



# Summerhill Infant School

## English Knowledge Organiser

### Year 1

#### Phonics and Spelling

Phoneme	A single unit of sound	<b>bat</b>
Grapheme	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word	<b>ten</b>
Diagraph	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound)	<b>each</b>
Consonants	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters a, e, i, o, u represent vowels	
Vowels	The letters a, e, i, o, u	
Segment	Break a word into phonemes	<b>bat</b>
Blend	Put the phonemes back together	<b>bat</b>
Key word/ Common exception word	A word which can't be phonetically decoded	<b>the, knowledge</b>
Compound word	A word that contains two or more root words	<b>news + paper</b>
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word	<b>disappear</b>
Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word	<b>teacher</b>
Alien word	Nonsense words used to check phonic decoding skills	<b>meap</b>
CVC	Consonant/vowel/consonant words	<b>cat, dad, bat, dog</b>
Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently	<b>hear &amp; here</b>
<b>How to help?</b>		<b>Useful Links</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practise reading and spelling key words</li> <li>• Learn your child's spellings with them</li> <li>• Encourage writing spelling words in sentences</li> <li>• Encourage your child to write stories, diaries, letters</li> <li>• Help your child to spot patterns in their spellings</li> </ul>		<p><b>We use Read, Write Inc. Phonics at Summerhill Infant School. You can find free resources for Read, Write Inc. on the Oxford Owl website-</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk">www.oxfordowl.co.uk</a></p> <p><b>You have a class log-in to access this site</b></p>

#### Reading

Vocabulary	The words that are used in the text.
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know.
Prediction	Guessing what is going to happen next based on what you have read.
Explain	To say what is happening in the text.
Retrieval	Finding information in a text.
Summarise	Telling someone what has happened in the text.
Decoding	Breaking down a word into different parts to help read it (e.g. un-der-stand).
Comprehension	Understanding what you have read.
Deduction	Using what you have read to support your idea.
<b>How to help?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try not to over correct when you read with your child</li> <li>• Read to your child</li> <li>• Visit the school Library</li> <li>• Visit local libraries</li> <li>• Read comics/magazines</li> <li>• Let your child see you read</li> <li>• Make reading enjoyable- not a battle- let them read what interests them e.g. recipes, instructions for games, shop signs, subtitles or words to a known song</li> </ul>	

## Punctuation

Capital letters	ABC	Come at the beginning of sentences	He went to the shop. They ran for the bus. Orange is my favourite colour.
Full stops	.	Come at the end of sentences	I like tomatoes. My name is Fred.
Question marks	?	Come at the end of questions	How old are you? What is your name?
Exclamation mark	!	Used for shouting or surprise	I cannot believe you just did that!
Commas	,	Used to break up sentences	I understood him, but I was still mad.
		Used to separate a list	I got milk, tea, butter and bread at the shop.
Apostrophe	'	Used when we shorten words or join them together and miss out a letter	do not = don't      cannot = can't I am = I'm      you are = you're
		Used if something belongs to someone	I played on Jo's computer.

## Grammar

	Adjectives	Describing words	I bit into the juicy orange. The girls is very tall.
	Nouns	Naming words	I have a dog. She sat at the table. Close the door.
	Verbs	Doing words	He was jumping around. She went for a run.
	Pronouns	Refers to people but not by name	Are they going to the shop? I am not feeling well.
	Proper noun	A name used for individual people, places etc.	Harry is going to Tesco with John.
	Adverbs	Describes the verb (usually ends in /y)	He silently walked along the road.
	Questions	A sentence that requires a response	What do apples taste like? Why is it so noisy?
	Statement	Something which does not require a response	The sky is blue. I am hungry. I like dogs.
	Command	An order or instruction	Wash those dishes. Brush your hair. Go away.
	Tense	Tells you when something happened (past, present or future)	I went to the shops yesterday. I am on my way to the shop. Tomorrow I am going to the shops.
How to help?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences</li> <li>Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books</li> </ul>			

## Writing

Fiction	Something that has not actually happened.	
Non-fiction	Something that is true or information.	
Narrative writing	When writing is used to tell a story. There are many examples of narrative writing: novels; short stories; biographies; autobiographies; poems.	
Descriptive writing	Focusses on describing the something in a lot of detail. This could be the character, the setting or the situation. This type of writing would use a lot of adjectives, adverbs and imaginative/figurative language. Poems are a good example of this.	
Simile	Comparing one thing to another using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’.	She was <b>as tall as a tree</b> . He is <b>as fast as lightning</b> . They fought <b>like cat and dog</b> .
How to help?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Don’t over correct independent writing- aim for enthusiasm</li><li>• Develop fine motor skills- threading, Hama beads</li><li>• Practise letter formation</li></ul>		