

1-2. (W2:4,17,24. Sp 2:7-9) The **apostrophe** represents missing letters and not the joining of two words (I have / I've). It can also be used to show possession (the voice belonging to the man – the man's voice) In either case, it must be placed precisely.

The boy's shirt was red.	I am	I'm
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3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.

We went (for / four) a walk.	Do you (no / know) the answer?
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5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ful' means 'full' or 'full of' (but with only one l). When added as a suffix it turns a **noun** into an **adjective**. The **prefix** 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added as prefix it gives the word the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)

hope	<u>ful</u>	ness	<u>dis</u>	un	appear
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7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) Many words end 'le'. In words with a short vowel sound, there are always two consonants between the vowel and 'le'.

8. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end 'il'.

<u>little</u>	littul	littel	puple	pupel	<u>pupil</u>
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9-10. (W2:7 Sp 1:29, 2:21,25) A **comparative** compares two things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the comparative. A **superlative** compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'est' to make the superlative.

short	<u>shorter</u>	great	<u>greatest</u>
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11-12. (W2:17) 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), the personal pronoun 'I' meaning 'me' and for the names of places and the days of the week.

When am I going to town?	On Tuesday, I am going to London.
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13. (W2:17,24) A **comma** is used to separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it. It tells the reader to pause, but not for as long as a full stop.

To make a cake I will need flour, eggs, sugar and butter.

14. (W2:17) A **full stop** is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence. A **command** is an order or request which uses a full stop unless you want it to be stressed (Shut up! Go away!)

15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.

Put the pencils over there.	statement	question	exclamation	<u>command</u>
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16-17. (W2:24) A **noun** is a naming word. It names of a person, place or thing. A **verb** is a doing word. It is an action or a thing you do.

The <u>girl</u> climbed the <u>fence</u> .	The dog <u>ran</u> after the ball.
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18. (W2:24) An **adjective** is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken)

19. (W2:19,24) A **phrase** has no verb and does not make sense alone. A **noun phrase** is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some tiny, blue beads).

The <u>small</u> child waved her hand.	the <u>small, blue</u> beads
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20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28) Verbs can be written in **past**, **present** or **future tense**.

shout	<u>shouted</u>	sprint	<u>sprinted</u>
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22. (W2:20) A **fronted adverbial** which sets an action in the past (Last night, Yesterday) means the verb must be in the past tense.

Yesterday, Katie	(is / <u>was</u> / will be)	at my house.
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23. (W2:21) **Coordinating conjunctions** join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound** sentence. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or.

I went to the shop	(<u>and</u> / or / but)	I bought some fruit
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24. (W2:21) **Subordinating conjunctions** join a main clause (independent) to a subordinate (dependent) clause to make a **complex** sentence. The conjunction comes at the beginning of the subordinate clause.

I put on my jumper	(so that / if / <u>because</u>)	it was cold.
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

book	<u>mark</u>	<u>case</u>	field	<u>shelf</u>
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