

## Skills

- **Listening for gist**
- **Listening for key words**
- **Following simple instructions**
- **Listening and responding to requests for personal information**
- **Speaking clearly to be understood**
- **Making requests**
- **Making statements of fact**
- **Asking questions**
- **Speaking and listening in everyday contexts**

## Key Vocabulary

- **Gist** = General idea
- **Key words** = Important words
- **Instructions** = Orders / commands
- **Requests** = Asking for something in a polite way
- **Speaking clearly** = Speaking so that you can be understood
- **Pronunciation** = How words are said
- **Statements of fact** = Saying sentences that are known to be true
- **Asking questions** = Asking for information
- **Everyday contexts** = Daily conversation e.g. at the doctor's surgery

## Grammatical and linguistic terms

- **Auxiliary verb** - Additional verb used in questions and to form different tenses in English - **Example 1** - Do you live in Leicester? - **Example 2** - My name is Jacob.
- **Conjugation** - Changing the verb because of the subject or tense - **Example** - Eat - She eats vegetables.
- **Consonants** - All the other letters in the alphabet apart from AEIOU - They can be pronounced in a long or short way - **Example** - Bad / Bee
- **Grapheme** - Letters that are used to make a sound - **Example** - /f/ = ph or gh etc
- **Imperative tense** - Used for instructions - **Example** - Tidy your books away!
- **Infinitive** - Base form of a verb - **Example** - see / play / go / do
- **Modal verbs** - Used for requests - **Example** - Can I have a cup of tea please.
- **Phoneme** - smallest unit of sound - **Example** - /f/
- **Present simple tense** - Used to talk about daily routine and state facts - **Example** - I live in Leicester.
- **Object** - Person(s) or thing(s) that receives an action - **Example** - We play tennis.
- **Spoken features** - Parts of spoken discourse - **Example** - Introduction - Hello, I am going to speak about.....
- **Spoken discourse** - The act of speaking - **Example** - Presentations, conversations, discussions etc
- **Subject** - Person(s) or thing(s) that do an action - **Example** - They live in Leicester.
- **Subject Verb Agreement** - Conjugating the verb because of the subject - **Example** - I (subject) eat (verb) apples. She (subject) eats (verb) apples.
- **Tense** - Changing verb forms to indicate time - **Example** - I eat (simple present) / I ate (simple past)
- **Verb** - Action - **Example** - I live in Leicester.
- **Vowels** - These can be pronounced in a short or long way - **Examples** - A E I O U - orange (short o) / open (long o)



## Skills

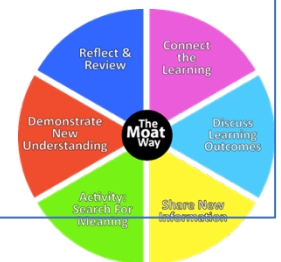
- Use written words and phrases to record or present information
- Construct a simple sentence
- Punctuate a simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop
- Use a capital letter for the personal pronoun 'I'
- Spell correctly some personal and familiar words
- Write the letters of the alphabet using upper and lower case

## Key Vocabulary

- **Simple sentence** = A sentence containing a subject, verb and object.
- **Punctuate** = Use punctuation marks such as full stops (.) and capital letters to mark the beginning and end of sentences
- **Capital letter** = Upper case letter
- **Pronoun** = I, he, she, it, we, they etc
- **Alphabet** = Script for writing composed of 26 letters
- **Upper case** = Big letters of the alphabet (A)
- **Lower case** = Small letters of the alphabet (a)

## Grammatical and Linguistic Terms

- **Simple sentence** - A sentence containing only one clause including a subject / verb / object - **Example** - I (subject) eat (verb) apples (object).
- **Clause** - A full sentence or part of a sentence (see above)
- **Subject** - First part of a sentence (see above)
- **Verb** - Action - **Examples** - eat, play, swim etc
- **Object** - Final part of a sentence (see above)
- Punctuation
- **Subject pronouns** - Used at the start of sentence - **Examples** - I, he, she, it, we, they, you
- **Subject Verb Agreement** - Verb and subject must be related - **Examples** - 1. I play football. 2. He plays football.
- **Present simple tense** - Tense used to talk about routine and facts - **Examples** - I live in Leicester. I come to school five days a week.
- **Present continuous tense** - Tense used for actions that are happening now - **Example** - I am typing on the computer.
- **Demonstrative pronouns** - Pronouns used to show / describe - **Example** - There is a computer in the room.
- **Phoneme** - A unit of sound - **Example** - /f/
- **Grapheme** - A way a sound is written - **Example** - /f/ - gh / f / ph
- **Syllable** - Sound that makes up part of a word - **Example** - com pu ter
- **Noun** - A name - **Examples** - table, chair, lesson etc
- **Verb** - An action - **Examples** - play, go, see, do, eat etc
- **Adjective** - A word used to describe nouns - **Examples** - big, small, fast, slow etc
- **Adverb** - A word used to describe verbs - **Examples** - usually, always, rarely, never, quickly, slowly etc
- **Infinitive** - The basic form of the verb - **Examples** - play, go, see, eat, swim, drink etc



# Subject: Entry 1 - Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Grammatical Concept	Explanation	Example
Word order in simple sentences	Word order in English is subject verb object	I (subject) play (verb) football (object).
There is/are + noun	Used for describing something	<u>There</u> is a table in the room.
Closed questions	Yes / No questions	Do you live in Leicester?
Open questions	Questions that start with wh- words	<u>Where</u> do you live?
Contracted auxiliary verbs (abbreviations)	Shortened form of the verb	I <u>don't</u> play tennis.
Imperatives and negative imperatives	Positive and negative orders / commands	<u>Stand up</u> now! <u>Don't eat</u> gum in class!
Regular and common irregular plurals	Plural means more than one. Regular plurals have -s at the end, irregular plurals do not.	Regular - 1 = cat / 2 or more = cats Irregular - 1 = mouse / 2 or more = mice
Countable / uncountable nouns	Countable = nouns that can be counted Uncountable = nouns that can not be counted	Countable = cat / cats Uncountable = honey
Pronouns	Pronouns for people and object	I, he, she, it, we, they, you
Demonstrative pronouns	Pronouns used to demonstrate / show something	<u>There</u> is a cinema in Leicester.
Determiners of quantity	Used to describe how much or how many there is of something	Ronaldo has <u>a lot</u> of money.
Definite / Indefinite article	A = Used for single general nouns starting with a consonant sound An = Used for single general nouns starting with a vowel sound The = Used for single / collective / specific nouns	<u>A</u> cat <u>An</u> apple <u>The</u> blue car crashed / <u>The</u> England team <u>The</u> Pope in Rome
Simple present tense	Tense used for facts and to talk about routine actions	Pandas eat bamboo. - Fact I <u>go</u> to school five days a week. - Routine
Have got - possession	Have + got shows ownership of something	<u>Have you got</u> an I-phone?
Present continuous tense	Tense used for actions happening now	I <u>am typing</u> this document now.
Modals - can / would - ability and polite requests	Ability = can / cannot do something Polite request = Asking for something	Ability = I <u>can</u> play the piano. Polite request = I <u>would</u> like an icecream.
Prepositions - of / on / off / in / out	Prepositions indicate position or place	Turn <u>on</u> the light.
Adjectives	Provide more information about nouns	A <u>blue</u> car
Adverbs - place / manner / time	Place - Where? Manner - How? Time - When?	They are waiting <u>inside</u> the building. She sings <u>beautifully</u> . I <u>usually</u> eat fish on Fridays.
Intensifier - very	Intensifiers make what you say or write appear greater / stronger	It is <u>very</u> hot today.
Basic sentence connectives - then / next	Connectives link your ideas.	<u>After</u> school, I go home.

