

1. (W1:3) Visual check on spelling the day in bold.			
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
2-3. (W1:4, Sp 1:26, 1:12) Magic (or silent) 'e' also makes the vowel 'a' say its name (long vowel sound) e.g. mad/made.) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ai' makes a long 'a' sound.			
He went out with (bear / bare) feet.		Put the fruit (peel / peal) in the bin.	
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 snail	three snails	one wash	two washes
6. (W1:6, Sp1:30) The prefix 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added it gives the word the opposite meaning.			
unused	dirty	old	new
7. (W1:7, Sp 1:28) For most verbs (doing words), just add 'ing' for the present tense (is doing).			
Gran likes _____ me		spoiler	spoiled spoiling
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).			
I am smart.	Bill is even smarter.	Amy is smartest 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).		
shair	share	shere	straw	stror	stоре
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)		
lorrch	lawrch	launch	before	befaw	befor

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).				
z	o	a	c	e

15. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence.		
She picked the flower	(and / but)	she put it in the vase.
16. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions usually occurs mid-sentence.		
I wanted to play outside	(and / but)	it started to rain.
17. (W1:21) A full stop is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence. It tells the reader to pause.		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.
I like to ride my bike.		Do you have a bike?
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 out with Zac?		We go to Spain on Friday.