

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.					
what is	what's		how is	how's	
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 a (<u>pair</u> / pear) of red shoes.			The (dear / <u>deer</u>) stood in the field.		
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).					
punish	ly	<u>ment</u>	<u>un</u>	dis	healthy
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:16) 'or' can make the 'ur' sound in some words (work) but usually makes the 'or' sound (ford).			8. (W2:7, Sp 2:16) 'or' can make the 'ur' sound in some words (work) but usually makes the 'or' sound (ford).		
werk	wurk	<u>work</u>	wurd	<u>word</u>	werd
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.					
pale	paler		big		biggest
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.					
Leeds and Bradford are in Yorkshire.			I go to Grandad's on Sundays		
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 took a spade, my bucket, a towel and some sun cream to the beach.					
14. (W2:17) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to be read as a question. It is used in place of the full stop.			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
Will I need my coat?			statement	<u>question</u>	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 <u>pen</u> was under the <u>table</u> .			My dad <u>ran</u> in to the garden.		
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 morning was <u>bright</u> and <u>sunny</u> .			the dog's <u>cold</u> , <u>wet</u> nose		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 2:22, 2:26) Verbs can be written in past , present or future tense.					
want	wanted		skip		skipped
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.					
Last night, I		(is / <u>was</u> / will be)		not feeling very well.	
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.					
You must get out of bed		(and / <u>or</u> / but)		you will be late for school.	
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.					
You can have some sweets		(so that / <u>if</u> / because)		you eat all your dinner.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
foot	<u>ball</u>		box	<u>step</u>	<u>path</u>