

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	<u>ful</u>	ness	<u>dis</u>	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'.		
<u>little</u>	littul	littel	puple	pupel	<u>pupil</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.					
short	<u>shorter</u>	great	<u>greatest</u>		
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	<u>command</u>
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	<u>shouted</u>	sprint	<u>sprinted</u>		
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. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or.					
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	<u>mark</u>	<u>case</u>	field	<u>shelf</u>	