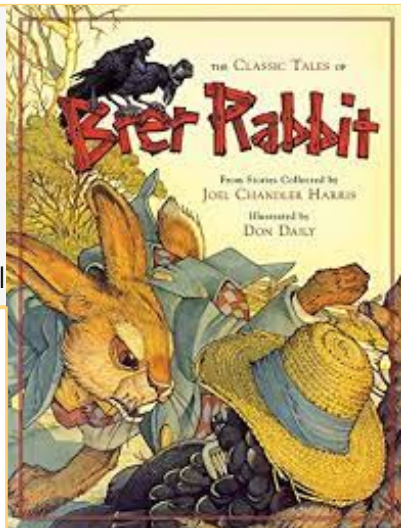


# Year 4 Summer 2 - English - Knowledge Organiser - HUNTED!

## Folktale - Information

<b>Name of Book</b>	The Classic Tales of Brer Rabbit by Joel Chandler Harris.
<b>Genre</b>	Folktale
<b>Plot</b>	In this tale, Brer Fox makes a life-size figure out of sticky tar and places it on the road in the hopes of catching Brer Rabbit with it. Indeed, when Brer Rabbit comes along and greets the tar baby several times without getting a reply, he gets annoyed enough to hit the tar baby
<b>Theme</b>	The character's adventures embody an idea considered to be a universal creation among oppressed peoples—that a small, weak, but ingenious force can overcome a larger, stronger, but dull-witted power.

<b>Main characters</b>	Brer Rabbit Brer Fox Brer Bear Brer Terrapin Brer Coon Molly Cottontail Annie Cottontail Fannie Cottontail
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**Joel Chandler Harris** (1848-1908) collected the folktales of Southern African Americans and retold them as classic stories

Brer Rabbit is far and away the craftiest character you'll ever meet. He never does a lick of work, he's sassier than a jaybird, and he spends most of his days either sleepin' or stealin'. Old Brer Fox can't stand him - because no matter what happens, Brer Rabbit always comes out smellin' like a rose.

## Folktale - Features

- A **folktale** is a story with no known author.
- **Folktales** are passed down from one generation to another by word of mouth.
- Different **folktales** are told all over the world.

### A folktale includes:

- Talking animals as some of the main characters.
- Character names that tell you about their personality, e.g. Big, Little, Bad.
- A countryside or forest setting?
- A repeated phrase.
- A moral or lesson
- Dialogue to advance the action.
- Expanded noun phrases and adverbs to add detail.
- A happy ending for the main characters.

## Debate

A **debate** is a formal discussion about a subject where people have different views.

**Purpose:** To present a reasoned and balanced overview of an issue or controversial topic. Usually aims to provide two or more different views on an issue, each with elaborations, evidence and/ or examples.

### Key features of a debate argument:

- an introduction
- facts to support each point
- formal language
- emotive language
- rhetorical questions
- repetition
- a counter argument
- discourse markers or conjunctions to connect paragraphs
- a strong conclusion

### Example:

**Topic** - 'Should animals be kept in zoos?'

This is an argument against animals being kept in zoos:

**Introduction** – Animals should live in the wild.

**Facts** – Zoos cannot provide the amount of space animals have in the wild.

**Formal language** – It is always important to consider animal wellbeing.

**Emotive language** – Many cages are cramped, dirty and in terrible condition.

**Rhetorical questions** – Would you like to live in a cage?

**Repetition** - Repeat your main argument after making each point.

**Counter argument** – Some will say animals are happy in a zoo, but do we truly know?

**Discourse markers/conjunctions** – for example, however, in addition or as well as.

**A strong conclusion.**

