

1 – Apostrophes



Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used to show possession.



This is Amy's car.



Robert's shoes are dirty.



The cats' whiskers are long.



The children's toys are in the box.



Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll

To show possession when something belongs to one person, we put the apostrophe *before* the s.

Example:
The *girl's* dress is pretty. (The dress that belongs to the one girl is pretty).
The *bird's* song was joyful. (This shows that the song one bird was singing was joyful).

To show possession when something belongs to more than one person, we put the apostrophe *after* the s.

Example:
The *girls'* changing room is tidy. (The changing room belongs to all the girls not just one).
The *birds'* wings were colourful. (This shows that more than one bird had colourful wings).

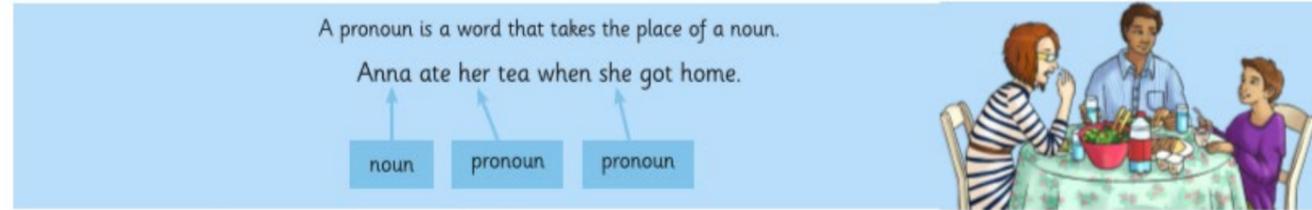
When it is an irregular plural, e.g. children or men, the apostrophe goes before the 's', e.g. children's, men's.

When using apostrophes in contracted words (words with missing letters- omitted), you must not join the letters either side of the apostrophe.
E.g. Can not - can't
Must not - mustn't
Will not - won't
They are - they're.

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2 – Word classes

Noun – A noun is a 'naming word' for a person, a place or a thing.
Pronoun – A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.



Pronouns are used to avoid repetition and create cohesion (flow and consistency).

There are seven types of pronouns which are used for different purposes. One type of pronoun is a **personal pronoun**,

e.g. I, you, he, she, it, we, me,
you, they (subject)
me, you, him, her, it,
us, you, them (object)

She gave **him** a piano lesson.

3 – Present perfect verb forms

The present perfect tense is a grammatical concept where the verb is formed using 'has' or 'have' followed by the past participle, e.g. 'We have bought...', or, 'Paul has travelled...'

Present Perfect

The Present Perfect can be used for the following situations: to describe something that happened in the past and is continuing today; an action that was completed recently; and for an action that did not happen at a specific time.

e.g.

I have baked	He/She/It has baked	You have baked (plural)
You have baked (singular)	We have baked	They have baked

Present Perfect Progressive

Present Perfect Progressive describes events which started at some point in the past that may not be finished.

e.g.

I have been baking	We have been baking
You have been baking (singular)	You have been baking (plural)
He/She/It has been baking	They have been baking

4 – Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently. It is important to select the correct spelling.

Common homophones are:

- Our and are
- Your and you're
- Their, there and they're
- Hear and here
- Where and wear
- Which and witch
- No and know

Here is an example of a strategy that could help you remember how to select the correct homophone:



To is a preposition.
It is used with a destination or verb to show direction.



Two is the number 2.



Too is an adverb.
It means the same as 'in addition to', 'also' or to show an excess of something.

Also, be careful of *near* homophones: Near homophones are words that have similar spellings, e.g. *We're, were and where.*