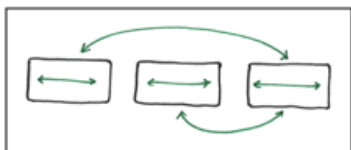


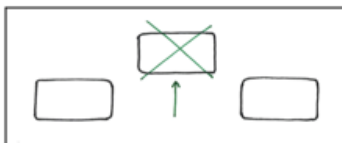


HOW TO USE RETRIEVAL CARDS.



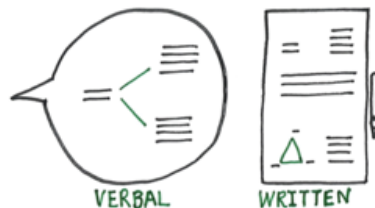
1. SHUFFLE

Study your cards in both directions and in different orders.



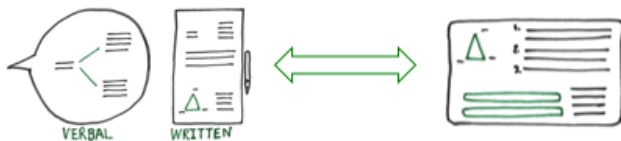
2. DO NOT AVOID CARDS

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



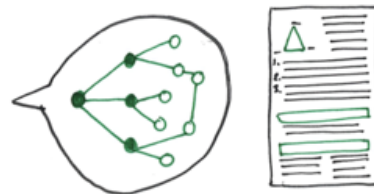
3. SAY ALOUD

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.

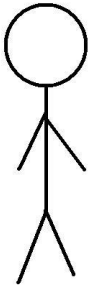


5. REPEAT THE CARD

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

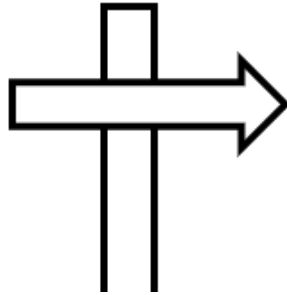
Nouns

Nouns



person

firefighter



place

church



object

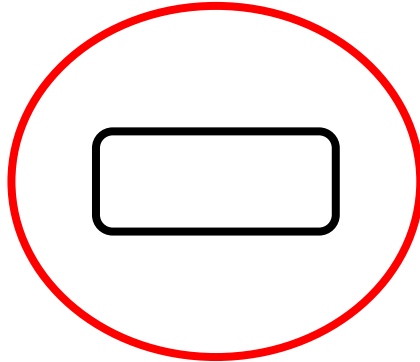
table

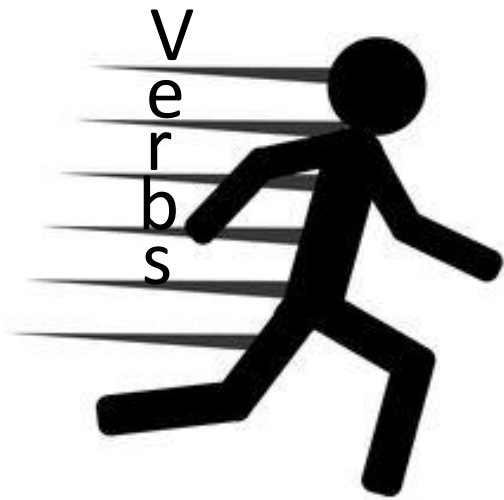


v
e
r
b
s



Adjectives





action

verb

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

being

auxiliary verb

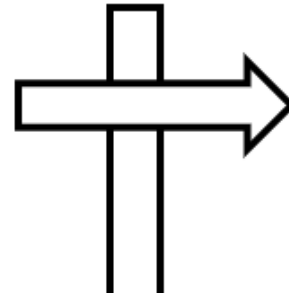
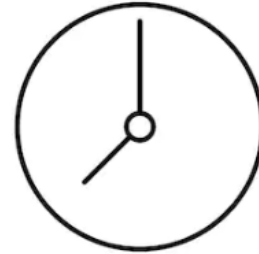
Adjectives

Adjectives are used to **describe nouns**.

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

Adverbs

How?



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?

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**.

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.

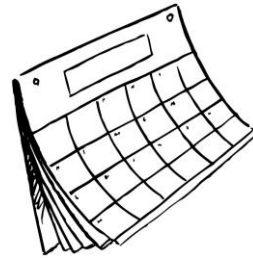
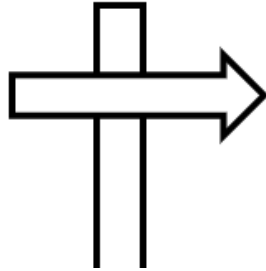
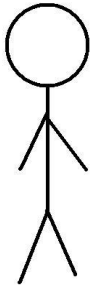
F A N B O Y S

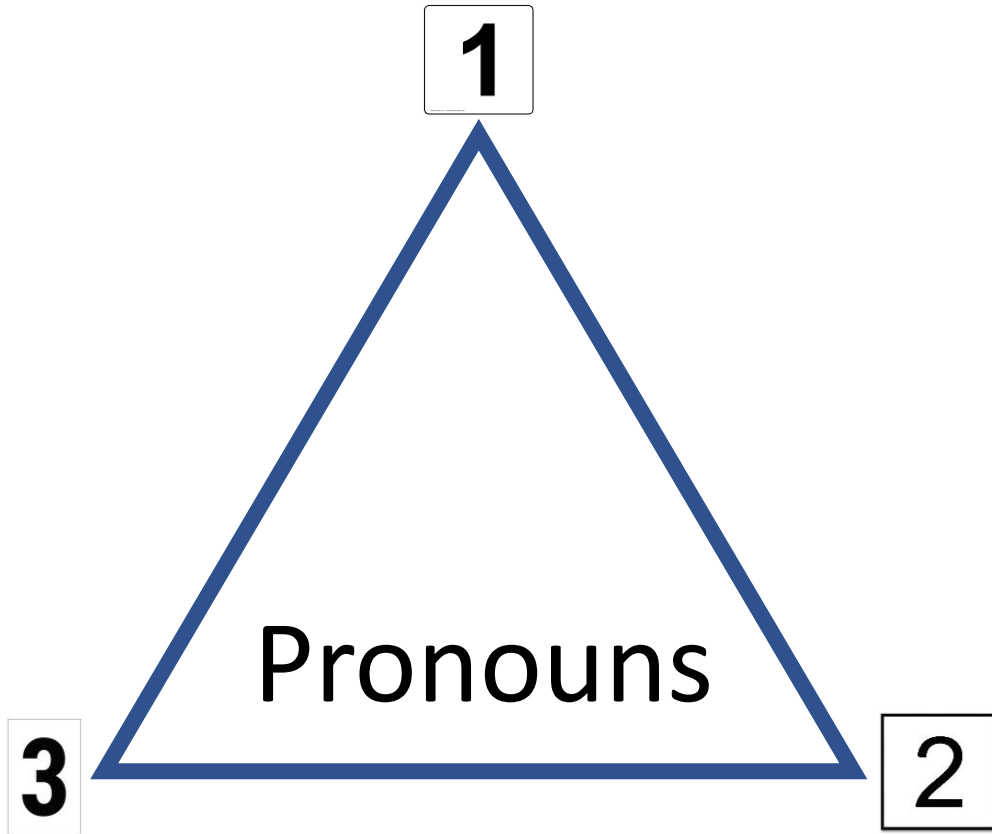
for	and	nor	but
or	yet	so	

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

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.

1



Pronoun – Personal

Pronouns are words that are used to **replace a noun or a noun phrase**. Without pronouns, writing would be very repetitive.

Helen loves baking. **She** made flapjacks and brownies yesterday.

she

he

it

they

I

you

him

her

them

they



2

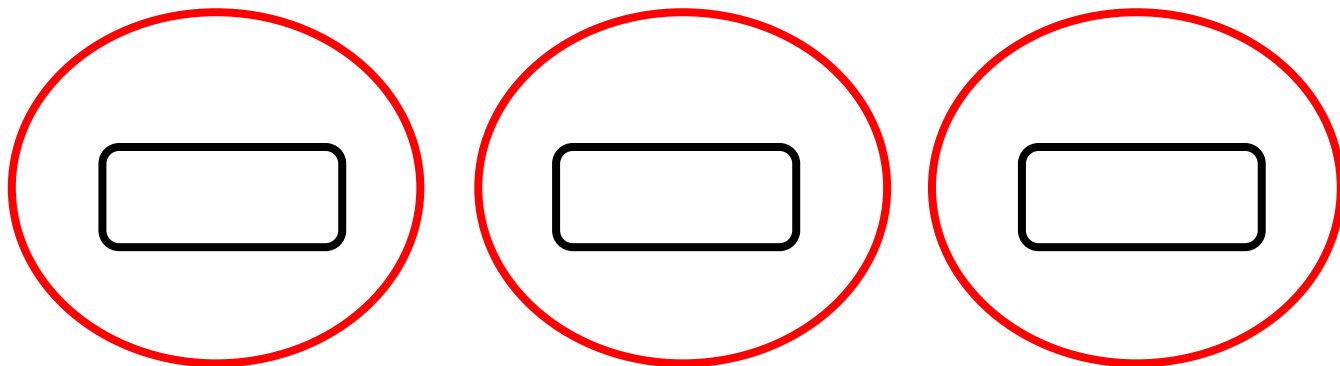
Pronoun - Possessive

Possessive pronouns show that someone **owns** something.

Charlie held **his** teddy tightly.

mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	theirs
------	-------	-----	------	-----	------	--------

Noun Phrase



Pronoun - Relative

3

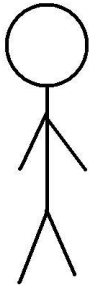


Relative pronouns are used to add extra information about the noun.

I go to cricket club on a Thursday, **which** is extremely fun.

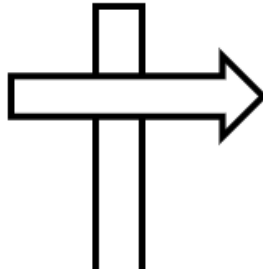
which	whose	who	that	whom
-------	-------	-----	------	------

Noun Phrase



person

A brave firefighter...



place

The abandoned church...

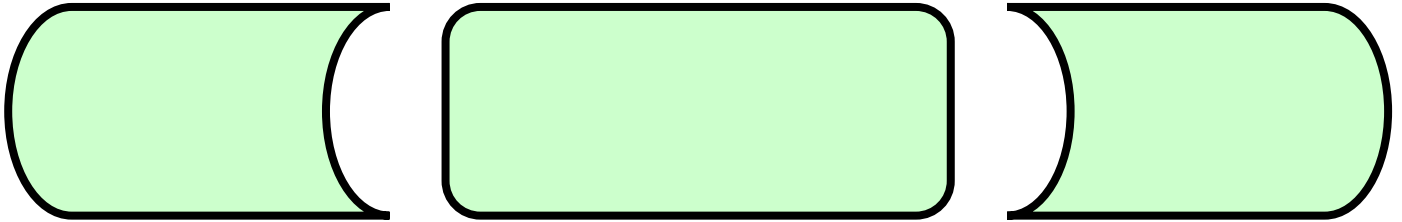


object

An old, broken table...

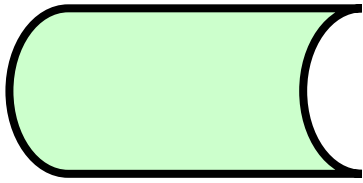
Prefixes

Suffixes



Vowels

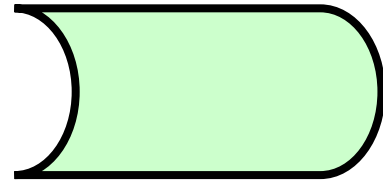
Can you name the vowels?



Prefixes

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

un-
dis-
pre-
anti-



Suffixes

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

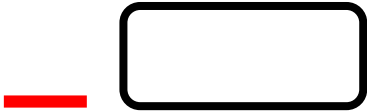
-ing
-ly
-ation
-ify

a e i o u

1

Determiners

2



1

Apostrophes

2

When are apostrophes used?

1

Determiners

2

Articles:

Introduce the noun.

Use **a**, **an** or **the** according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel sound.

Quantifiers:

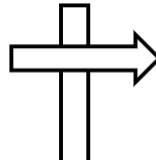
Introduce the noun.

Quantifiers, such as **most**, **some** or **few** are used to determine the quantity of the noun.



person

A brave firefighter...



place

Most abandoned churches...



object

An old, broken table...

Apostrophes

1

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

Sarah's dress

The baby's rattle

its

Apostrophes can be used to show **possession with plural nouns**

The children's party

The boys' football match

2

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

Do not = don't

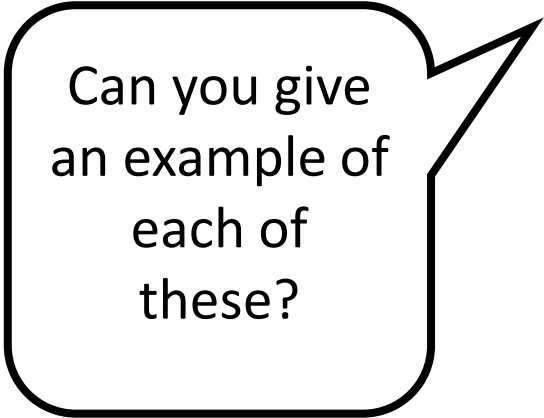
I have = I've

Question -

Statement -

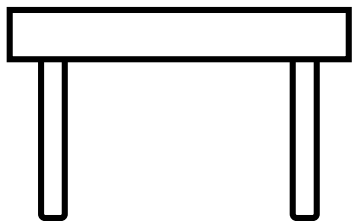
Exclamation -

Command -

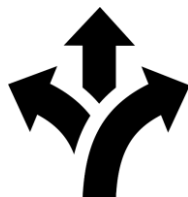


Can you give
an example of
each of
these?

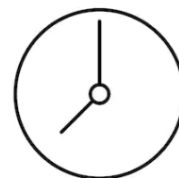
Prepositions



1



2



3

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!

Prepositions

Where?

Explain where something is.

near, under, inside

1

Direction?

Explain the direction something is moving.

up, onto, toward

2

When?

When something is happening.

on Thursday,
during, at 10 p.m,
since

3

Progressive Forms (ing)

Present Tense

I taught my sister to swim.



Past Tense

I taught my sister to swim.



Modal Verbs

Can you tell me what a modal verb is?

Can you give an example of this?

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**...

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are used with other verbs to describe **how likely** things are to happen.

She **must** eat all of her dinner.

They **could** use the path to get to the woods.

We **may** need to share the textbook.

Clauses

1

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

2

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

3

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

2

Clauses

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.

since	if	as	when
although	while	after	before
until	because		

1

Clauses

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

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

3

Clauses

A **relative clause** adds extra information to the main/independent clause using a relative pronoun.

E.g. The fireworks started, **which** were amazing.

who	whom	whose	which	that
-----	------	-------	-------	------

Synonyms and Antonyms

Can you define and explain the difference between synonyms and antonyms?

Can you give examples?

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.

Synonyms

A synonym is a word or phrase that means the **same** as another word or phrase.

freezing – cold – chilly – cool

big – huge – massive - giant



Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have **opposite** meanings.

rich – poor

old - young

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!

7. Two sports teams
come to our school
yesterday.

8. My friend was tidying
the classroom.

9. You should have finished
by now.

Formal Language



Informal Language

Parenthesis

Parenthesis is when ...

We could use: , or to
punctuate parenthesis.



Formal
Language

Formal language is more **official**
and **serious**.

The correct grammar should always
be used.

Watching too much television should be
avoided.

Informal
Language

Informal language uses a more
relaxed and **casual** style.

Slang words and abbreviations are
more accepted in informal speech.

You **shouldn't** watch too much television.
You really should try not to watch **loads** of
TV.

Parenthesis

Parenthesis is when we add a phrase to a main/independent clause to add extra detail.

My brother is always kind to me.

My brother, **who is 18 years old**, is always kind to me.

We could use: , or to punctuate parenthesis.

Lizards (**a type of reptile**) can be found in different habitats.

A volcano – **located in Italy** – violently erupted in the past.

A bear, **straight out of hibernation**, was looking for food.

Bullet Points

Why would you use bullet points?

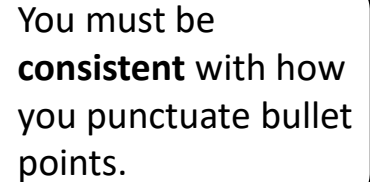
What punctuation do you use to punctuate bullet points?

Can you explain when and how we use inverted commas?

Bullet Points

Bullet points are used to list information.

Colons are used to introduce the list.



You must be **consistent** with how you punctuate bullet points.

These examples show how you can list information using bullet points.

To make pancakes, you will need:

- Flour
- Eggs
- Milk
- Oil

To make pancakes, you will need:

- flour
- eggs
- milk
- oil

To make pancakes, you will need:

- Flour,
- Eggs,
- Milk,
- Oil.

Direct Speech

Inverted commas (speech marks) are used to show direct speech.

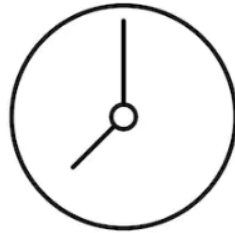
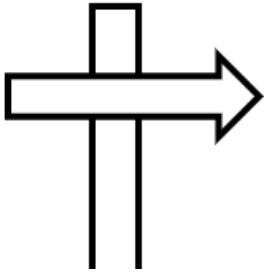
Single ‘ ’ or double “ ” inverted commas are acceptable.

‘I wish I was still dreaming,’ whispered the little girl.

Jessica screamed, “Help!”

“How do you open the cupboard?” asked the lady politely.

Adverbials



How?

Subject and Object

Can you identify the **subject** and **object** in these sentences?

The witch made a potion.

The football manager blew his whistle.

Can you explain your reasoning?

Can you give another example?

Adverbials

Adverbials are phrases that act like an adverb. They express the **place**, **when** or **how** things happen.

The children played cards **after dinner**.

The dogs were waiting for their owners **outside the gates**

A **fronted adverbial** is a single word or phrase that comes at the front of the sentence. It is always separated from the main clause with a **comma**.

After dinner, the children played cards.

Outside the gates, the dogs were waiting for their owners.

Subject and Object

The **subject** is the noun that is doing the verb.

The **object** is the noun that is having the verb done to it.

The **fairy** waved her **wand**.

The **newspaper journalist** reported the **story**.

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.

Active and Passive

Can you explain the difference between **active** and **passive** voice?

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.

Active

In an active sentence the subject is doing something to the object.

subject – verb – object

The dog was chasing the cat.

The lioness was protecting her cubs.

Passive

In a passive sentence the object is having the verb done to it. This may or may not include the subject.

object – verb – (subject)

The cat was chased.

The cubs were protected by the lioness.

Colons

1

Colons can be used to...

2

Colons can be used to...

Semi-Colons

Semi-colons can be used to mark the boundaries between...

Colons

1

Colons can be used to introduce a list.

To make a sandwich you will need: bread, butter, ham and lettuce.

2

Colons can be used to mark the boundaries between two main/independent clauses. It can be used instead of **because**.

I needed my umbrella: it was raining.

Semi - Colons

Semi-colons can be used to mark the boundaries between two main/independent clauses.

It can be used instead of a co-ordinating conjunction.

for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------

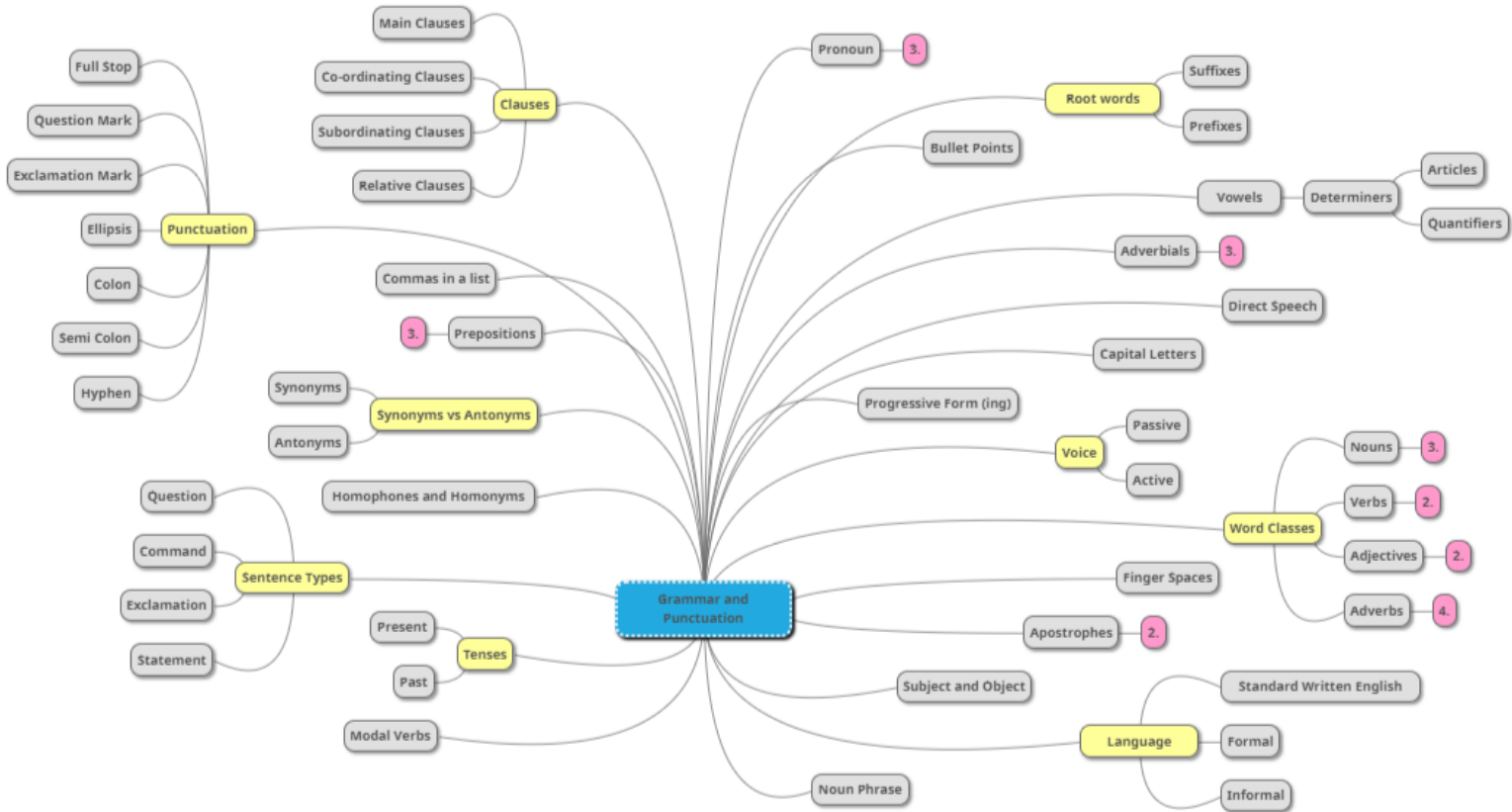
The dress was ripped at the bottom; she fixed it before anyone saw.

Jessica was making a picnic; the basket was full to the brim.

Homophones and Homonyms

Can you explain what a homophone and a homonym is?

Can you give an example of these?



Homophones

Same sound

Different spelling

Different meaning

their

there

they're

Homonyms

Same sound

Same spelling

Different meaning

bark – protective outer layer of a tree.

bark – Sharp call of a dog.

Year 3 and 4 Spelling List

accident	actual	address	answer	appear	arrive	believe	bicycle	breath
breathe	build	busy	business	calendar	caught	centre	century	certain
circle	complete	consider	continue	decide	describe	different	difficult	disappear
early	earth	eight	enough	exercise	experience	experiment	extreme	famous
favourite	February	forward	fruit	grammar	group	guard	guide	heard
heart	height	history	imagine	increase	important	interest	island	knowledge
learn	length	library	material	medicine	mention	minute	natural	naughty
notice	occasion	often	opposite	ordinary	particular	peculiar	perhaps	popular
position	possess	possible	potatoes	pressure	probably	promise	purpose	quarter
question	recent	regular	reign	remember	sentence	separate	special	straight
strange	strength	suppose	surprise	therefore	though	thought	through	various
weight	woman							

Year 5 and 6 Spelling List

accommodate	accompany	according	achieve	aggressive	amateur	ancient	apparent	appreciate	attached
available	average	awkward	bargain	bruise	category	cemetery	committee	communicate	community
competition	conscience	conscious	controversy	convenience	correspond	criticise	curiosity	definite	desperate
determined	develop	dictionary	disastrous	embarrass	environment	equip	especially	exaggerate	excellent
existence	explanation	familiar	foreign	forty	frequently	government	guarantee	harass	hindrance
identity	immediate	individual	interfere	interrupt	language	leisure	lightning	marvellous	mischievous
muscle	necessary	neighbour	nuisance	occupy	occur	opportunity	parliament	persuade	physical
prejudice	privilege	profession	programme	pronunciation	queue	recognise	recommend	relevant	restaurant
rhyme	rhythm	sacrifice	secretary	shoulder	signature	sincere	soldier	stomach	sufficient
suggest	symbol	system	temperature	thorough	twelfth	variety	vegetable	vehicle	yacht

