*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.*

has not	**hasn't**	**was not**	wasn't

*3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.*

Where have you (bean / **been**)?	I have got (for / **four**) cats.

*5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ness' does not change the meaning of the root word. It turns an adjective into a noun (sad-sadness). The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)*

cold	less	**ness**	dis	**un**	certain

7. (W2:7, Sp 2:10) 'y'is the most common way of making the 'eye' sound at the end of the word..   *8 .(W2: 7, Sp 1:15) Magic 'e' makes the vowel 'u' say its name.*

dri	driy	**dry**	**cute**	cyoot	cyute

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.

brave	**braver**	wise	**wisest**

*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.*

Can **S**am and **I** come to your party?	**I** live near **H**illbank **S**treet.

*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 have a dog**,** two cats**,** a hamster and seven fish.

*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.*

Stop it**!**	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 **box** was full of **clothes.**	The clown **tumbled** round the stage.

*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, expensive** computer arrived.	my **pretty, orange** fish

*20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 2:22) Verbs can be written in **past, present** or future tense.*

wave	**waved**	smile	**smiled**

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 Tuesday, David	(is / was / **will be**)	having his party.

*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.*

The pond is full of fish	(**and** / or / but)	the pond is full of frogs.

*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 turned on the television	(**so that** / if / because)	he could watch the film.

*25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).*

fire	**place**	**work**	tank	**fighter**