

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.

do not	<u>don't</u>	<u>I will</u>	I'll
--------	--------------	---------------	------

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

Be careful not to (<u>break</u> / brake) the glass.	The car drove (passed / <u>past</u>) the school.
---	--

5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ment' does not change the meaning of the root word It turns 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.

enjoy	<u>ment</u>	ly	<u>un</u>	dis	real
-------	-------------	----	-----------	-----	------

7. (W2:7, KW3:2) Many words do not follow a phonetic pattern and need to be learnt by sight.

8. (W2: 7, Sp 2:4) In words with a long vowel sound 'eye' there is only one consonant before the 'le'.

peepul	peopel	<u>people</u>	titul	tiytle	<u>title</u>
--------	--------	---------------	-------	--------	--------------

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.

strong	stronger	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.

Yesterday, I went to Leeds with Jim.	On Monday, Sam is coming to play.
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

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 love to swim, play football, watch films and play with my friends.

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 (Shut up! Get out!)

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

Put the bread in the cupboard.	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 <u>park</u> had some <u>swings</u> to play on.	I <u>rode</u> my bicycle to the shops.
--	--

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 <u>noisy, fast</u> cars rushed past me.	her <u>tiny, new</u> baby
---	---------------------------

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

he jumped	he is jumping	she yelled	she is yelling
-----------	---------------	------------	----------------

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.

When I go to Paris, I	(is / was / <u>will be</u>)	going on the train.
-----------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------

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.

Don't open the door	(and / <u>or</u> / but)	my cat will get out.
---------------------	---------------------------	----------------------

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.

The boy walked slowly	(<u>so that</u> / if / because)	he didn't fall over.
-----------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------

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

wood	pen	<u>work</u>	<u>cutter</u>	<u>wind</u>
------	-----	-------------	---------------	-------------