

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

she'll

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 (to / too / two) the park.

I like to (right / write) stories.

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)

pain

ness

ful

mis

un

happy

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'.

appol

apple

appel

evil

evel

evol

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

taller

wide

widest

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.

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

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 boy fed the dog.

The girl sat on the chair.

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 high fence.

the big, red bus

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

walk

walked

look

looked

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 / was / will be)

playing football with me.

23. (W2:21) **Coordinating conjunctions** join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound** sentence. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence.

I fed the dog.

(and / or / but)

I fed the cat.

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 / because)

It was hungry.

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

super

man

market

star

moon

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 boy's shirt was red.		I am		I'm	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
We went (for / four) a walk.			Do you (no / know) the answer?		
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)					
hope	ful	ness	dis	un	appear
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'.		
little	littul	littel	puple	pupel	pupil
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.					
short	shorter		great	greatest	
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.					
When am I going to town?			On Tuesday, I am going to London.		
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 a cake I will need flour, eggs, sugar and butter.					
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! Go away!)			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
Put the pencils over there.		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>girl</u> climbed the <u>fence</u> .			The dog <u>ran</u> after the ball.		
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>small</u> child waved her hand.			the <u>small, blue</u> beads		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.					
shout	shouted		sprint	sprinted	
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (Last night, Yesterday) means the verb must be in the past tense.					
Yesterday, Katie		(is / <u>was</u> / will be)		at my house.	
23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence.					
I went to the shop		(<u>and</u> / or / but)		I bought some fruit	
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 put on my jumper		(so that / if / <u>because</u>)		it was cold.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
book	mark	case	field	shelf	

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 have

I'vehas not

hasn't

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

I can't (here / hear) you.Pass me (sum / some) pencils please.

5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ly' turns an adjective into an adverb (slow-slowly). The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)

slowly**less****un**dis**agree**

7. (W2:7, Sp 2:5) 'el' is much less common than 'le'. Unlike 'le', it is often used after non-ascenders or descenders.

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

travul

travil

travelpistol

pistul

pistel

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.

old

older

young

youngest

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.

Can I go to John's house.

Billy plays cricket 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 had lettuce, tomato, cheese and cucumber in my sandwich.

14. (W2:17) An **exclamation** is usually an abrupt or excited cry or shout. It requires an **exclamation mark** to let the reader know to emphasise it.

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

Look out!

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 cup was full of milk.He jumped over the gate.

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 dog chased the small cat.the **big, red** sun

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

scream

screamed

talk

talked

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.

Tomorrow, I

(is / was / will be)

having my party.

23. (W2:21) **Coordinating conjunctions** join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound** sentence. The conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence.

Tommy forgot his coat

(and / or / but)

he forgot his wellies

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.

She watered the garden

(so that / if / because)

her flowers did not die.

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

post

box

road

mancard