

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.

|   |               |              |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| <i>The old man's beard was very long.</i> | <i>we are</i> | <i>we're</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------|

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

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| <i>Do you know ( wear/ <u>where</u> ) Mum is?</i> | <i>There are ( <u>no</u> / know ) chairs left.</i> |
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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)

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|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| <i>shy</i> | <i>ful</i> | <i><u>ness</u></i> | <i>dis</i> | <i><u>un</u></i> | <i>told</i> |
|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|

7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) In words with a short vowel sound, the consonant between the vowel and the 'le' is often doubled.

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|               |                      |               |               |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <i>puddel</i> | <i><u>puddle</u></i> | <i>puddol</i> | <i>bottul</i> | <i>bottel</i> | <i><u>bottle</u></i> |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|

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.

|            |              |             |                |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>new</i> | <i>newer</i> | <i>weak</i> | <i>weakest</i> |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|

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.

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| <i>Sam and I go swimming on Mondays.</i> | <i>My teacher is called Mr Mack.</i> |
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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 got an apple, some grapes, two sandwiches and a drink in my lunch box.*

14. (W2:17) A **full stop** is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence. A **command** is an order or request which uses a full stop unless you want it to be stressed (Go away! Shut up!)

15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A **question** is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.

|                                    |                  |                 |                    |                |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Put the crayons over there.</i> | <i>statement</i> | <i>question</i> | <i>exclamation</i> | <i>command</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|

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.

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|--|--|
| <i>The <u>baby</u> started to cry.</i> | <i>The car <u>crashed</u> into the tree.</i> |
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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)

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>The <u>old, rusty</u> door creaked open.</i> | <i>the <u>old, frail</u> lady</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|

20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.

|              |                |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>watch</i> | <i>watched</i> | <i>growl</i> | <i>growled</i> |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|

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.

|                         |                                      |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Last week, Sally</i> | <i>( is / <u>was</u> / will be )</i> | <i>off school with a cold.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

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>I like to eat sweets</i> | <i>( and / or / <u>but</u> )</i> | <i>I'm not allowed them often.</i> |
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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.

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| <i>I watered the plant</i> | <i>( so that / if / <u>because</u> )</i> | <i>the soil looked very dry.</i> |
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

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|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>hair</i> | <i>desk</i> | <i><u>style</u></i> | <i><u>dresser</u></i> | <i><u>clip</u></i> |
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