeping the main points and order of the original. The word précis comes from the French, meaning precise. The aim is to condense information into a shorter version whilst retaining the meaning and detail of the original text.