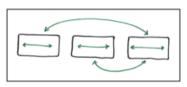
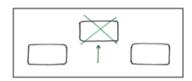
HOW TO USE RETRIEVAL CARDS.







3. SAY ALOUD Explain your understanding as much as possible.

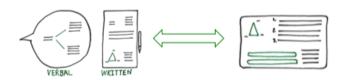
VERBAL

1. SHUFFLE

Study your cards in both directions and in different orders.

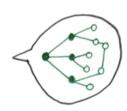
2. DO NOT AVOID CARDS

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



4. COMPARE

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





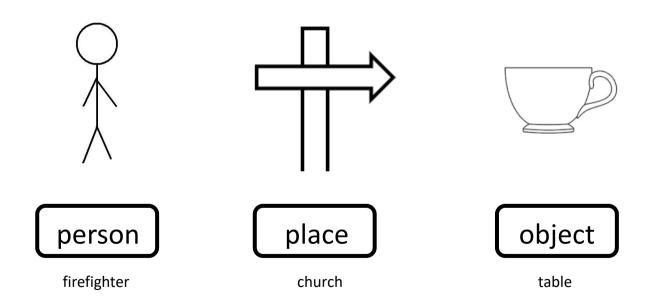
5. REPEAT THE CARD

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

Nouns

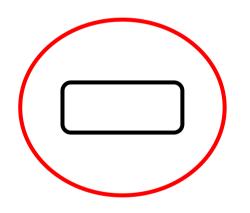


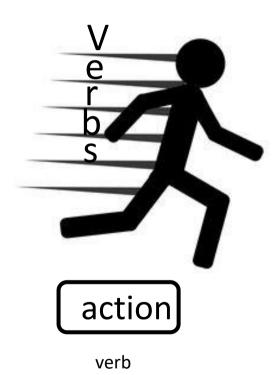
Nouns



V e r b

Adjectives





l 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.

Present Tense

What is the present tense?

When is it used?

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

Past Tense

What is the past tense?

When is it used?

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

Conjunctions

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Can you give an example?

Can you use it in a sentence?

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.

Past Tense

2

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

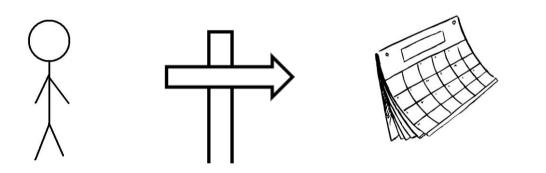
Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words which are used to join clauses together.

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

| F | A | N | В | 0 | Y | S |
|----|----|-----------------|---|-----|---|----|
| fo | or | an | d | nor | b | ut |
| C | r | ye ⁻ | t | SO | | |

Capital Letters



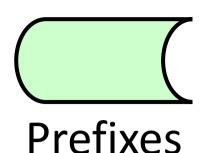
Prefixes Suffixes

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

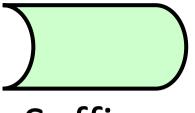
On Friday 24th September, I went to London to see my friend. We visited Buckingham Palace and Big Ben.



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

un-

meaning.



Suffixes

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

- -S
- -es
- -ing
- -ed
- -er

Vowels

Can you name the vowels?

Question -

Exclamation -

Can you give an example of each of these?

aeiou

Question - A question asks a question.

When is it time to go to school?

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

How interesting it was to listen to your poem!

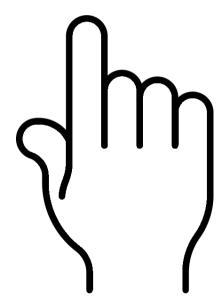
What a beautiful day it is!

Clauses

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

Finger Spaces

How do we use finger spaces?



1

Clauses

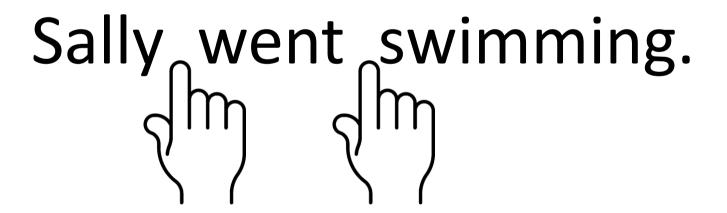
A main/independent clause must make sense on its own.

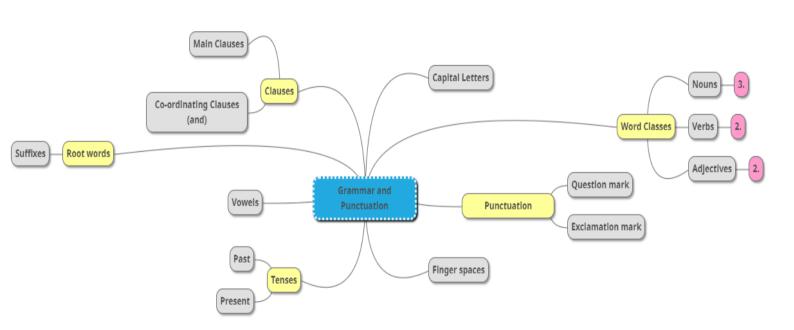
The cat was purring on the sofa.

Finger Spaces

Finger spaces are used to separate words in a sentence.

Finger spaces help to organise your work and help your letter formation.





Year 1 Common Exception Words

| a | are | ask | be | by | come | do | friend | full |
|------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| go | has | he | here | his | house | - | is | love |
| me | my | no | of | once | one | our | pull | push |
| put | said | says | school | she | SO | some | the | there |
| they | to | today | was | we | were | where | you | your |