

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 lady's purse was stolen.		where is		where's	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
Do you like my (knew / <u>new</u>) shoes?		I am too (week / <u>weak</u>) to lift the box.			
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The suffix 'ful' means 'full' or 'full of' (but with only one 'l'). It changes a noun into an adjective (hope-hopeful). The prefixes 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)					
shame	ness	ful	dis	<u>un</u>	dress
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:11) With long vowel sounds (ay) the consonant before the final 'y' does not need to be doubled.			8. (W2:7 Sp 2:13) The 'or' sound before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a' (chalk, talk, stalk).		
bayby	<u>baby</u>	babee	chork	chorc	<u>chalk</u>
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.					
cute	cuter		pure		purest
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.					
We go to Spain on Saturday.			I am in Mrs Moore's class next year.		
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 my bag I found a pencil, a ruler, my book and an apple.					
14. (W2:17) A full stop is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence.			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
I put my bike in the garage.			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.					
He hung his <u>shirt</u> in the <u>wardrobe</u> .			She <u>reached</u> up and <u>picked</u> the fruit.		
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)		
He enjoyed the <u>cold, sweet</u> ice-cream.			his <u>new, blue</u> bike		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.					
I waited.	I am waiting.		She helped.		She is helping.
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (yesterday, last week) means the verb must be in the past tense.					
Last week, my sister		(is / <u>was</u> / will be)		staying at her friend's.	
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.					
I like to drink milk		(<u>and</u> / or / but)		I like to drink juice.	
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 went to bed		(so that / if / <u>because</u>)		I was tired.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
black	road	<u>bird</u>	<u>berry</u>	<u>mail</u>	