

English 2 to 6 Practising Language Supplementary Notes

WORKaBOOK

Introduction

- Practice Exercises cover content from the statutory curriculum for specific year groups and sometimes revise and consolidate material which is introduced in other year groups.
- Additional material is occasionally included to extend children's knowledge and add interest.
- Workbooks do not attempt to teach the whole statutory curriculum for any year group
- Exercises are not arranged in any specific order and can be completed at any time.
- Practice Exercises are set at three Levels:
 - [Level A](#) is to help children to a basic level of competence and builds on what has been learned in the previous year;
 - [Level B](#) is for those who are generally able to manage that year's work;
 - [Level C](#) is for children who are confident and can begin to approach more challenging work.
- Individual teachers may choose to use these levels in different ways depending on the needs of their children. All children could begin at [Level A](#), then work through as far as they are able or teachers can advise the levels they expect individual children to complete.
- The majority of the Practising Language exercises in the six Workbooks are self explanatory; however, [English 5 and English 6 have exercises which need additional information/context](#); these are set out below

English 5

P17

- Strictly speaking, the suffixes are –ion and –ian which is how they appear in the wordlist L36.
- Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word:
 - cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.
 - sion is used if the root word ends in d or se.
 - tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.

P19

- Some nouns can take singular or plural form depending on the context; it depends on whether you are talking about the group as a whole or as separate individuals within that group.
- "My family lives in Manchester." In this example the family is a single unit, with all the members living under one roof.
- "My family live in towns all over the north of England." In this example the family is a group of many individuals, with each individual living a separate life in a different town.

P22a

- This exercise looks at the etymology of words and could be extended to include silent letters (knight) or linked to the spelling of words with origins in Greek (chorus) French (tongue), Latin (science) previously learned.

English 6

P2a

- The study of place names has an evident link to history. Children could be encouraged to look at local place names and to identify other common suffixes which are used in this way.

P15

- Formal language is also described as 'official language' in order to provide a context and increase understanding as to when it is appropriate to use it.