

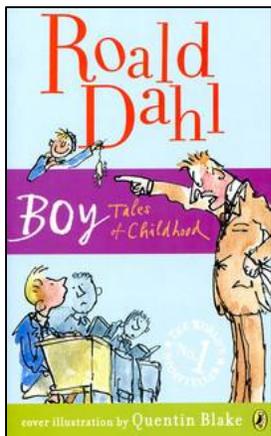
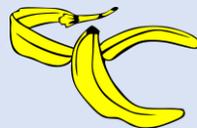
# Year Six English (Term 2.1)

# Boy: Tales of Childhood by Peter Bunzl

# Knowledge Organiser

## Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

- P** - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.
- E** - My parents owned a circus.
- E** - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.
- L** - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.



“When writing about oneself, one must strive to be truthful. Truth is more important than modesty.”

“It is almost worth going away because it's so lovely coming back.”

## Key Chapters

<b>Mama and Papa</b>	We meet Roald and his family and learn about his early years.
<b>The Bicycle and the Sweet Shop</b>	We learn about Roald's friends and their frequent trips to the sweet shop. We meet Mrs Pratchett.
<b>The Great Mouse Plot</b>	Roald and his mischievous friends find a mouse and plot to plant it inside Mrs Pratchett's gobstoppers jar... Will she survive the shock...?
<b>Mr Coombes</b>	Mr Coombes is alerted to the prank the boys played on Mrs Pratchett and resolves to identify the culprits.
<b>Mrs Pratchett's Revenge</b>	Mrs Pratchett ensures the boys are suitably punished by receiving a caning from Mr Coombes. Mrs Dahl is furious and sends Roald to boarding school.
<b>First Day</b>	We learn about Roald's first experiences and impressions of boarding school.
<b>Writing Home</b>	We learn that when writing home from boarding school, the boys were expected to write only positive things!

**Synopsis:** *Boy: Tales of Childhood* (1984) is an autobiographical book by British writer **Roald Dahl**. This book describes his life from birth until leaving school, focusing on living conditions in Britain in the 1920s and 1930s, the school system at the time, and how his childhood experiences led him to a writing career.

## Biography

A biography gives facts about a person's life. It is not written by the subject of the book but by an author who has done their research and knows a great deal about that person. Biographies are written in the third person and can be written about someone who is no longer alive.

## Autobiography

'Auto' means 'self' therefore an autobiography is self-written. It is an account of someone's life, written by the person themselves, in chronological order. An autobiography is different to a biography because it is written in the first person, explaining important events in their life. The subject may write about what has influenced them and include details of their feelings during different experiences they have had.

1. Highlight the key word in the question.
2. Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
3. Highlight the key word in the text.
4. Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
5. Check the information answers the question.
6. Write the answer down.
7. Repeat for the next question!



## Literal Questions

- The ~~easy~~ questions!
- Usually worth 1 mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer

Who?  
What?  
When?  
Where?

PC Page can only see what is 'right there' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering **literal** questions.

## Inference Questions

- Usually worth 2 marks
- You need to think about these questions
- Read between the lines
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.

Why?  
How?

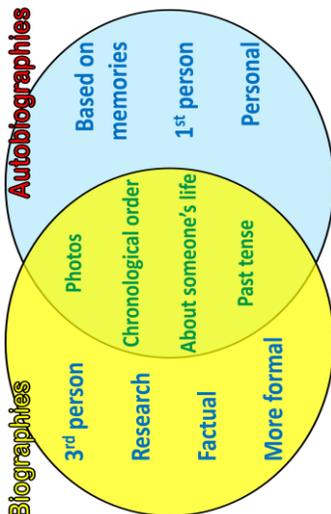
The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

## Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth 3 marks – so your answer needs 3 parts
- Often look at the thoughts and feelings of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use evidence in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.

Why?  
How?

The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.



### Figurative language

<b>Simile</b>	Comparing something to something else using 'like' or 'as'. • The water well was <i>as</i> dry <i>as</i> a bone • The soldier was <i>like</i> a brave lion.
<b>Metaphor</b>	A comparison which is not literally true. Does not use 'like' or 'as'. • The water well <i>was</i> a dry bone. • The soldier <i>was</i> a brave lion.
<b>Personification</b>	Giving an object human characteristics (emotions, sensations, speech, physical movements, etc.) • The <i>cruel</i> waves <i>swallowed</i> the poor swimmer.
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	A word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound. • Smash, splash, bang, crash, thud, zoom, sizzle, whizz, boom, honk
<b>Alliteration</b>	The repetition of an initial letter or sound in closely linked words. • Don't dream it. Drive it. • Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

“We all have our moments of brilliance and glory, and this was mine.”

### Persuasive Writing Techniques

<b>P</b>	power of three	<i>Flying away like this is reckless, selfish and downright dangerous.</i>
<b>E</b>	emotive language	<i>I am devastated. My darling children will be heartbroken when they hear their favourite farmyard friends have abandoned them.</i>
<b>R</b>	rhetorical questions	<i>How would you feel if I were to float away? Who would take care of you then?</i>
<b>S</b>	say it again (repetition)	<i>How could you abandon me like this? How could you? How?</i>
<b>U</b>	undermine opposing views	<i>Whilst some may argue that.... I wholeheartedly disagree because...</i>
<b>A</b>	anecdote	<i>The last time pigs flew like this, they flew all the way to Australia and never returned. The farmer lost his livelihood.</i>
<b>D</b>	direct address	<i>You must come down to Earth immediately!</i>
<b>E</b>	exaggeration	<i>The world will end if you don't return immediately! I shall die of a broken heart!</i>

Conjunctions	
Subordinating	Coordinating
so that	after
unless	although
until	as
when	because
whenever	before
where	even if
whereas	if
whenever	that
while	once
however	since

**For**  
**And**  
**Nor**  
**But**  
**Or**  
**Yet**  
**So**

## Paragraphs

time?

place?

topic?

person?

Articles	Demonstrative	Possessive Adjectives
the an a	this that these those	my, your his, her its, our your, their
Quantifiers	Numbers	Ordinals
some, any few, little more, much every	one, two three, four twenty, hundred	first, second third, last next

Johnny reminded us, "Always begin a new speaker on a new line!"

"Take care with your punctuation," he added.

**Instead of 'said', try:**  
shouted ~ yelled ~ called ~ laughed ~ giggled ~ cried ~ whispered ~ muttered ~ explained ~ exclaimed ~ questioned ~ announced ~ protested ~ argued ~ sighed ~ moaned ~ complained ~ disagreed ~ agreed ~ lied ~ admitted

### SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

PLACE	POSITION	DIRECTION	TIME	OTHER
above across along among at away from behind below beside between	beyond by down from in in front of inside into near off	Towards on opposite out (of) outside over around through to under up	after before at by for during from in	except as like about with without by for

**Questions** must always end with a question mark.

Would you fetch me that book? Who could carry that back to the house?

**Statements** usually end in a full stop.

I would like you to fetch me the book. You could carry that back to the house.

**Commands** begin with an imperative (bossy) verb:

Fetch me the book! Carry that back to the house.

**Simple sentences:** *The werewolf growled.*

**Compound sentences:** The werewolf growled **and** stalked the oblivious girl.

**Complex sentences:** The werewolf growled **while** stalking the oblivious girl. // **While** stalking the oblivious girl, the werewolf growled.

Relative clauses using brackets
My <b>grandma</b> (who is eighty-five) is a roller-skating champion. I enjoy visiting my <b>grandma</b> (who is a roller-skating champion).
Relative clauses using dashes
My grandma - who is eighty-five - is a roller-skating champion.
Relative clauses using commas
My grandma, who is eighty-five, is a roller-skating champion.

Apostrophes for omission
can't # won't # doesn't # shan't # didn't # could've # would've

Apostrophes for possession
Kiera's coat // James's coat the lion's tail // the lions' tails the children's shoes the women's toilets // the men's toilets

## DADWAVERS!

Description  
Action  
Dialogue  
Where  
Adverb  
Verb  
Estimation of time  
Rhetorical Question  
Simile or Metaphor  
Exclamation or onomatopoeia