

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 boy's bike was red and blue.

when is

when's

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

You have drawn a ( great / grate ) picture.

Do you know the ( weigh / way ) there.

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

quick

ment

ly

un

dis

done

7. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' sound before 'll' is usually spelt with an 'a' (small, call, wall).

8. (W2:7, Sp 2:14) The 'or' sound after a 'w' is often spelt with an 'a' (warn, water)

smoll

smorl

small

worter

water

warter

9-10. (W2:7. Sp 2:21, 2:25) 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.

hot

hotter

dirty

dirtyest

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.

Rome is the capital of Italy.

Can I go to John's house on Thursday.

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 the box, there were pencils, crayons, felt pens and paints.

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.

Look out!

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 bag was full of books.

My mum smiled at me.

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 tried to lift the enormous, heavy box.

his tidy, clean room.

20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 2:22, 2:26) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.

share

shared

clap

clapped

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.

Yesterday, my book bag

( is / was / will be )

left at school.

23. (W2:21) **Coordinating conjunctions** join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound** sentence. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or.

She took her umbrella

( and / or / but )

she didn't need it.

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.

She chose blue

( so that / if / because )

it is her favourite colour.

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

head

light

cat

ache

line