

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 man's voice was deep.	she will	<u>she'll</u>
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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 went ( <u>to</u> / too / two ) the park.	I like to ( right / <u>write</u> ) stories.
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5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ful' means 'full' or 'full of' (but with only one l). When added as a suffix it turns a **noun** into an **adjective**. The **prefix** 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added as prefix it gives the word the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)

<u>pain</u>	ness	<u>ful</u>	mis	<u>un</u>	happy
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7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) Many words end 'le'. In words with a short vowel sound, there are always two consonants between the vowel and 'le'.

8. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end 'il'.

<u>appol</u>	<u>apple</u>	appel	<u>evil</u>	evel	evol
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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.

tall	<u>taller</u>	wide	<u>widest</u>
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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 hope I can go to Sarah's party.	We play football at Leeds on Saturday.
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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.

At the shop I bought apples, pears, grapes and bananas.

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.

Are you sure you have all you need?	statement	<u>question</u>	exclamation	command
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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.

The <u>boy</u> fed the <u>dog</u> .	The girl <u>sat</u> on the chair.
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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)

The horse jumped the <u>high</u> fence.	the <u>big, red</u> bus
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20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28) Verbs can be written in **past**, **present** or future tense.

walk	<u>walked</u>	look	<u>looked</u>
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22. (W2:20) A **fronted adverbial** which sets an action in the past (yesterday, last night) means the verb must be in the past tense.

Last night my dad	( is / <u>was</u> / will be )	playing football with me.
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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.

I fed the dog.	( <u>and</u> / or / but )	I fed the cat.
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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 fed the dog.	( so that / if / <u>because</u> )	It was hungry.
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

super	<u>man</u>	<u>market</u>	<u>star</u>	moon
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