

1. (W1:3) Visual check on spelling the days in bold.			
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2-3. (W1:4, Sp 1:12) 'ee' and 'ea' can both make the lone 'e' sound. Homophones are words which sound the same but have a different spelling and meaning.			
I like (leeks / leaks) and peas.		It gets dark at (knight / night).	
4. (W1:5, Sp 1:27) For most nouns (naming words): just add 's' to make the plural.			
one star	two stars	one rash	two rashes
5. (W1:5, Sp 1:27) Nouns ending in a hiss sound 'sh': add 'es' for the plural to make an extra syllable and make it easier to say.			
6. (W1:6, Sp1:30) The prefix 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added it gives the word the opposite meaning.			
unfasten	quick	slow	open
7. (W1:7, Sp 1:28) Adding the suffix 'er' to a verb .can turn it into a noun (object) e.g. cook-cooker, walk-walker.			
The _____ cut the grass.	gardener	gardened	gardening
8-9. (W1:7, Sp 1:29) The suffix 'er' forms the comparative (comparing 2 things). The suffix 'est' forms the superlative (comparing 3 or more things).			
Sita's is cheap.	Liam's is even cheaper.	John's is cheapest of all.	

10. (W1:8, Sp 1:25, 2:16) 'ir' can make the sound 'er' in some words (fir, bird, circle)			11. (W1:8, Sp 2:16) 'ea' can make the sound 'er' in some words (earn, learn)		
berd	burd	bird	learn	lurn	lern
12. (W1:8, Sp 0:13, 1:25) 'er' can be used in the middle of some words (term, kerb) and is often used at the end of a word.			13. (W1:8, Sp 1:25) 'ur' can be used to make the 'er' sound in some words (hurt, burn, curl)		
turm	term	turme	hurt	hert	hirt

14. (W1:13) Letters formed in similar ways are called 'families'. There are 'long ladders' (down and off: i, j, l, t, u, y), 'one armed robots' (down and retrace up: b, h, k, m, n, p, r), 'curly caterpillars' (anti-clockwise curl: c, a, d, e, f, g, o, q, s) and 'zig zag' (v, w, x, z).				
m	q	n	h	b

15. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence.		
Amy put on her shoes	(and / but)	she went outside.
16. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions usually occurs mid-sentence.		
She got some sweets	(and / but)	she didn't eat them.
17. (W1:21) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase o sentence that asks a question. It is used in place of the full stop.		18. (W1:21) An exclamation mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to show strong feelings, surprise or high volume.
What's wrong?		Wait there!
19-20. (W1:21,22) 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) and the personal pronoun 'I' meaning 'me'.		
I went from London to Paris.		On Wednesday I saw Amy and Luke.