

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 rabbit's fur was soft.</i>	<i>we would</i>	<i>we'd</i>
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3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.

<i>Have they got ( they're / <u>their</u> ) books?</i>	<i>I like to ( <u>wear</u> / where ) a jumper.</i>
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5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:17,18) The **suffix** 'ment' does not change the meaning of the root word. It changes a verb into a noun (enjoy-enjoyment). The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning ( Sp 1:30)

<i>move</i>	<i>ly</i>	<i><u>ment</u></i>	<i><u>un</u></i>	<i>dis</i>	<i>block</i>
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7. (W2:7. Sp 2:12) 'ey' makes the long 'ee' sound at the end of a word.

8. (W2:7. Sp 2:15) The letter 'o' can make the short 'u' sound. It is often before a 'v', 'n' or 'th' (glove, brother, Monday)

<i><u>money</u></i>	<i>monee</i>	<i>muney</i>	<i>gluv</i>	<i>glov</i>	<i><u>glove</u></i>
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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.

<i>happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>silly</i>	<i>silliest</i>
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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.

<i>I live near Mrs Brown.</i>	<i>Rebecca goes to David's on Sundays.</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.

*To make pancakes you will need eggs, flour, milk and butter.*

14. (W2:17) A **full stop** is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence. A **statement** is a sentence or phrase which states something.

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

<i>I ride my bike after school.</i>	<i><u>statement</u></i>	<i>question</i>	<i>exclamation</i>	<i>command</i>
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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.

<i>The <u>motorbike</u> went very fast.</i>	<i>She <u>coloured</u> her picture carefully.</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)

<i>The frog was <u>green</u> and <u>slimy</u>.</i>	<i>her <u>shiny, silver</u> bracelet</i>
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20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in **past**, **present** or **future** tense.

<i>enjoy</i>	<i>enjoyed</i>	<i>pour</i>	<i>poured</i>
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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.

<i>On my next birthday, I</i>	<i>( is / was / <u>will be</u> )</i>	<i>7 years old.</i>
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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 can swim</i>	<i>( and / or / <u>but</u> )</i>	<i>I still need armbands.</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.

<i>I wear goggles in the pool</i>	<i>( <u>so that</u> / if / because )</i>	<i>I don't get water in my eyes.</i>
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

<i>under</i>	<i><u>stand</u></i>	<i><u>arm</u></i>	<i>box</i>	<i><u>water</u></i>
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