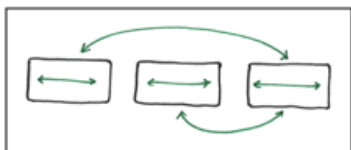


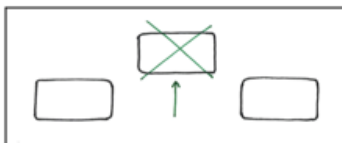


HOW TO USE RETRIEVAL CARDS.



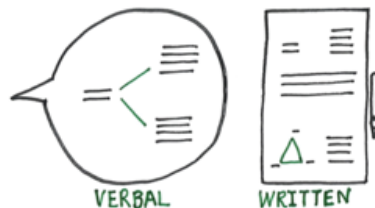
1. SHUFFLE

Study your cards in both directions and in different orders.



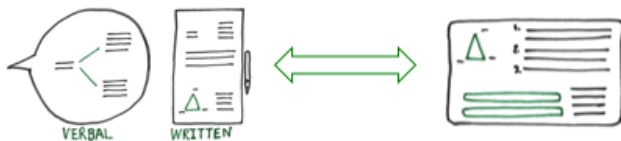
2. DO NOT AVOID CARDS

It is important that you practice retrieving information even if you find it easy or difficult



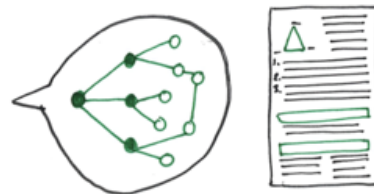
3. SAY ALOUD

Explain your understanding as much as possible.



4. COMPARE

Identify any information you have missed and any misconceptions referring to the reverse side of the retrieval card.



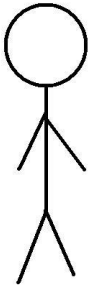
5. REPEAT THE CARD

After you have compared, make sure you write or say aloud anything you missed out and correct any misconceptions.

Nouns

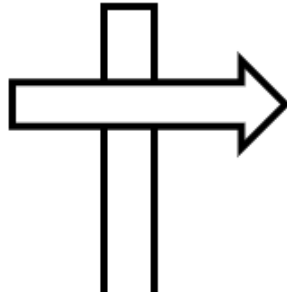


Nouns



person

firefighter



place

church



object

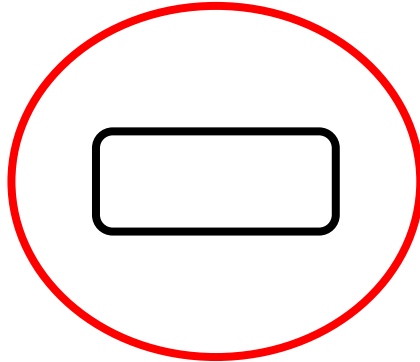
table

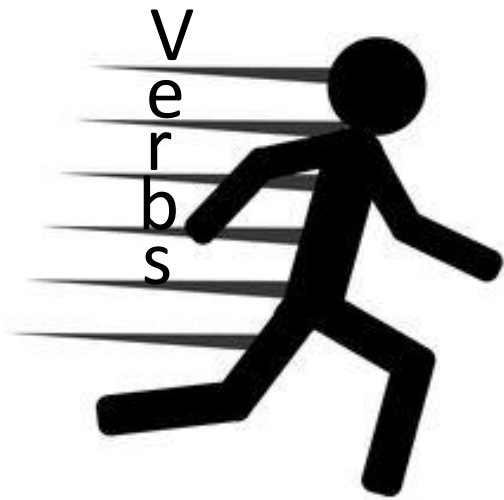


v
e
r
b
s



Adjectives





action

verb

- I **am**
- You **are**
- He **is**
- They **were**
- She **was**
- We **have**

being

auxiliary verb

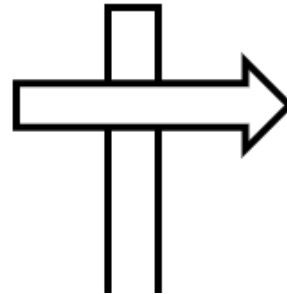
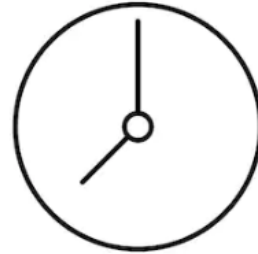
Adjectives

Adjectives are used to **describe nouns**.

A **large, black** cat climbed along the **high** wall.

Adverbs

How?



Tenses

1

Present Tense

What is the present tense?

When is it used?

Can you give an example of a sentence in the present tense?

2

Past Tense

What is the past tense?

When is it used?

Can you give an example of a sentence in the past tense?

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that give more information about a verb by explaining **how**, **when**, **how frequently** or **where** an action is taking place.

How: She played with her friends **happily**.

Time: **Yesterday**, she played with her friends.

Frequency: She **always** plays with her friends.

Place: She played with her friends **outside**.

Tenses

1

Present Tense

Present tense is used when something is happening in the present or when saying that something is true.

She **sings** in the shower.

I **am** 7 years old.

2

Past Tense

Past tense is used when something has already happened.

Normally, the suffix -ed is added onto the verb but sometimes the word may change completely (irregular).

She **sang** in a band.

I **danced** at the party.

1

Conjunctions

2

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Can you give an example?

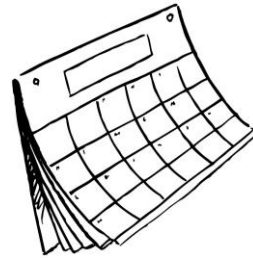
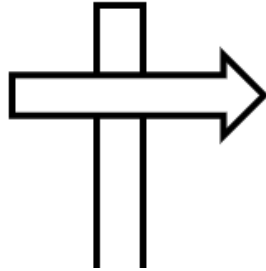
Can you use it in a sentence?

What is a subordinate conjunction?

Can you give an example?

Can you use it in a sentence?

Capital Letters



1

Conjunctions

2

Conjunctions are words which are used to join clauses together.

Co-ordinating conjunctions are used to link **two separate main clauses** together. Both clauses on either side of the conjunction make sense by itself.

F A N B O Y S

for	and	nor	but
or	yet	so	

Subordinate conjunctions are used to link a **main clause and a subordinate clause together.**

since	if	as	when
although	while	after	before
until	because		

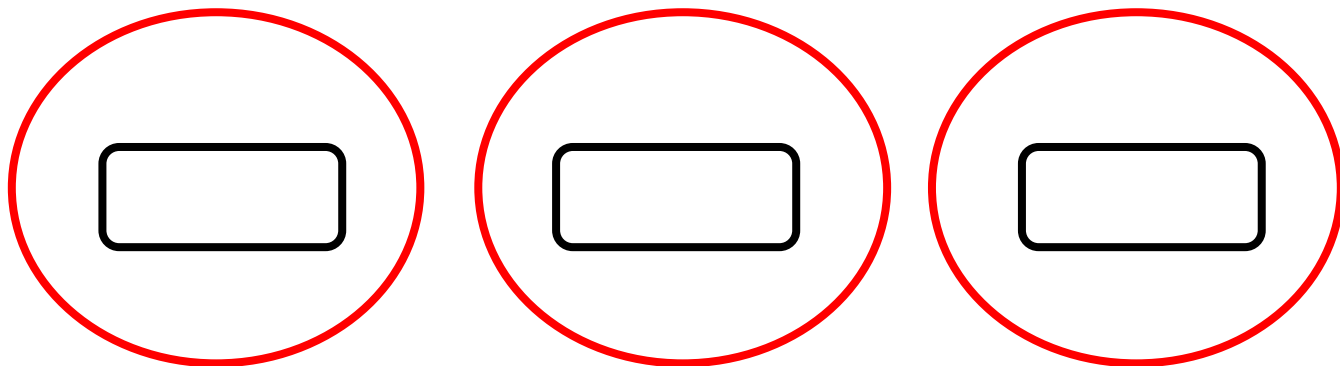
Capital Letters

Capital letters are used at the start of a sentence. They are also used for proper nouns (names of people, places, the days of the week, months) and the personal pronoun 'I'.

- Start of a sentence
- Proper nouns – names of people, places and days of the week/month
- Personal pronoun

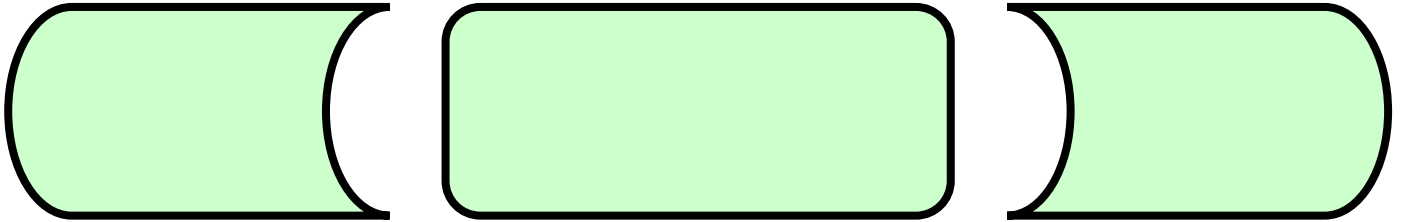
On **F**riday 24th **S**eptember, **I** went to **L**ondon to see my friend. **W**e visited **B**uckingham **P**alace and **B**ig **B**en.

Noun Phrase

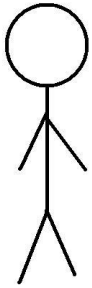


Prefixes

Suffixes

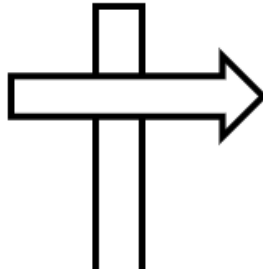


Noun Phrase



person

A brave firefighter...



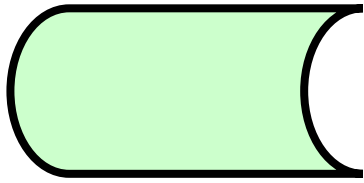
place

The abandoned church...



object

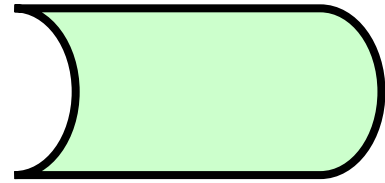
An old, broken table...



Prefixes

A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a root word, which change its meaning.

un-



Suffixes

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a root word, which change its meaning.

-ly

-er

-est

-ful

-less

Vowels

Can you name the vowels?

1

Apostrophes

2

When are apostrophes used?

a e i o u

1

Apostrophes

2

Apostrophes can be used to mark **singular possession** in nouns

Sarah's dress

The **baby's** rattle

its

Apostrophes can be used to make the **contracted** forms of words

do not = **don't**

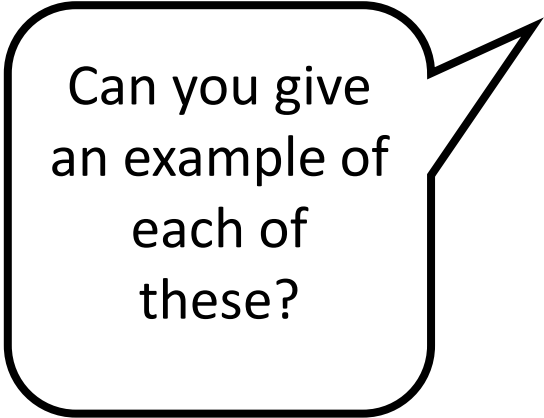
I have = **I've**

Question -

Statement -

Exclamation -

Command -



Can you give
an example of
each of
these?

Progressive Forms (ing)

Present Tense

I taught my sister to swim.



Past Tense

I taught my sister to swim.



Question - A question asks a question.

When is it time to go to school?

Statement - A statement is a sentence that tells you something.

There are a lot of different varieties of fish in the ocean.

Exclamation - Exclamations start with the words 'what' or 'how'.

How interesting it was to listen to your poem!

What a beautiful day it is!

Command - Commands are sentences that tell you to do something.

Stand up straight.

Wait.

Stop!

Present and Past Progressive Form

Both the present progressive and past progressive are formed by adding the suffix 'ing' to a verb.

I taught my sister to swim.



am teaching

I taught my sister to swim.



was teaching

I **am running**...

You **are singing**...

He **is swimming**...

It **was raining**...

We **were dancing**...

They **were laughing**...

Clauses

1

A main/independent clause must...
An example of this is...

2

A subordinate clause adds...
An example of this is...

Standard English

Can you explain which sentences are written in Standard English and why?

1. In three weeks' time,
I will be on holiday.

2. Today the children
done their school play.

3. You should of come to
the party.

4. I can't reach the tools.

5. The teachers was going
to send a letter next
week.

6. It was very good!

7. Two sports teams
come to our school
yesterday.

8. My friend was tidying
the classroom.

9. You should have finished
by now.

Clauses

1

A **main/independent clause** must make sense on its own.

E.g. After the bonfire was lit, the fireworks started.

2

A **subordinate clause** adds extra information to the main/independent clause using a **subordinate conjunction**.

E.g. **After** the bonfire was lit, the fireworks started.

Standard English

Standard English is the correct form of English used in speaking and writing.

1. In three weeks' time,
I will be on holiday.

2. Today the children
done their school play.

3. You should of come to
the party.

4. I can't reach the tools.

5. The teachers was going
to send a letter next
week.

6. It was very good!

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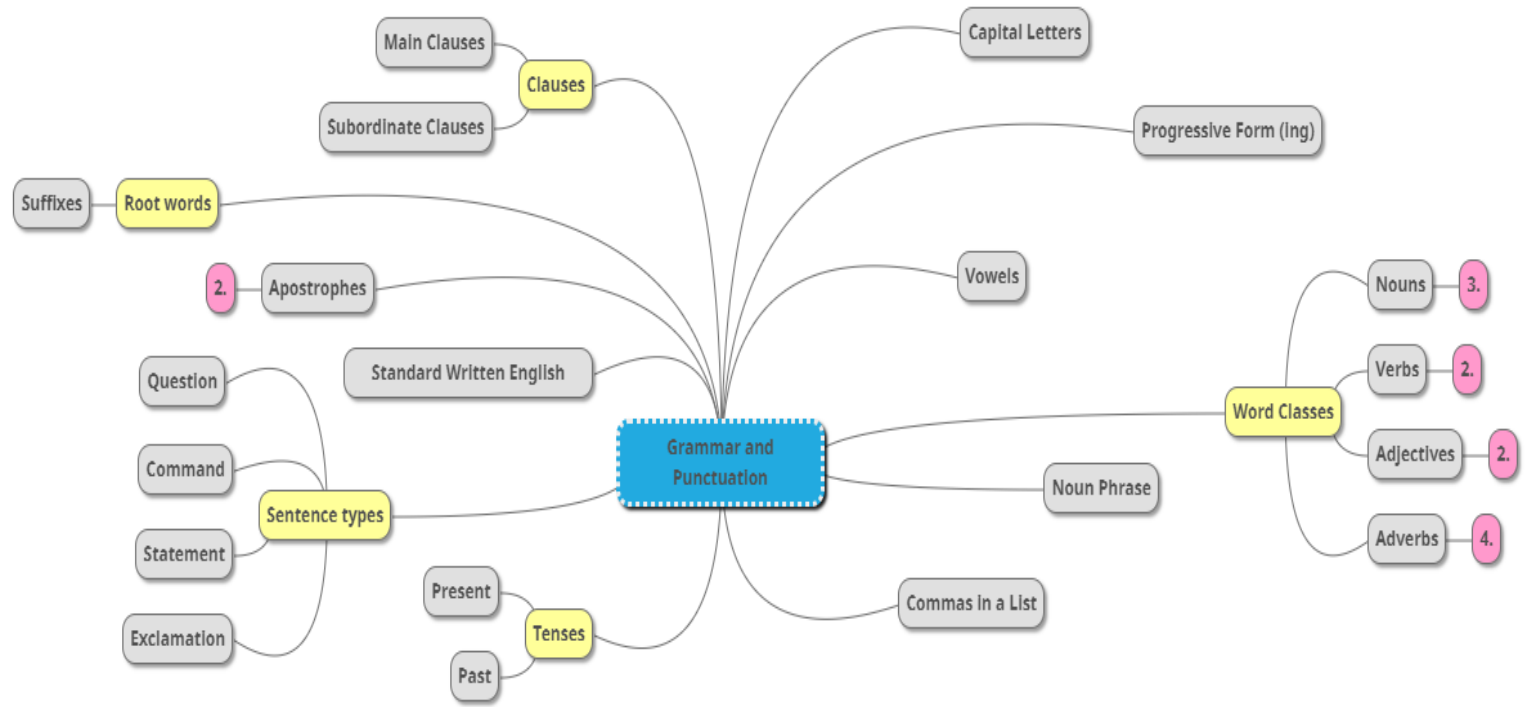
Commas in a List

How do you decide where to put commas in a list?

Can you explain by using these examples?

He ate a sandwich crisps and an apple.

Jessica packed her goggles swimming costume towel and shampoo ready for swimming.



Commas in a List

Commas should be used to separate items in a list.

He ate a sandwich, crisps and an apple.

Jessica packed her goggles, swimming costume, towel and shampoo ready for swimming.

Year 2 Common Exception Words

after	again	any	bath	beautiful	because	behind	both	break
busy	child	children	Christmas	class	climb	clothes	cold	could
door	even	every	everybody	eye	fast	father	find	floor
gold	grass	great	half	hold	hour	improve	kind	last
many	mind	money	most	move	Mr	Mrs	old	only
parents	pass	past	path	people	plant	poor	pretty	prove
should	steak	sugar	sure	told	water	who	whole	wild
would								