

1. (W1:3) Visual check on spelling the days in bold.			
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
2-3. (W1:4) 'ea' can make the 'ay' sound in some words (break, steak). When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ea' makes a long 'e' sound.			
I didn't (brake / break) the window.		I can't (here / hear) you.	
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 stick	two sticks	one dash	two dashes
6. (W1:6, Sp1:30) The prefix 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added it gives the word the opposite meaning.			
uncover	wrap	find	sleep
7. (W1:7, Sp 1:28) For most verbs (doing words): just add 'ed' for the past tense (have done).			
Dad _____ me over the gate.		lifter	lifted lifting
8-9. (W1:7, Sp 1:29) The suffix 'er' forms the comparative (comparing 2 things). The suffix 'est' forms the superlative (comparing 3 or more things).			
Ken is strong.	Carol is even stronger.	Jen is strongest of all.	

10. (W1:8, Sp 1:26) 'are' often makes the 'air' sound, especially at the end of a word (share, stare)			11. (W1:8, Sp 1:24) 'aw' can make the 'or' sound. It is usually at the end of the word or often before the letters 'n' or 'l' (drawn).		
cair	care	cear	drore	dror	draw
12. (W1:8, Sp 1:24) 'au' can make the 'or' sound, it is less common and is never used at the end of a word (pause, launch)			13. (W1:8, Sp 1:24) If 'or' is at the end of the word, an 'e' is often added (shore, before)		
pors	pours	pause	more	mor	mau

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).				
x	v	i	z	w

15. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence.		
He made some toast	(and / but)	he ate it.
16. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions usually occurs mid-sentence.		
He made a cup of tea	(and / but)	he didn't drink it.
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.
Stop!		Have you read your book?
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'.		
Can I go to town on Saturday?		Toby and Alfie came to play.