

1. (W1:3) Visual check on spelling the day in bold.			
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
2-3. (W1:4, Sp 2:17) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ai' makes a long 'a' sound. Magic (or silent) 'e' also makes the vowel 'a' say its name (long vowel sound) e.g. mad/made.			
She bought it in the (sail / sale).		Be careful near the (mane / main) road.	
4. (W1:5, Sp 1:27) For most nouns (naming words): just add 's' to make the plural.		5. (W1:5, Sp 1:27) Nouns ending in a hiss sound 'sh': add 'es' for the plural to make an extra syllable and make it easier to say.	
one cat	two cats	a fish	three fishes
6. (W1:6, Sp 1:30) The prefix 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added it gives the word the opposite meaning.			
unhappy	small	sad	tidy
7. (W1:7, Sp 1:28) For most verbs (doing words): just add 'ed' for the past tense (have done).			
Billy _____ for his friend.		caller	called calling
8-9. (W1:7, Sp 1:28) The suffix 'er' forms the comparative (comparing 2 things). The suffix 'est' forms the superlative (comparing 3 or more things).			
Mine is small	Yours is even smaller	Amy's is smallest of all.	

10. (W1:8, Sp 1:5) The 'w' sound at the start of a word can be made with 'w' or 'wh'.			11. (W1:8, Sp 0:19, 1:16) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'oa' can make the long 'o' sound.		
wen	when	wene	tode	toad	towd
12. (W1:8, Sp 1:12, 1:16) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ea' can make the long 'e' sound.			13. (W1:8, Sp 1:11, 1:16) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ai' can make the long 'a' sound.		
seat	seet	sete	wayt	wate	wait

14. (W1:13) Letters formed in similar ways are called 'families'. There are 'long ladders' (down and off: i, j, l, t, u, y), 'one armed robots' (down and retrace up: b, h, k, m, n, p, r), 'curly caterpillars' (anti-clockwise curl: c, a, d, e, f, g, o, q, s) and 'zig zag' (v, w, x, z).					
k	b	o	m	r	n

15. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence.		
She has a dog	(and / but)	She has a cat.
16. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions usually occurs mid-sentence.		
Sita likes football	(and / but)	She doesn't like netball.
17. (W1:21) An exclamation mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to show strong feelings, surprise or high volume.		18. (W1:21) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence that asks a question. It is used in place of the full stop.
Hang on!		When is Len coming?
19-20. (W1:21,22) A capital letter is used to show the start of a sentence. It must also be used for the first letter of a person's name (proper noun) and the personal pronoun 'I' meaning 'me'.		
M ax and K ate went to the park.		W here can I sit?