



Key Stage One

English Homework Support

Aa Bb Cc Dd

Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii

Jj Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq

Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv

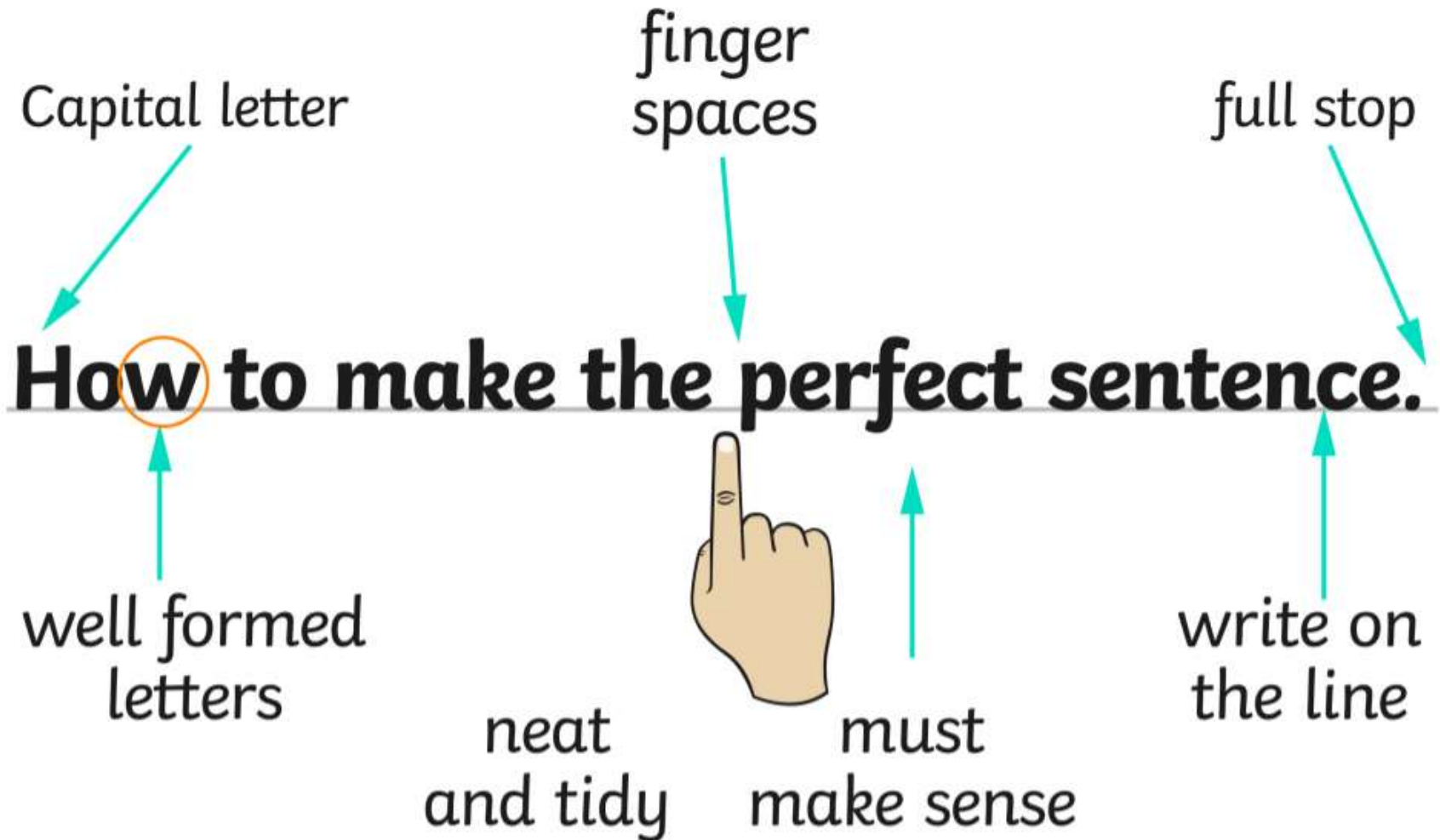
Ww Xx Yy Zz

Are your letters sitting on the line?

Letters on the line.

Letters on the line.

To write a perfect sentence you need:



/æ/

ba**by** pla**y**
na**m**e ra**i**n
gra**t** e**igh**t

/ee/

me be**en**
fun**n**y lea**f**
fie**ld** ke**y**

/ie/

kind bi**k**e
 tr**y**
li**gh**t pi**e**

/oe/

sn**ow** coa**t**
 so
ho**m**e to**e**

/ow/

co**w**
 ou**t**
drou**gh**t

^b/oo/_k

loo**k**
 pu**t**
cou**ld**

/ue/

ne**w** tu**b**e
 cu**e** uni**t**

/u/

cu**p** wo**n**
 tou**ch** bloo**d**

^m/oo/_n

blu**e** che**w**
 Roo**f**
Ju**n**e do

/er/

ker**b** tu**rn**
 gi**rl** wo**rm**
le**ar**n

/air/

chair care
bear where

/or/

cork warm
crawl chalk
wall August

More spellings of

/or/

more mourn
bought board
cought poor

/eer/

cheer here
fear

/o/

stop was

[NB: after the sound /w/ in many < q > < u > words, we often spell the sound /o/ with < a >. For example, qa u d]

Initial Code

2 syllables

back|chat lunch|box
dust|bin wind|mill
act|ing ad|mit
bash|ful Brit|ish
col|mic cred|it
chop|stick obj|ect
rub|bish pun|ish

EC Unit 1 - /ae/

2 syllables

cave|man day|break
wait|ress gate|crash
gate|way nail|brush
hand|shake alm|aze
af|raid pain|ful
Al|pril brak|ing
blame|less grate|ful

EC Unit 2 /ee/ + <ey>

2 syllables

bean|bag chim|ney
cheese|cake chee|sy
seal|sick col|py
cree|py kid|ney
feed|bag squeak|y
tea|pot rel|peat
bet|ween def|rost

EC Unit 4 /oe/

2 syllables

back|bone no|mad
bolt|hole bow|string
fish|bowl nose|band
nose|bleed boat|load
road|block snow|flake
toe|cap brok|en
all|one cross|bow

EC Unit 6 /er/ + <our>

2 syllables

pass|word black|bird
road|works ea|lger
dirt|y sun|burn
drum|mer mir|ror
perf|ect twee|zers
her|mit splin|ter
stret|cher act|or
thun|der hol|nour

EC Unit 7 /e/

2 syllables

bed|head head|lamp
head|dress ac|cept
hedg|e|hog ar|rest
add|ress al|gain
bread|crumb cred|it
cass|ette eff|ort
el|cho text|book
help|less

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

Year 1

the	they	one
a	be	once
do	he	ask
to	me	friend
today	she	school
of	we	put
said	no	push
says	go	pull
are	so	full
were	by	house
was	my	our
is	here	
his	there	
has	where	
I	love	
you	come	
your	some	

Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	

Full Stop



Full stops are used to end a sentence.
My name is Ahmed.

Exclamation Marks



Exclamation marks are used to indicate strong feelings or a raised voice in speech:

"Go away!" she shouted at him.
"What a fantastic house you have!" he exclaimed.
"Good heavens!" he said, "Is that true?"
"Help!"
"Be quiet!"

Avoid using exclamation marks too much or they will lose their impact.



Year 1's Perfect Punctuatio n

Question Marks



Why?

What time is it?

What is inside?

Who are you?

Which door?

Question marks are used when a direct question is asked.

Capital Letters



Capital letters are used when **a new sentence** has started and when **a proper noun** is used.

The weather in England is quite mild and grey.

Year 2's Perfect Punctuation

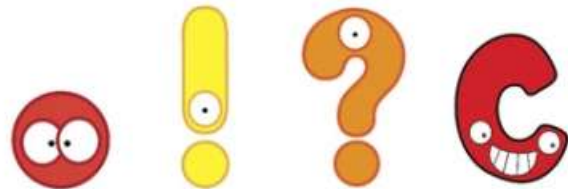
Punctuation in Year 2



Commas to separate items in a list



Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing and to mark singular possession in nouns



Full stop, exclamation mark, question mark and capital letter to demarcate sentences

Commas



A comma marks a slight break between different parts of a sentence.

In Year 2, we use a comma to separate items in a list.

E.g I went to the shop and bought some eggs, milk and cheese.

Apostrophes



Apostrophes can be used to show possession. This helps determine who the item belongs to.

E.g The boy's bag is in the classroom. The bird's tweet echoes amongst the forest.

Apostrophes can also be used to mark where letters are missing. This is called contraction.

E.g can't he'll I'm

verb

Verbs are doing or action words.
(This includes 'to be' and 'to have').



run



jump



talk

noun

Nouns are used to name people, animals, things, places, or ideas.



butterfly



dice



pirate



ball



girl

Word class

adverb

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.



she shouted
loudly



he ate
slowly

adjective

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.



delicious
cake



sparkly
diamond



beautiful
flower

Conjunctions

Conjunctions link two words or phrases together.

Coordinating conjunctions

These link two words or phrases together as an equal pair.

Year 1

and



plus:

for
nor
but
or
yet
so



Subordinating conjunctions

These introduce a subordinate clause.

Year 2

when
if
that
because

when
if
because
although

plus:

after
as
before
once
provided
since
though
till
unless
until
whenever
wherever
whether
while

Noun phrases and expanded noun phrases

Noun phrases:

A noun phrase is made up of a determiner and a noun. See the examples below:

determiner

noun

the

cat

two

shoes

my

friends

your

pen

Expanded noun phrases:

An expanded phrase is made up of a determiner, adjective (or more than one adjective) and a noun.

determiner

adjective

adjective

noun

the

scary

cat

two

brown

shoes

my

kind

friends

your

purple, sparkly

pen

Grammar

Noun phrases – A noun phrase consists of a determiner and a noun. **The dog, a coat.**

Expanded noun phrases – An expanded noun phrase consists of a determiner, one (or more) adjectives and a noun. **the scary dog a warm, fluffy coat**

Past tense - The past tense describes something that has now finished happening. Often, the verb will have an –ed suffix on the end but not always.

Present tense – The present tense shows something that is still currently happening now. Often, it has an –ing suffix on the end but not always.

Past progressive tense - Has was/were in front of a present tense verb.
I was painting the fence.

Statements, Questions, Commands, Exclamations:

- **Statements** tell you something. It is an average sentence and we use them in everyday conversations.
- **Questions** ask you something and end with a question mark.
- **Exclamations** show strong emotions such as anger, excitement or surprise. They end with an exclamation mark.
- **Commands** tell you to do something and start with a verb.

Common mistakes:



I done it
its mine



I did it/I have done it
it's mine

Sentence openers

To make your writing sound more exciting, you can use a range of sentence openers. These can tell the reader when, where or how something is happening.

**e.g In the distance, I could see a beautiful, colourful rainbow.
Carefully, I crept up to see if I could find the pot of gold.**

In the distance,
Over the hill,
Under the stairs,
Through the
cave,
Above the
clouds,
On a morning,
Against his
friend's advice,
Horrorified,
Shocked,

Because _____,
If _____,
When _____,
Although _____,
At _____,
Before _____,
While _____,
Since _____,
Storming away,
Delighted,

Amazingly,
Carefully,
Quickly,
Suddenly,
Stupidly,
Slowly,
Importantly,
Majestically,
Sprinting
through the
dark,

Every day,
Occasionally,
Sometimes,
All of a sudden,
Later,
Never in my life,
Down by the
cliff,
Behind the shed,
Laughing
hysterically,

Barely alive,
Overwhelmed,
Exhausted,
Out of breath,
Yesterday,
After a while,
On Tuesday,
Without
warning,
Amazed,
Delighted,

Super Suffixes

Suffixes

Rule:

When a word ends with a **short vowel sound** and a **single consonant**, **double the consonant**.

clap = **clapped**

win = **winning**

flat = **flattened**

Can you think of any more?

-est

-

ed

-er

-ing

-

ment

-ful

-ly

-less

Suffixes

Rule:

When a word ends in 'e', **keep the 'e'** if the suffix begins with a **consonant**.

taste = taste**less**

love = love**ly**

hope = hope**ful**

Can you think of any more?

Suffixes

Rule:

When a word ends in 'e', drop the 'e' if the suffix begins with a **vowel**.

drive = driv**e****er**

hope = hop**e****ing**

live = liv**e****ing**

Can you think of any more?

Suffixes

Rule:

When a word ends with 'y', **change it to 'i'**, **except if the suffix is 'ing'**.

messy = mess**y****ily**

carry = carr**y****ing**

beauty = beaut**y****iful**

try = tr**y****ing**

happy = happ**y****ily**

copy = cop**y****ing**

Can you think of any more?