1-2. (W2,17,24, Sp 2-7) The appartmptic registrem mixing butter and no the joining of two words (1 have / Yee). It can also be used to show possession (1 have / Yee). It can also be used to show possession (1 have / Yee). It can also be used to show possession (1 have / Yee). It can also be used to show possession (1 have / Yee). It can also be used to gradeed precisely: The lady's purse was stolen. where is where's 3-4. (W2.25, Sp 2:17-20). Homoghome: are words that wand the same but have different meanings and different spellings. I am too (week / weak) to lift the box. 5-6. (W2.62, 25, 22.27, 20). The stiff: Yd' means 'full or 'field of' but with only one '7). It changes a norm into an adperive (hope-hopehol. The refixers wa' and 'da' means 'full or 'field of' but with only one '7). It changes a norm into an adperive (hope-hopehol. The refixers wa' and 'da' means 'full or 'field of'. It was added to a word, they give it the appointer meaning (Sp 1.20). Shame ness full dis un dress Shame ness full dis un dress 10 (W2.7, Sp 2:13). The tor's sound before '1' is usually spelv with an 'a 'chail da, stuik. bayby babe babe chork chore chore chailk chork<	Stage 2		4	'Grammar Hammer'				Skill Check 11			
3-4. (W2:2.5.5 bz 2:17-20) The suffix fail means of that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. Do you like my (knew / new) shoes? 1 am too (week / weak) to lift the box. 3-6. (W2:6.22.24. Sp 2:27.20) The suffix fail means (full or (full of (but with only one '1'). It changes a noun into an adjective (hope-hopping). The profess in and dis mean new or or supposite. 'Week added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:40) shame ness full dis un dress 7. (W2:7, Sp 2:11) Whith long vowel sounds (ay) the consonant bejore 8. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'ur' sound before 'T is usually spelt with an 'a 'chalk, suffy, suffy									ve). It can	ı also be used	
Do you like my (knew / new) shoes? I am too (week / weak) to lift the box. 5-6. (W2-6.22.24. Sp 2-27.28) The suffix ful means ifull or full of (but with only one 'T). It changes a noun into an adjective (hope-hopdjul). The prefixes 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:00) shame ness ful dis un dress 7. (W2:7, Sp 2:11) With long vowel sounds (ag) the consonant before 't' (to usually spelt with an 'a' (chait, au', suit). dress ful dress bayby baby babee chork chorc chalk 0-10, (W2:7, Sp 2:12) 2123) A comparative compares two hings. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'est' to make the comparative. cuter pure purest 11-12. (W2:7) 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 nous), the personal pronous T' 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 dupital titler in the wardrobe. Is not just as used to separate titems 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 a slow as a juli stop. She tracended up on digital digital (the furtil. 14. (W2:17).24).24 A noum it a maming word. It means of a person, place or thing. A werb is a doing word. It is an action or a thing you do.	The lady's purse was stolen.					whe		where's			
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp. 2:27,28) The suffix full or full of (but with only one T). It changes a nom into an adjective (hope-hopfid). The prefixes 'm' and 'ds' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp. 1:30) sharme ness ful dis un dress 7. (W2:7, Sp. 2:11) With long vowel sounds (sy) the consonant before 8. (W2:7, Sp. 2:13). The 'or' sound before T' is usually spelt with an 'a '(chilk, faik, faik, faik). bayby babby babbe chork chorc chalk 8. (W2:7, Sp. 2:12). S2:13: A comparative compares two things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'or' to make the comparative as prelative compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'or' to make the superlative. Cute cuter pure purest 11-12. (W2:7) A capital letter is used to show the stort of a sentence. It must also be used for the first letter of a person's name (proper nom), the personal pronom. 'I' meaning' me' and for the names of places and the days of the week. We go to Spain on Scturday. I am in Mrs Moore's class next year. 13. (W2:7)7.34 comma is used to separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' infort of it. It tells the reader to pause, but ant for as long as a fail top. 15. (W2:17) A topma is used to separate items of a person, place or thing. A verb is a doing word. It is an action or a thing you dop. 14. (W2:17) A topma is used to separate items of a person, place or thing. A verb is a doing word. It is an action or a	3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same					e but have different meanings and different spellings.					
Inspectial. 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 un dress Shame ness ful dis un dress 7.(W2:7, Sp 2:11) With long vowel sounds (cy) the consonant before '' a chalk, talk, satk). e'' chalk, talk, satk). e'' constant before '' to make the economeares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the superlative. boyby baby babee chork chork chork chork Cute cuter pure purest nake the superlative. 11-12. (W2:17) A capitul letter is used to show the start of a sentence. In must also be used for the first letter of a person's name (proper noun), the person and pronon '' meaning me' and or 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 full sop. I am in Mrs Moore's class next year. 14. (W2:17) A full stop is used at the end of a word, phrese or assentence and must ond with a question mark. I applied in the garage. Statement question a doing word. It is an action or a hing you do. 14. (_	, · · <u> </u>									
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:11) With long vowel sounds (av) the consonant before the final y' does not need to be doubled. 8. (W2:7 Sp 2:13) The 'or' sound before '1' is usually spelt with an 'a' (chalk, talk, stalk). bayby baby baby babee chork chorc chalk 0-10. (W2:7, Sp 1:29, 2:1,25) A comparative compares two things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the comparative compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the generative. A superlative compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the superlative. cute cuter pure pure purest 11-12. (W2:7.7) 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 nown), the personal pronoun 'T meaning 'me' and for the names of places and the days of the week. We go to Spain on Saturday. I am in Mirs Moore's class next year. 13. (W2:77.74, 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 sep. IS. (W2:78) There are four types of sentence. A question is an astien sentence. 14. (W2:717) A full stop is used at the end of a word, plraxe or sentence. IS. (W2:24) A nagetive is a describing 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 reached up and <u>picked</u> the fruit.											
the final 'y' does not need to be doubled. 'a' (chalk, talk, stalk). bayby baby babee chork chorc chalk 0-10, W2:7, Sp. 1:29, 2:21, 2:5) A comparative compares three or most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the superlative. out add 'er' to make the superlative compares three or most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the superlative. cutle cutler pure purest 11-12, (W2:7) 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 'T meaning 'me' and for the names of places and the days of the week. We go to Spain on Saturday. I am in Mirs Moore's class next year. 13. (W2:17) A comma is used to separate items in allis. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it. It tells the reader opause, but not for as long as a full stop. 15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an astime sentence. 14. (W2:17) A full stop is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence. 15. (W2:24) M roun 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) A adjective is a describing word. It describes a noun (smalt pretty, fast, broken) 10. (W2:79.24) A phrase has no with any modifier (the dog: some tiny blue beads) He enjoyed the cold, sweet icc-c				5			_		-		
9-10. (W2:7, Sp 1:29, 2:125) 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 'er' to make the superlative. Cute 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 'T 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).4 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 am in Mrs Moore's class next year. 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 extantion 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. She reached up and picked the fruit. 18. (W2:24) A nadjective is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken) I am waiting. She helped. She is helping. 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. St		-		y) the consonar	· ·		before 'l	' is usual	ly spelt with an		
comparative. A superlative compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'est' to make the superlative. Cute pure purest 11-12. (W2:17) A optimal 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 T meaning 'me' and for the names of places and the days of the week. I am in Mrs Moore's class next year. 13. (W2:17).44) A comma is used to separate tiems 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 am in Mrs Moore's class next year. 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. Istement 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. She reached up and picked the fruit. 18. (W2:24) A noun pirase is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some tiny fast, broken) 18. (W2:22) A node the cold, sweet icce-cream. 19. (W2:19.24) A phrase has no verb and does not make sense alone. A noun pirase is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some tiny blue beads) 19. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence. The conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence. The s		bayby <u>baby</u>									
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 noum), the personal pronoun T 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. 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. I am in Mrs Moore's class next year. 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 cand must end with a question mark. 19 upt 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. She reached up and picked 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 tiny blue becads) He enjoyed the cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue bike 20-21. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (vesterday, last week) means the verb must be in the past ten											
noum): 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. 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. She reached up and picked 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 pirzse is a noun with any modifier (the dog: some tiny blue beads) He enjoyed the cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue bike 20-21. (W2:7.20.24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense. Last week, my sister (is / was	cute	cuter			pure		purest				
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. 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. 1 put my bike in the garage. 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 shirt in the wardrobe. 18. (W2:24) An adjective is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken) 14. enjoyed the cold, sweet ice-cream. 14. waited. 1 waited. 1 am waiting. 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. 1 Lide t odrink milk (and / or / but) 1 like to drink milk (2001/2). 1 like to drink milk (and / or / but) 1 waited. 1 am waiting. 23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a complex sentence. <td< td=""><td colspan="11"></td></td<>											
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. She reached up and picked 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 cold, sweet ice-cream. 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 cold, sweet ice-cream. 19. (W2:19,24) A phrase has no verb must be in the past tense. I waited. I am waiting. She helped. She is helping. 22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (vesterday, last week) means the verb must be in the past tense. Last week, my sister (is / was / 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 usally occurs mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but,	W e go	I am in M rs M oore's class next year.									
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. 1 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 shirt in the wardrobe. She reached up and picked 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 cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue bike 20-21. (W2:7,20.24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense. 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 / was / 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 (and / or / but) I like to drink juice. 24. (W2:21) Subordinating conjunctions join a wain clause (independent) to a sub			-		It is not us	sed before the last	t item which has '	and' in fr	ont of it.	It tells the	
sentence. 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 shirt in the wardrobe. She reached up and picked 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 cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue bike 20-21. (W2:7.20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense. 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 / was / 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. 1 like to drink milk (and / or / but) 1 like to drink juice. 24. (W2:21) Subordinating conjunctions join a main clause (independent) to a subordinate (dependent) clause to make a complex sent											
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. 19. (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 (pesterday, last week) means the verb must be in the past tense. 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. 11 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 was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired.											
He hung his shirt in the wardrobe. She reached up and picked 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 cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue bike 20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense. 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 / was / 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. 1 like to drink milk (and / or / but) 1 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 was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired.	I put my bike in the garage.					statement	question	exclar	nation	command	
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 cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue bike 20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense. 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. 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 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 was tired. 1 went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired.	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.										
(small, pretty, fast, broken) alone. A noun phrase is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some tiny blue beads) He enjoyed the cold, sweet ice-cream. his new, blue 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 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 / was / 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 (and / 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 was tired. 1 went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired.	He hung his <u>shirt</u> in the <u>wardrobe</u> . She <u>reached</u> up and <u>picked</u> the fruit.										
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. 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 (and / 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 / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired. I was tired.		alone. A noun phrase is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some									
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. 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 / was / 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 (and / 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 / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired. I was tired.	He enjoyed the <u>cold, sweet</u> ice-cream. his <u>new, blue</u> bike										
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 / was / 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 (and / 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 was tired. 1 went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired.	20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp	o 1:28, 2:22	?) Verbs can	be written in p	ast, prese	nt or future tense.		1			
Last week, my sister (is / was / 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 (and / 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 1 went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was the sentence.			-		•						
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 (and/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 was tired. 1 I went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired	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.										
conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or. I like to drink milk (and / 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 like to drink juice. I went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was the beginning of the subordinate clause is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).											
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 / because) 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).									sentence	. The	
I went to bed (so that / if / because) I was tired. 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). I was tired.	I like to drink milk (<u>and</u> /c					r / but) I like to drink juice.					
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).	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.										
	l went	(so th	at / if	/ <u>because</u>)	<u>e</u>) I was tired.			d.			
black road <u>bird</u> <u>berry</u> <u>mail</u>	25. (W2:24) A compou	and word is	a word mad	le up of two sm	aller word	ds (horse + shoe =	= horseshoe).				
	black		rc	road		<u>bird</u>	<u>berry</u>			<u>mail</u>	