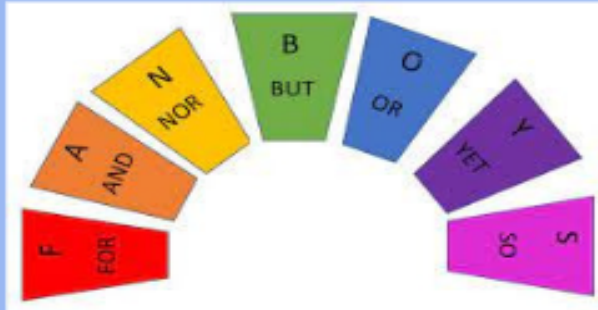


# Reynolds Academy - Stage 2 English Knowledge Organiser



## Coordinating conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or clauses of equal weight (they make sense on their own).



I wanted to ride my bike. The tyre was flat.



I wanted to ride my bike **but** the tyre was flat.

## Subordinating conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).



We went to London  
when I was seven.

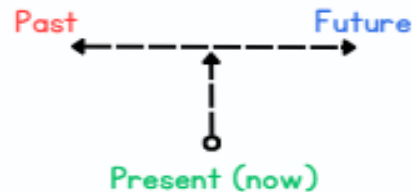
After the film, we went shopping.

Main clause (makes sense on its own).

## Tenses

The tense of a verb shows if something is happening in the **present**, **past** or **future**.

The progressive form is a verb tense used to show an ongoing action in progress at some point in time.



Azran **is studying** right now. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Azran **was studying** when they came. PAST PROGRESSIVE

Azran **will be studying** when you come. FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

## Noun phrases

Table → The table → The small table  
Noun                      Add a determiner                      Add an adjective

## Commas in a list

Commas are used to separate items in a list.

I must have a pencil, scissors, paper and a ruler.

The last item on the list is always separated by 'and'.

## Apostrophes

An apostrophe used to **show singular possession**.

The girl's hat. The hat that belongs to the girl.

You can also use apostrophes to show that you have **omitted (left out)** some letters when you are joining words together.



Did not → Didn't

## Suffixes

Using suffixes (-ness, -ful, -less, -er, -est and -ly) to create new words.

Happy - happiness

Care - careful

Hope - hopeless

Fast - faster

Small - smallest

Slow - slowly

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Adjective	A word that describes a noun (a person, place or thing). <b>Colourful.</b>
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession (belonging) or omission (letters left out).
Adverbs	A word that adds more information about a verb. <b>Carefully, slowly.</b>
Command	Tells you to do something. Often urgent and short. <b>Get in the car.</b>
Exclamation	Usually begins with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. <b>What a terrible answer it was!</b>
Noun	Names of things we can touch (concrete nouns) and abstract nouns (ideas, emotions).
Past tense	Verb form used to describe things that happened in the past. <b>Walked, sprinted, ate.</b>
Present tense	Verb form used to describe things happening right now. <b>Walking, eating.</b>
Question	Sentences which ask something. End with a question mark. <b>Is that your car?</b>
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. Ends with a full stop. <b>My car is blue.</b>
Suffix	An 'ending' used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. <b>Care - careful.</b>
Verb	Can be referred to as 'action/doing' words ( <b>chased, walked</b> ) and 'being' words ( <b>am, is, are, was</b> ).