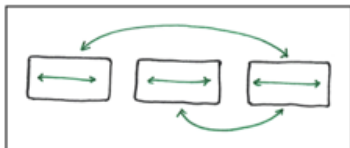


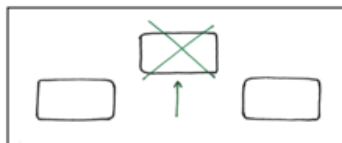


HOW TO USE RETRIEVAL CARDS.



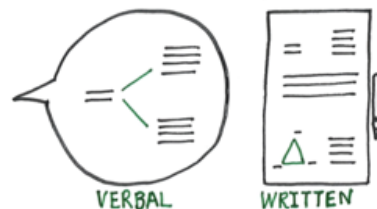
1. SHUFFLE

Study your cards in both directions and in different orders.



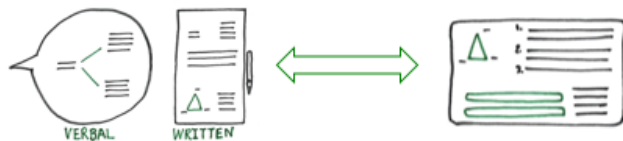
2. DO NOT AVOID CARDS

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



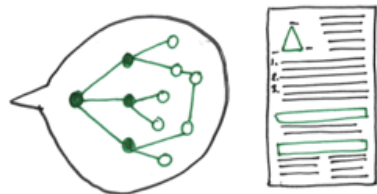
3. SAY ALOUD

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.

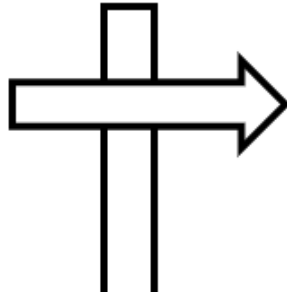
Nouns

Nouns



person

firefighter



place

church



object

table

v

e

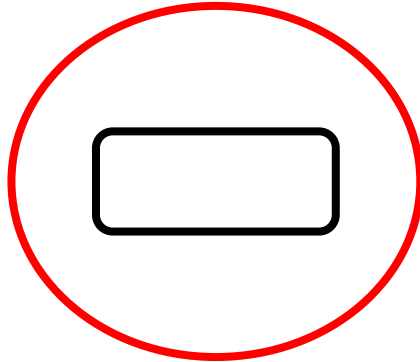
r

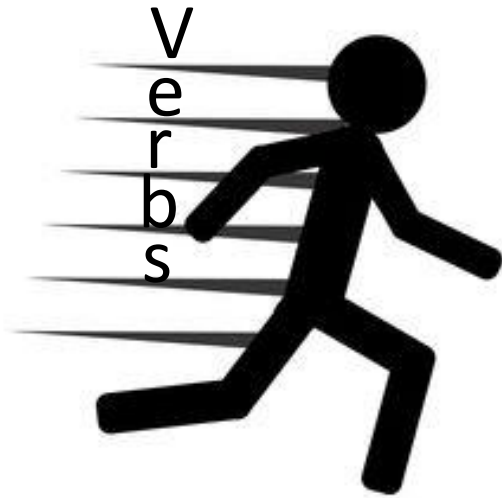
b

s



Adjectives





action

verb

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

being

auxiliary verb

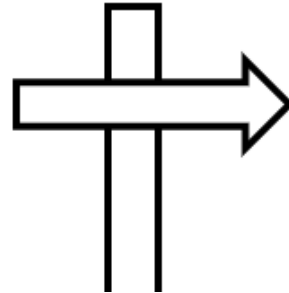
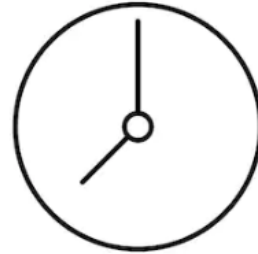
Adjectives

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.

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

2

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Can you give an example?

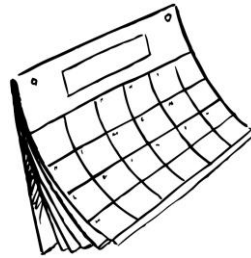
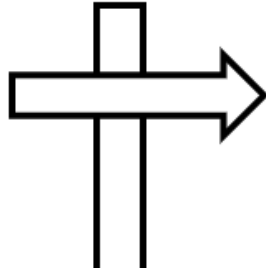
Can you use it in a sentence?

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.**

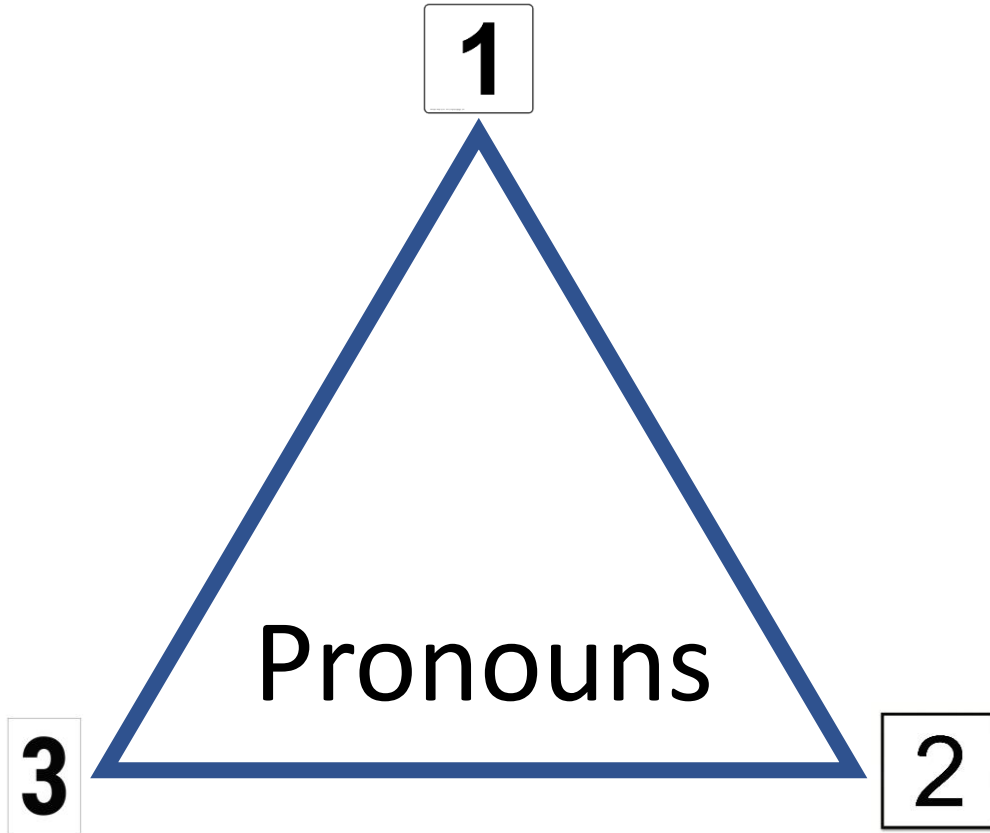
since	if	as	when
although	while	after	before
until	because		

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.





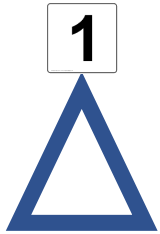
2

Pronoun - Possessive

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

Charlie held **his** teddy tightly.

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



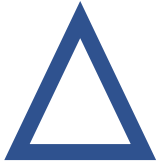
Pronoun – Personal

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
-----	----	----	------	---	-----	-----	-----	------	------

3



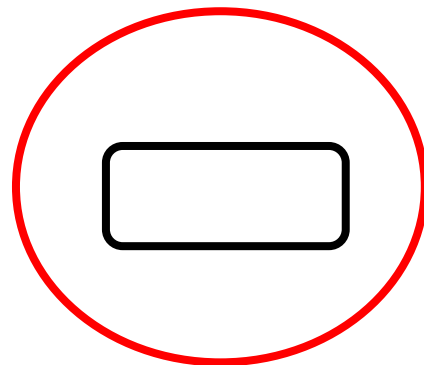
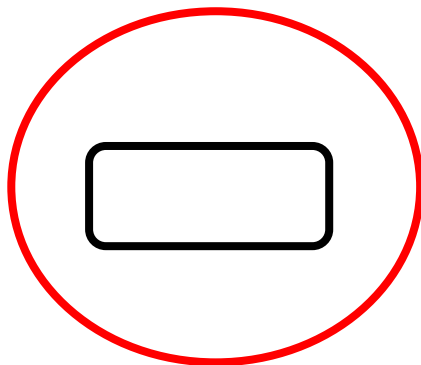
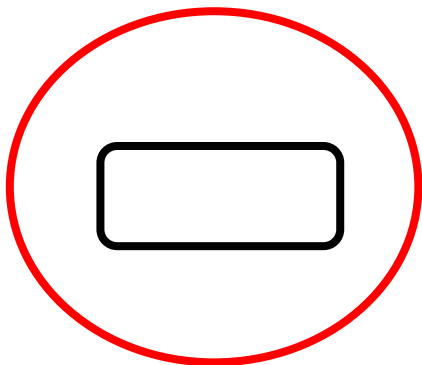
Pronoun - Relative

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

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

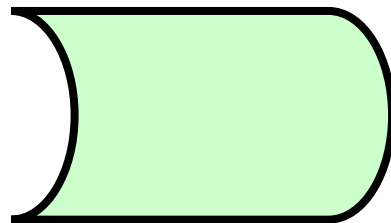
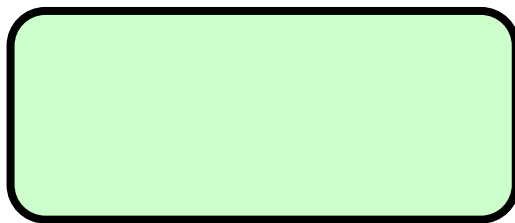
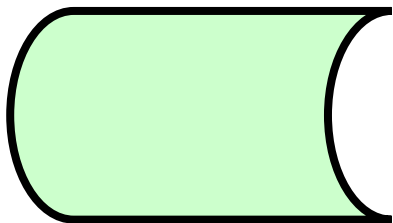
which	whose	who	that	whom
-------	-------	-----	------	------

Noun Phrase



Prefixes

Suffixes

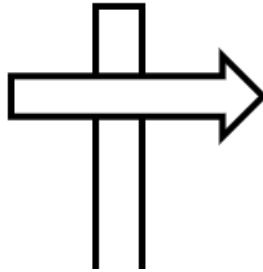


Noun Phrase



person

A brave firefighter...



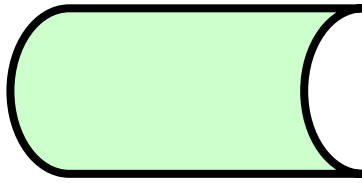
place

The abandoned church...



object

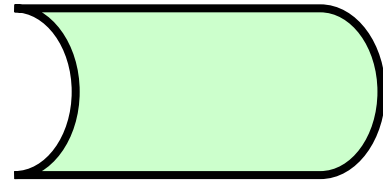
An old, broken table...



Prefixes

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

un-
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

Vowels

Can you name the vowels?

1

Determiners

2



a e i o u

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:

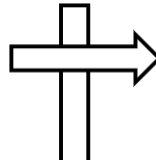
Introduce the noun.

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...

1

Apostrophes

2

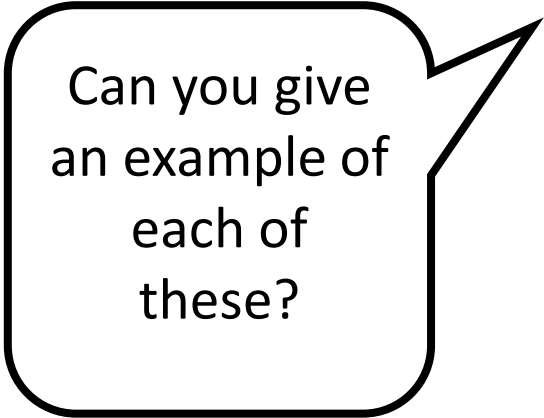
When are apostrophes used?

Question -

Statement -

Exclamation -

Command -



Can you give
an example of
each of
these?

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 show **possession** with **plural** nouns

The children's party

The boys' football match

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

Do not = don't

I have = I've

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!

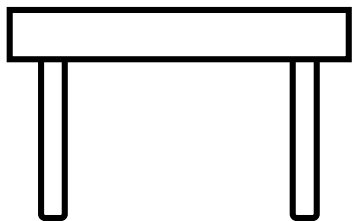
Command - Commands are sentences that tell you to do something.

Stand up straight.

Wait.

Stop!

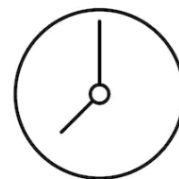
Prepositions



1



2



3

Progressive Forms (ing)

Present Tense

I taught my sister to swim.



Past Tense

I taught my sister to swim.



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

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...

Synonyms and Antonyms

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

Can you give examples?

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.

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

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.

Can you explain when and how we use inverted commas?

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.

Direct Speech

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

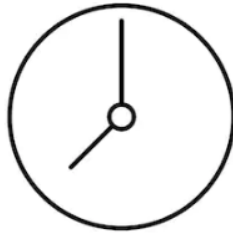
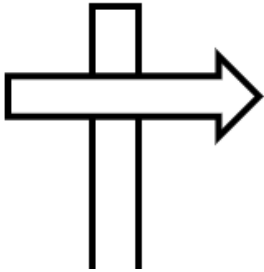
Single ‘ ’ or double “ ” inverted commas are acceptable.

‘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**.

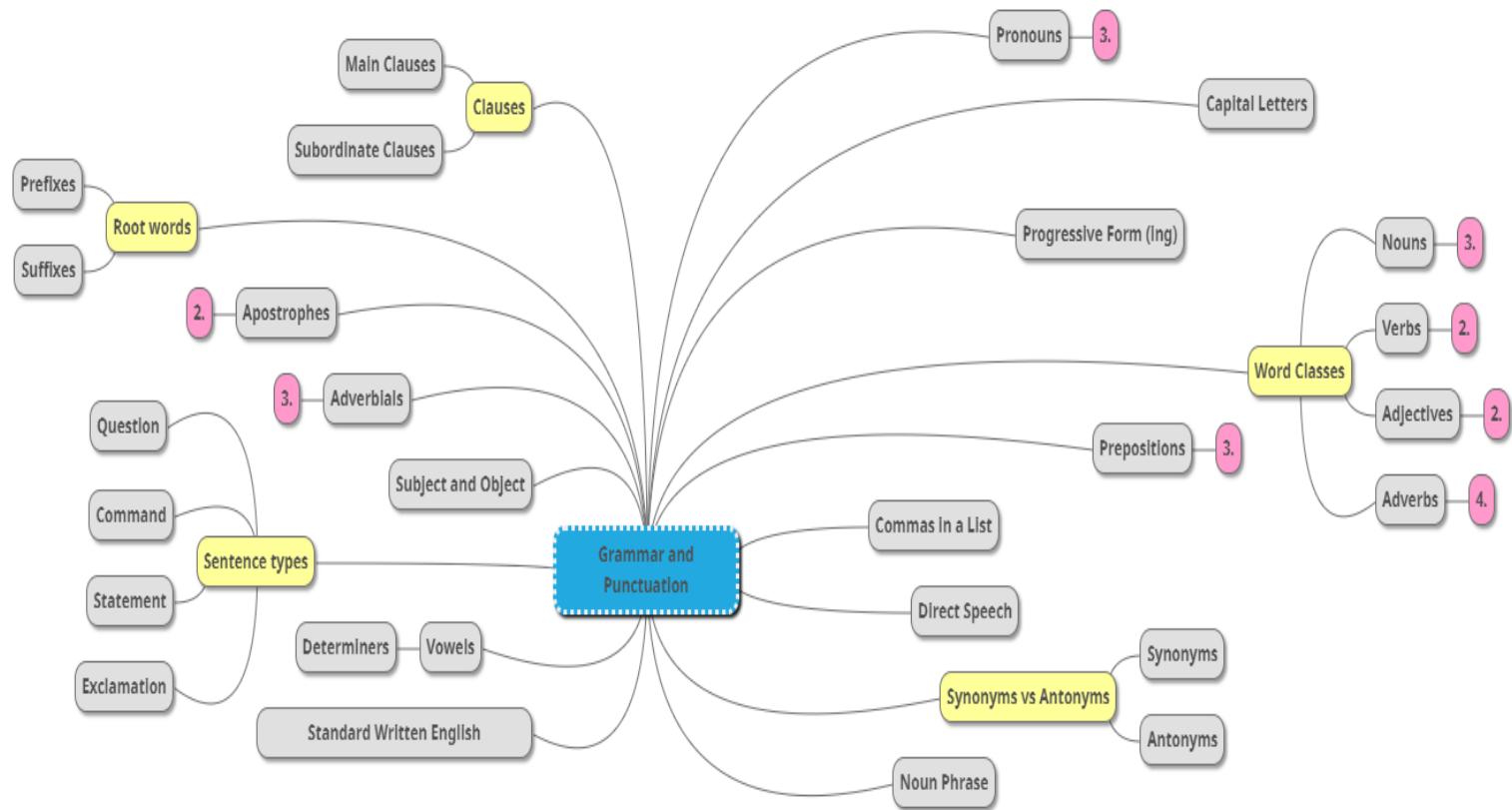
Commas in a List

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.



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 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							