



## Knowledge Organiser for KS2 English

Spelling	
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
Compound word	A word that contains two or more root words e.g. news+paper, ice+cream
Key word	A word which can't be phonetically decoded
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. <u>dis</u> appear
Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. teacher <u>er</u>
Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently e.g. here/hear
<b>How to help?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practise reading and spelling key words</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 spelling words</li> </ul>	<b>Useful Links</b>
<b>National Curriculum</b> - available on the school website	
Reading	
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it
Retrieval	Finding information from a text
Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Comprehension	Understanding what has been read
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
Deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea
<b>How to help?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read to your child</li> <li>• Visit the school's LRC or local libraries</li> <li>• Let your child see you read</li> </ul>	<b>Useful links</b>
<b>National Curriculum</b> - available on the school Website	
Grammar	
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
Adjective	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. tall, blue
Noun	A person, place or thing e.g. cat, man, Mr Morel, England
Pronoun	Word that takes the place of a noun e.g. it, he, she
Possessive pronoun	Words that demonstrate ownership e.g. His, her, their
Verb	A doing or being word e.g. jump, run, am, was
Modal verb	An auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility e.g. might, should, will, must
Auxiliary Verb	A verb that helps the sentence make sense e.g. They have been swimming
Adverb	These modifying the verb e.g. quickly, happily
Adverbial	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [e.g. later], place [e.g. nearby] and number [e.g. secondly] or tense choices [e.g. he had seen her before]
Fronted adverbials	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. <u>Later that day</u> , I heard the bad news
Question	Asks something e.g.: Why aren't you my friend?
Statement	States a fact or something that has happened e.g. You are my friend.
Command	Something you have to do e.g. Be my friend!
Exclamation	When something is exclaimed- start with 'what' or 'how' e.g. What a good friend you are!
Noun phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox
Tense	Shows whether you are writing about the past, present or future
Clause	A group of words which contains a verb





Relative clauses	Clauses that begin with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun	
Subordinate clause	Typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is dependent on a main clause (e.g. 'when it rang' in 'she answered the phone when it rang').	
Direct speech	Writing down the part being spoken e.g. Rachel shouted loudly "Watch out!"	
Indirect/ reported speech	Summarising what has been said e.g. He said they'd already eaten when he'd arrived.	
Speech marks	Punctuation used around the part being spoken e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"	
Determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has e.g. <i>a, the, every</i> .	
Synonyms and Antonym	Synonym: words meaning the same e.g. beautiful/pretty Antonym: words meaning the opposite e.g. awful/wonderful	
Subjunctive forms	Used in formal writing and speech e.g. If I were or Were they to come	
Conjunctions	A word used to connect clauses or sentences e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because	
Parenthesis: brackets, dashes or commas	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or e.g. <i>He finally answered (after taking five minutes to think) the question.</i>	
Preposition	A word which shows the relationship between two nouns in a sentence e.g.: The book <b>under</b> the table	
Semi-colon	To mark the boundary between independent clauses e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up	
Cohesion	Term used to describe the <b>grammatical</b> means by which sentences and paragraphs are linked and relationships between them established.	
Passive/active	To affect the presentation of information in a sentence e.g. ACTIVE: I broke the window in the greenhouse PASSIVE: The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me).	
Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word, sentence, or whole section from a text to create suspense e.g. The door opened ...	
Hyphens	How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover]	
Subject, object	The <b>subject</b> is the person or thing doing something, and the <b>object</b> is having something done to it.	
Colon	Used to introduce a list, a quotation, or an expansion or explanation e.g. The role of the colon is simple: to introduce.	
Apostrophes for possession or contraction/ omission	To show ownership (e.g. the boy's cat) or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract a word e.g. does not becomes doesn't	
Present perfect form of verbs	Instead of the simple past e.g. He has gone out to play = He went out to play	
<b>How to help?</b>		<b>Useful links</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences</li> </ul>		<b>National Curriculum</b> - available on the School Website
<b>Writing</b>		
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>		
Talk for writing	The main strategy used to teach writing at CPS	
Imitation	Learning a text and repeating it orally by heart	
Innovation	Using and adapting a known text	
Independent Application	Children use what they have learnt and apply it in their own writing	
Box up Text map	Box up: used to show the structure of a text Text map: pictures used to help learn a text	
<b>How to help?</b>		<b>Useful links</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask your child to tell you their Talk for Writing text</li> <li>Practise the actions together</li> <li>Don't over correct independent writing- aim for enthusiasm</li> </ul>		<b>National Curriculum</b> - available on the School Website <b>Talk for Writing website</b> - <a href="http://www.talk4writing.co.uk/">http://www.talk4writing.co.uk/</a>

