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|---|-------------|---|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 cat's claws are sharp. | | they have | | they'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 can (right / <u>write</u>) neatly. | | Put them over (their / <u>there</u>). | | | |
| 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. The prefixes 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30) | | | | | |
| tune | <u>ful</u> | ness | dis | <u>un</u> | fair |
| 7. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a'. | | | 8. (W2: 7, Sp 2:11) Long vowel sounds ending in 'y'. | | |
| tork | <u>talk</u> | torc | <u>duty</u> | dutee | juty |
| 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. | | | | | |
| young | younger | | kind | kindest | |
| 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. | | | | | |
| Molly and Jo came on Thursday. | | | I live on Meadow Road | | |
| 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. | | | | | |
| My favourite fruits are apples, pears, strawberries and grapes. | | | | | |
| 14. (W2:17) An exclamation is usually an abrupt or excited cry or shout. It requires an exclamation mark to let the reader know to emphasise it. | | | 15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark. | | |
| Get down! | | | statement | question | <u>exclamation</u> 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 <u>hamster</u> ate the <u>seeds</u> . | | | Mary <u>climbed</u> the ladder. | | |
| 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) | | |
| It was a <u>cold, damp</u> day. | | | my <u>old, blue</u> coat | | |
| 20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense. | | | | | |
| sail | sailed | | bark | barked | |
| 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. | | | | | |
| Next week, we | | (is / was / <u>will be</u>) | | going on holiday. | |
| 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. | | | | | |
| Put some sun cream on | | (and / <u>or</u> / but) | | you will get sunburnt. | |
| 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 only wear my coat | | (so that / <u>if</u> / because) | | it is really cold. | |
| 25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe). | | | | | |
| life | <u>time</u> | <u>boat</u> | tent | <u>guard</u> | |