

1. (W4:1, Sp 4:2) Prefixes can be added to root words to change their meaning (ie appear- dis appear).			2. (W4:1, Sp 4:6) .Suffixes can be added to verbs to form a noun (ie count – counter) and to change the tense (ie walk-walk ed -walk ing)		
auto-	anti-	non-	garden	-er	-ing
3-4. (W4:2, Sp 4:19, 20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
The king sat on his (thrown / throne).			I (might / mite) be able to help.		
5. (W4:1,3. Sp 4:7) Suffixes can be added to many root words. They are most commonly added to nouns and adjectives.			6. (W4:1,3. Sp 3:6, 4:9) If a root verb ends in 't', the suffix 'ion' forms 'tion' (invent-invention)		
dangerus	dangeros	dangerous	invenshun	invention	invention
7-8. (W4:4) To put in alphabetical order you may need to use the first, second or third letter of the word.					
direction	3	digger	2	duty	4
				diamond	1

9. (W4:9) Learning synonyms for simple words helps build a varied vocabulary to make your writing far more interesting.				
big	huge	weird	enormous	tiny
10-11. (W4:17,19) An adverb gives information about a verb. It often ends in 'ly' (carefully, cautiously) A preposition usually goes in front of a noun and describes the position of something or the time or the way something happened (under the car, on Sunday, by train)				
Mum gently put the glass (on) the table.				

12-13. (W4:17) A wider range of connectives is essential in order to vary sentence structure for effect and make your writing far more interesting.				
furthermore	however	afterwards	as well as	suddenly
14-15. (W4:18) Pronouns stand for or refer to nouns that have already been mentioned thereby avoiding repetition in writing.				
(Emma / She) picked up (Emma's / her) books and then (Emma / she) left for school.				
16-17. (W4:17,19) 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, linking sentences and events between paragraphs.				
Earlier, ...	It is likely, ...	Possibly, ...	Later that day, ...	
18-19. (W4:14,20) Past progressive form (was/were + verb+ 'ing') Present perfect form (have/has +the past participle of the verb) Perfect modal form (modal verb + have + past participle of the verb) NB modal verbs are a Stage 5 expectation.				
We (were / was) watching TV.			I have (done / did) it.	

20-21. (W4:17,21) A comma is used after a fronted adverbial . It is also 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.	
Before we begin, make sure you have a pen, pencil and rubber.	
22-23. (W4:22. Sp 4:15, 4:16) Apostrophes mark possession. To show possession with a singular noun add an apostrophe before the letter s (e.g. the girl's name). To show plural possession with regular nouns add an apostrophe after the letter s (e.g. those girls' names).	
What is that girl's name?	What are those girls' names?
24-25. (W4:23) 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.	
"Which is your dog?" Ben asked.	"This one is my dog," Tim replied.

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auto	dis	<u>inter</u>	count	ing	<u>er</u>
3-4. (W4:2, Sp 4:19) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
The grass was (<u>mown</u> / moan) on Sunday.			Do not play near the (rowed / <u>road</u>).		
5. (W4:1,3, Sp 4:7) Suffixes can be added to many root words. They are most commonly added to nouns and adjectives.			6. (W4:1,3, Sp 3:5, 4:9) If the root verb ends in 't', the suffix 'ion' forms 'tion' (invent-invention)		
poisonus	<u>poisonous</u>	poisonos	acshun	acsion	<u>action</u>
7-8. (W4:4) To put in alphabetical order you may need to use the first, second or third letter of the word.					
shed	2	shake	1	shine	3
				shop	4

9. (W4:9, 14) Learning synonyms for simple words helps build a varied vocabulary to make your writing far more interesting.				
throw	<u>chuck</u>	<u>launch</u>	write	<u>hurl</u>
10-11. (W4:17, 19) An adjective is a describing word. They are added to nouns for extra information (red car or tiny , brown mouse). A noun is a person, place or thing (cat, river, table)				
He put the <u>pretty, pink</u> flowers in the <u>vase</u> .				

12-13. (W4:17) A wider range of connectives is essential in order to vary sentence structure for effect and make your writing far more interesting.				
<u>also</u>	eventually	<u>in addition</u>	fortunately	for example
14-15. (W4:18) Pronouns stand for or refer to nouns that have already been mentioned thereby avoiding repetition in writing.				
(<u>Dan</u> / He) took (Dan's / <u>his</u>) lunch and (Dan / <u>he</u>) left the house.				
16-17. (W4:19) 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, linking sentences and events between paragraphs.				
<u>Meanwhile,</u>	As a result,	Alternatively,	<u>As evening fell,</u>	
18-19. (W4:14,20) Past progressive form (was/were + verb+ 'ing') Present perfect form (have/has +the past participle of the verb) Perfect modal form (modal verb + have + past participle of the verb) NB modal verbs are a Stage 5 expectation.				
She has (<u>gone</u> / went) to the shops.		He has (took / <u>taken</u>) the keys with him.		

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<u>After tea,</u> will you please finish your homework?	
22-23. (W4:22, Sp 4:15, 4:16) Apostrophes mark possession. To show possession with a singular noun add an apostrophe before the letter s (e.g. the girl's name). To show plural possession with regular nouns add an apostrophe after the letter s (e.g. those girls' names).	
The dog's tail wagged.	The dogs' tails wagged.
24-25. (W4:23) 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/or comma.	
"Are these your pens?" asked Jo.	"Can I borrow one?" he continued.

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non	pre	sub	cook	ing	er
3-4. (W4:2, Sp 4:19,20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
The car was (towed / toad) to the garage.			I (rowed / road) my boat across the river.		
5. (W4:1,3,. Sp 4:8) If a root word ends in 'y', the 'y' changes to 'I' when 'ous' is added (vary-various, mystery-mysterious)			6. (W4:1,3. Sp 3:5, 4:9) If a root word ends in 't', the suffix 'ion' forms 'tion' (direct-direction, inject-injection)		
various	varius	varios	direcshun	direcsion	direction
7-8. (W4:4) To put in alphabetical order you may need to use the first, second or third letter of the word.					
pram	1	proud	3	prune	4
				prince	2

9. (W4:9, 14) Learning synonyms for simple words helps build a varied vocabulary to make your writing far more interesting.				
wash	chase	clean	scrub	wipe
10-11. (W4:17, 19) An adverb is used to give information about a verb. It often ends in 'ly' (carefully, cautiously) A connective or conjunction connects and relates sentences and paragraphs to aid flow and signal relationship between ideas.(because, although)				
He carefully rocked the baby because she was crying.				

12-13. (W4:17) A wider range of connectives is essential in order to vary sentence structure for effect and make your writing far more interesting.				
what is more	probably	of course	moreover	all of a sudden
14-15. (W4:18) Pronouns stand for or refer to nouns that have already been mentioned thereby avoiding repetition in writing.				
Cautiously, (Sam / he) peered around him, realised (Sam / he) hadn't been seen and quickly made (his / Sam's) move.				
16-17. (W4:19) 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, linking sentences and events between paragraphs.				
Frighteningly,	Firstly,	Despite this,	Finally,	
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Have you (done / did) your homework?			You should have (knew / known) that.	

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After breakfast, make sure you clean your teeth, wash your hands and find your bag.	
22-23. (W4:22. Sp 4:15, 4:16) Apostrophes mark possession. To show possession with a singular noun add an apostrophe before the letter s (e.g. the girl's name). To show plural possession with regular nouns add an apostrophe after the letter s (e.g. those girls' names).	
The baby's nappy needed changing.	The babies' nappies needed changing.
24-25. (W4:23) 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.	
“What would you like for tea?” asked Dad.	“Pasta would be great,” answered Max.