

English Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1

Section 1 - Apostrophes

1. When are apostrophes used?	To show possession or when letters are missing (omitted).
2. When do we put the apostrophe before the 's' in possession?	When something belongs to one person or object.
3. Where do we put the apostrophe if something belongs to more than one person?	After the 's'
4. Give two examples of words that use apostrophes to show contracted forms.	e.g. Mustn't, couldn't, won't, can't, hasn't

Section 2 – Word classes

1. What is a noun?	People, places and things
2. What is a pronoun?	A word that is used to replace a noun.
3. How many types of pronouns are there?	7
4. Give 5 examples of personal pronouns.	5 of any of these: I, he, she, you, me, it, we, her, us, him, them and they
5. Why do we use pronouns?	To avoid repetition and for cohesion.

Section 3 – Present perfect verb forms

1. What is a verb?	An action word or state of being.
2. What does the present perfect tense describe?	Something that happened in the past and is continuing today.
3. 'I have been baking.' is an example of which verb form?	Present perfect continuous or present perfect progressive.
4. Which two words before the past participle show the present perfect tense?	Has or have

Section 4 – Homophones

1. What is a homophone?	Words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have a different meaning
2. Why is it important to get the correct spelling for a homophone?	So the sentence makes sense to the reader
3. How could you remember the correct spelling for the number two?	2wo <i>Tw</i> starts twice, twelve and twenty
4. Which homophone would be used for this sentence? <u>Our/are</u> class is the best.	Our
5. Give an example of a near homophone.	We're, were, where