

English EYFS/KS1

Knowledge Organiser

Phonics and spelling	
Key Vocabulary	
Phoneme	A single unit of sound
Diagraph	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound) e.g. <u>ea</u> ch
Consonants	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> represent vowels
Vowels	The letters <i>a, e, i, o, u</i>
Grapheme	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word e.g. ten
Segment	Break a word into phonemes
Blend	Put the phonemes back together
Compound word	A word that contains two or more root words e.g. news+paper, ice+cream
Key word/common exception word	A word which can't be phonetically decoded
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. <u>dis</u> appear
Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. teacher <u>er</u>
Pseudo word	Words use to check phonic decoding skills which are not real word eg <u>meap</u>
CVC	e.g. cat/dad
Homophone	Two different words are homophones if they sound exactly the same when pronounced e.g. hear/here
How to help?	Useful Links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise reading and spelling key words • Use phonics sheets sent in year 1 to practise real and pseudo words • Learn your child's spellings with them • Encourage writing spelling words in sentences • Encourage your child to write stories, diaries, letters • Help your child to spot patterns in their spelling words 	<p>National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the school website</p> <p>Letters and sounds- available on the school website</p> <p>Phonics Play website- a subscription site but has some good phonics games http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/</p>

Reading (see phonics section for information around decoding)

Key Vocabulary

Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it
Retrieval	Finding information from a text
Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Comprehension	Understanding what has been read
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
Deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea
How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try not to over correct when you read with your child• Read to your child• Visit the school's LRC• Visit local libraries• Read comics/magazines• Let your child see you read• Make reading enjoyable- not a battle- let them read what interests them	National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website Letters and Sounds document- available on the school website

Grammar

Key Vocabulary

Adjective	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. tall, blue
Noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things' e.g. table, hotel
Verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does e.g. run, cook
Adverb	These modifying the verb e.g. quickly, happily
Question	Asks something Why aren't you my friend? [question]
Statement	States a fact or something that has happened e.g. You are my friend. [statement]
Command	Something you have to do E.g. Be my friend! [command]
Exclamation	When something is exclaimed- start with 'what' or 'how' E.g. What a good friend you are! [exclamation]
Noun phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox
Tense	Shows whether you are writing about the past, present or future
How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences• Work together on your child's grammar homework• Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books	National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website

Writing	
Talk for writing	The main strategy used to teach writing at EWPS
Imitation	Learning a text and repeating it orally by heart
Innovation	Using and adapting a known text
Independent Application	Children use what they have learnt and apply it in their own writing
Box up	Used to show the structure of a text
Text map	A series of pictures used to help learn a text
Narrative	A story
Recount	A text which tells about something which has happened
Report	A factual text
Explanation	A text which explains how something works
How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask your child to tell you their Talk for Writing text • Practise the actions together • Don't over correct independent writing- aim for enthusiasm • Develop fine motor skills- threading, • Practise letter formation using sheets sent home from Spring term Year 1 	<p>National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website curriculum pages Talk for Writing website- http://www.talk4writing.co.uk/ Letter formation sheets- available in 123 Help at Home</p>