

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 car's engine was hot.		I have		I've	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
I (would / wood) like some juice.			Can you come (hear / here) please?		
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The suffix 'ness' does not change the meaning of the root word It turns the adjective into a noun.. The prefixes 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)					
glad	ness	ful	dis	un	tidy
7. (W2:7, Sp 1:6) 'ch' follows a single short vowel at the end of a word.			8. (W2:7, Sp 2:14) The short 'o' sound after a 'w' is usually made with an 'a' (want, wand, wash)		
watch	wotch	woch	wond	woned	wand
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.					
cold	colder		warm	warmest	
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.					
If I am good, can I go to Peter's ?			I went to Yorkshire last Sunday .		
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.					
In the town I need a card, some wrapping paper, ribbon and a cake.					
14. (W2:17) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to be read as a question. It is used in place of the full stop.			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
What would you like?		statement	question	exclamation	command
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 cat chased the mouse .			The boy ran down the street.		
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 new, green leaves appeared.			my smart, red shoes		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.					
I talked	I am talking.		I sprinted	I am sprinting	
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action as happening now (today) means the verb must be in the present tense.					
Today	(is / was / will be)		my birthday.		
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.					
Will you come to my house	(and / or / but)		should I come to yours?		
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.					
He took the cakes out	(so that / if / because)		they didn't burn.		
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
hand	post	stand	bag	writing	