## The teaching of the following core knowledge and skills should be done within the context of the following text types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imaginative</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Argument</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fables</td>
<td>Letters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Community rules</td>
<td>Book reviews of picture books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinquains</td>
<td>Procedures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narratives</td>
<td>Reports based on note making</td>
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<td>Instructions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple interview questions</td>
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### Grammar

**WORD TYPES**
- Nouns
  - Common
  - Proper
  - Collective
- Verbs
  - Tense (past, present, future)
  - Number (eg the tree bends, the trees bend)
  - Verbs: one and more than one
  - Verbs that stand alone
  - Verbs that need a helper
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
  - How
  - When
  - Where
- Conjunctions (see “The Sentence”)
- Pronouns

### Punctuation

**FULL STOP**
- Uses full stops to end a sentence.
- Uses full stops in initial abbreviations.

**CAPITAL LETTERS**
- Uses capital letters for first word in sentences, names, days, months, places.
- Uses capital letters for streets, book titles, story titles, first word in a line of poetry.

**QUESTION MARKS**
- Uses question marks at the end of a statement that asks something.

**COMMAS**
- Uses commas to separate items in a series.
- Uses commas to separate a word/words used in a sentence for further explanation.
- Uses commas separate the person spoken to from the rest of the sentence.
- Uses commas after words like yes and no.
- Uses commas to separate month and year in date.
- Uses commas after greetings and farewells in letters.

**APOSTROPHES**
- Uses apostrophes for contractions.
- Uses apostrophes to show ownership.

**EXCLAMATION MARKS**
- Uses exclamation marks at the end of a statement to show strong feelings.

**QUOTATION MARKS**
- Uses quotation marks when using direct speech.

### The Sentence

**WHAT IS A SENTENCE?**
- The statement
- The question
- Simple and compound sentences

**WRITES SENTENCES**
- Writes sentences containing a main verb

**JOINS SENTENCES**
- Joins sentences using conjunctions.
  - and
  - then
  - but
  - because
  - so
  - yet
  - or

**MODIFIES SENTENCES**
- Writes adjectives to enhance meaning of sentences.
- Writes adverbs to enhance meaning of sentences.

**ISOLATES SUBJECT & PREDICATE**
- Writes sentences in which the subject and verb agree in number.
- Writes pronouns which are consistent with the number and case of the subject or object to which these pronouns refer.
- Writes an appropriate pronoun for a previously stated subject or object, in order to avoid repetition.

**AVOIDS REPETITION**
- Writes vivid adjectives and nouns to avoid unnecessary repetition of pronouns.
- Avoids redundancies.

**PARAGRAPHING**
- Writes paragraphs.
- Writes sentences in order by describing what happened what happened next.
- Writes topic sentence with supporting detail.
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### Word Study

#### ANTONYMYS for;
- Arrive: strength, sharp, rise, known
- Fresh: forgotten
- Obey: enemy
- Together: always
- Always: elder
- Import: nobody

#### SYNONYMYS for;
- Angry: reply, terrible
- Hungry: perform, rescue, old
- Afraid: spark, whole
- Stream: whole
- Centre: whole

#### HOMOPHONES
- Hear, near
- Steel, steal
- Creek, crew
- Road, rod
- Their, there
- Their, there
- Groan, grown
- Steak, stake
- Saw, sore
- Passed, past
- Fir, fur
- Hole, whole
- Shore, sure
- Team, teen
- Bore, boar
- Wear, where
- Ate, eight
- Sew, sow, so
- Weather, whether

#### COMPOUND WORDS
- Airport, girlfriend, boyfriend, campsite, grandparent, grandchild, evergreen, fortnight, passport,
- Friendship, bookmark, hardship, clockwise

#### PREFIXES
- Bi: bicycle
- Tri: tricycle
- Out: outsider
- In: undid
- Over: overseas
- Under: undertaken
- Mid: midst
- Circum: circumnavigate

#### SUFFIXES
- Ful: beautiful
- Hood: childhood
- Ly: friendly
- Y: dusty
- Let: booklet
- Ess: princess
- Less: meatless
- Ness: darkness
- Able: comfortable

#### COLLECTIVE NOUNS
- Audience, team, crew, mob, school, throng, choir, class, crowd, library,
- Bouquet, bank, litter, herd, school, shod, swarm, gaggle.

#### MASCULINE - FEMININE
- Bride: bridegroom, lady: lord
- Stallion: mare
- Ram: ewe
- Wizard: warlock
- Son: daughter
- Sister: brother
- Fox: vixen
- Goose: gander
- Prince: princess
- Grandfather: grandmother
- Duck: drake
- Father: mother

#### ADULT - PROGENY
- Rabbit: kitten
- Whale: calf
- Bird: nestling
- Swan: cygnet
- Eagle: eaglet
- Giraffe: calf
- Goose: gosling
- Deer: fawn
- Sheep: lamb
- Lion: cub

#### CONTRACTIONS
- You're, they're, we're, I'm
- Were, was, is
- Done, had, have, has
- Don't, doesn't

#### PLURAL RULES
- Usually, a plural word is adding the letter "s".
- If a word ends in a consonant and a "y", the "y" is changed to an "i" and "es" is added to form the plural.
- If a word ends in a vowel and a "y", only an "s" is added to form the plural.
- If a word ends in "f" or "fe", the "f" or "fe" is changed to "v" and "es" is added to form the plural.
- If a word ends in an "o", "es" is added to form the plural.

#### ERRORS
- One (o) - More than one (s)
- Is (is) - are (are)
- Were (were) - were (are)
- Doesn't (doesn't)
- Don't (don't)
- Stand alone
- Needs a helper

####/ic sounds
- Saw - seen
- Run - ran
- Did - done
- Went - gone
- Written

#### SHORT VOWEL SOUNDS - DOUBLE LETTERS
- Shouldn't, couldn't, wouldn't
- Won't, can't, isn't, aren't

### Phonics and Vocabulary

#### PHONICS

#### DIGRAPHS / BLENDS
- C-circus, cent, cycle
- Aigh-straight
- Er-sergeant
- Sc-science
- Ough-ough
- Ie-friend
- Ch-christmas
- Oo-food
- Ai-plaid
- Out-journey

#### COMPOUND WORDS
- Airport, girlfriend, boyfriend, campsite, grandparent, grandchild, evergreen, fortnight, passport,
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#### VOCABULARY

#### Word Study

### Spelling

#### Phrases and Suffixes
- Revise-Previous
- Diagraphs: c--circus, cent, cycle
- Aigh-straight
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- Sc-science
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#### Collective Nouns
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- Father: mother

#### Improving our Vocabulary

#### Using Better Words
- Nice, got, last, said, went

#### Troublesome Words

#### Speech
- Errors
- One - More than one
- Is - are, was - were
- Were - were
- Doesn't - don't
- Stand alone - Needs a helper
- Saw - seen
- Run - ran
- Did - done
- Went - gone
- Written
- Sang - sung
- Gave - given
- Drank - drank
- Drunk - drunk
- Swam - swum
- Swan - swan

#### Incorrect Usage
- May or can
- Teach or learn
- Off or from

#### Plurals
- Usually, a plural word is adding the letter "s".
- If a word ends in a consonant and a "y", the "y" is changed to an "i" and "es" is added to form the plural.
- If a word ends in a vowel and a "y", only an "s" is added to form the plural.
- If a word ends in "f" or "fe", the "f" or "fe" is changed to "v" and "es" is added to form the plural.
- If a word ends in an "o", "es" is added to form the plural.
- Exceptions: (a) If a vowel precedes the "o", just add an "s". e.g. radios
- (b) Words related to music. e.g. pianos, concerts
- If a word ends in "o", "es" is added to form the plural

#### Abbreviations

#### Root Words
- Photo (Grk) - sound
- Skopeo (Grk) - afar
- Finit (L) - end
- Dentis (L) - tooth
- Grapho (Grk) - write