

Knowledge Organiser for KS1 English-Year 1

Phonics and spelling – Key vocabulary	
Phoneme	A single unit of sound
Digraph	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound) e.g. sh
Trigraph	A type of grapheme where three letters represent one phoneme (sound) e.g. igh
Consonants	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> represent vowels
Vowels	The letters <i>a, e, i, o, u</i>
Grapheme	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word e.g. ten
Segment	Break a word into phonemes for writing e.g. sh-ee-p
Blend	Put the phonemes back together to read a work
Key word/common exception word	A word which can't be phonetically decoded e.g. was
Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. jump(ed)
Pseudo/alien word	Words use to check phonic decoding skills which are not real words. e.g. meap
CVC	A word containing a consonant, vowel, consonant e.g. cat/dad
Compound word	A word that contains two or more root words e.g. news+paper, foot+ball
Grapheme phoneme correspondence (GPC)	The links between letters, or combinations of letters (graphemes) and the speech sounds (phonemes) that they represent
How to help?	Useful Links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Practise reading and spelling key words ❖ Use phonics sheets sent in year 1 to practise real and pseudo words ❖ Learn your child's spellings with them ❖ Encourage writing spelling words in sentences ❖ Encourage your child to write stories, diaries, letters ❖ Help your child to spot patterns in their spelling words ❖ Help your child to write words as they hear them-using their phonics, e.g slejing (sledging)until they have been taught every phoneme. They do not yet know that 'dg' makes a 'j' sound. 	<p>National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the school website</p> <p>Letters and sounds- available on the school website</p> <p>Phonics Play website- a subscription site but has some good phonics games www.phonicsplay.co.uk</p> <p>www.phonicsbloom.co.uk</p> <p>Spelling City- www.spellingcity.com</p>

Reading (See phonics section for information on decoding) – Key vocabulary	
Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it
Vocabulary	Draw upon knowledge of vocabulary in order to understand the text.
Infer	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you have read.
Predict	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Explain	Explain your preferences, thoughts and opinions about the text.
Retrieve	Finding information from a text
Sequence	Sequence the key events in the story.
How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Try not to over correct when you read with your child ❖ Encourage your child to look for the phonics sounds they know in their reading ❖ Read to your child ❖ Visit local libraries ❖ Read comics/magazines ❖ Let your child see you read ❖ Make reading enjoyable- not a battle- let them read what interests them 	<p>National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website</p> <p>Letters and Sounds document- available on the school website</p> <p>Bug club - www.activelearnprimary.co.uk</p>

Grammar - Key Vocabulary	
Noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things' e.g. table, hotel
Adjective	Used to describe a noun e.g. tall, blue
Verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does e.g. run, cook
Question mark	Used as punctuation at the end of a question-asking something. e.g. Why aren't you my friend?
Exclamation mark	Used as punctuation at the end of an exclamation. e.g. What a good friend you are!
Sentence	A group of words which are grammatically connected to each other. Written with a capital letter to mark the beginning, and a full stop to mark the end.
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Full stop	Punctuation used to mark the end of a sentence
Conjunction	A word used to link 2 sentences phrases or sentences together, e.g. and, because

How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences ❖ Work together on your child's grammar homework ❖ Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books 	<p>National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website</p>

Writing	
Key Vocabulary	
Oracy	The ability to speak clearly and grammatically correctly. Children practise saying a sentence correctly before writing it down.
Class text	The text we are reading in school that their learning is based on
Independent Application	Children use what they have learnt and apply it in their own writing
Story map	A series of pictures drawn along an 's' shaped map to help retell a story
Narrative	A story
Recount	A text which tells us about something which has happened
Report	A factual text
How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ask your child to tell you their class text ❖ Don't over correct independent writing- aim for enthusiasm ❖ Develop fine motor skills e.g. holding a pencil correctly ❖ Practise correctly formed cursive letter formation 	<p>National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website curriculum pages</p>