

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.

he is	<u>he's</u>	<u>they'd</u>	they would
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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.

I need ( sum / <u>some</u> ) pencils.	Have they got ( there / <u>their</u> ) coats?
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5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ly' turns an adjective into an adverb (slow-slowly). The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning.( Sp 1:30)

<b>quiet</b>	<b>ment</b>	<b>ly</b>	<b>dis</b>	<b>un</b>	<b>kind</b>
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7. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end in 'ol'.

8. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' sound before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a' (walk, talk, stalk)

<b>simble</b>	<b>simbol</b>	<b><u>symbol</u></b>	<b><u>walk</u></b>	<b>wark</b>	<b>wolk</b>
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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.

<b>rough</b>	<b>rougher</b>	<b>smooth</b>	<b>smoothest</b>
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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.

<b>Can I go to Sarah's house?</b>	<b>London and Paris are capital cities.</b>
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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.

**I need to pack my goggles, trunks, towel and hairbrush.**

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.

<b>Put the boxes over there.</b>	<b>statement</b>	<b>question</b>	<b>exclamation</b>	<b><u>command</u></b>
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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.

<b>The <u>boy</u> turned on the <u>computer</u>.</b>	<b>The lady <u>walked</u> her dog.</b>
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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)

<b>The <u>lonely</u> man sat on the bench.</b>	<b>the <u>rusty, old</u> bicycle</b>
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20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in **past**, **present** or future tense.

<b>I looked</b>	<b>I am looking.</b>	<b>I shouted</b>	<b>I am shouting.</b>
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22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the future (tomorrow, next week) means the verb must be in the future tense.

<b>If I don't hurry, I</b>	<b>( is / was / <u>will be</u> )</b>	<b>late for school.</b>
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23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound** sentence. The conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or.

<b>I gave her some sweets</b>	<b>( and / or / <u>but</u> )</b>	<b>she didn't like them.</b>
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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.

<b>I am going to bed now</b>	<b>( <u>so that</u> / if / because )</b>	<b>I'm not tired in the morning.</b>
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

<b>sun</b>	<b><u>hat</u></b>	<b>dog</b>	<b><u>cream</u></b>	<b><u>shine</u></b>
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