

1. (W3:1, 20. Sp 4:1,2) The following prefixes form nouns.				2. (W3:1, Sp 3:5) If the root verb ends in 't' the suffix 'ion' forms a 'tion' ending.			
under-	<u>post-</u>	trans-	bag	act	-ing	-ed	<u>-ion</u>
3-4. (W3:2, Sp 3:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.							
The bus went (passed / <u>past</u>) me.				The bars were made of (steal / <u>steel</u>).			
5. (W3:3. KW 3:3) Commonly misspelt words, which don't follow a phonetic pattern, need to be learned by sight.				6. (W3:3. KW 3:3. Sp 2:16) 'ea' can make the 'ur' sound in words (earn, earl, heard)			
frend	<u>friend</u>	frened		<u>heard</u>	hurd	hured	
7-8. (W3:4) To put in alphabetical order you may need to use the first, second or even third letter of the word.							
grand	1	great	2	group	4	grind	3
9. (W3:9,20) These synonyms form a meaning based word family .							
<u>pretty</u>	<u>attractive</u>	<u>beautiful</u>		mean	<u>lovely</u>		
10. (W3:9,17,24) Subordinating conjunctions join a main clause or sentence to a subordinate clause to make complex sentence.							
Henry can walk to school (<u>now that</u> / just as / as though) he is ten.							
11. (W3:9,17) When a subordinate clause starts a sentence it is normal to separate it from the main clause with a comma.							
Now that he is ten, Henry can walk to school.							
12-13 (W3:18) Present perfect form (He has gone out...) Simple past form (He went out...)							
I (eaten / <u>ate</u>) all the grapes.				I have (<u>eaten</u> / ate) all the grapes.			
14. (W3:18. Sp 2:22) If a verb ends in 'e', drop the 'e' before adding the suffix 'ed' to form the past tense.				15. (W3:18) Adding the suffix 'ed' to a verb often forms the past tense.			
type	typed			squash	squashed		
16. (W3:17, 19, 24) A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else. They can link nouns, phrases or clauses. They often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time.							
The doctor mended the broken bone _____ the operation.					(before/ <u>during</u> /after)		
17-18. (W3:19) Fronted adverbials are adverbs (words, phrases or clauses) that start a sentence and describe the verb in the sentence. They tell us more about when, how or where the action happened. They help structure texts, link sentences and events between paragraphs.							
<u>During the night,</u>	As a result,			<u>Before bed,</u>	Unfortunately,		
19-20. (W3:20,24) Use 'a' before a consonant sound and 'an' before a vowel sound. NB 'u' 'e' and 'o' can give a consonant sound (unit, European, one) and 'h' can give a vowel sound (hour, honest)							
a / <u>an</u>	apple			a / <u>an</u>	hour		
21. (W3:17, 19, 21, 24) A clause is a group of words that can be used either as a whole sentence or part of a sentence. It must contain a verb. Many complex sentences are made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause (a less important clause).							
<u>I turned up the volume</u> so that you could hear it better.							
22-23. (W3:22. Sp 2:7-9) Apostrophes have two completely different uses: showing the place of missing letters (contraction e.g. I'm for I am) and marking possessives (possession e.g. Hannah's mother).							
Don't pick Andrew's flowers.				I didn't get one of Katie's cakes.			
24-25. (W3:23,24) Inverted commas (speech marks) are used to show the actual words spoken by a character. They are used at the beginning and end of the actual words spoken. Note the position of the question mark and comma.							
"Come to my house tonight," said Jim.				"What time?" called Mark.			

