

1-2. (W2:4,17,24. Sp 2:7-9) The <b>apostrophe</b> 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.					
he is	<u>he's</u>	<u>they'd</u>	they would		
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) <b>Homophones</b> are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
I need ( sum / <u>some</u> ) pencils.			Have they got ( there / <u>their</u> ) coats?		
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The <b>suffix</b> 'ly' turns an adjective into an adverb (slow-slowly). The <b>prefixes</b> 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning.( Sp 1:30)					
quiet	ment	<u>ly</u>	dis	<u>un</u>	kind
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end in 'ol'.			8. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' sound before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a' (walk, talk, stalk)		
simble	simbol	<u>symbol</u>	<u>walk</u>	wark	wolk
9-10. (W2:7. Sp 1:29, 2:21,25) A <b>comparative</b> compares two things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the comparative. A <b>superlative</b> compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'est' to make the superlative.					
rough	<b>rougher</b>	smooth	<b>smoothest</b>		
11-12. (W2:17) A <b>capital letter</b> 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 Sarah's house?			London and Paris are capital cities.		
13. (W2:17,24) A <b>comma</b> 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 need to pack my goggles, trunks, towel and hairbrush.					
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 boxes over there.			statement	question	exclamation <u>command</u>
16-17. (W2:24) A <b>noun</b> is a naming word. It names of a person, place or thing. A <b>verb</b> is a doing word. It is an action or a thing you do.					
The <u>boy</u> turned on the <u>computer</u> .			The lady <u>walked</u> her dog.		
18. (W2:24) An <b>adjective</b> is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken)			19. (W2:19,24) A <b>phrase</b> has no verb and does not make sense alone. A <b>noun phrase</b> is a noun with any modifier ( the dog; some tiny blue beads)		
The <u>lonely</u> man sat on the bench.			the <u>rusty, old</u> bicycle		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in <b>past, present</b> or future tense.					
I looked	<b>I am looking.</b>	I shouted	<b>I am shouting.</b>		
22. (W2:20) A <b>fronted adverbial</b> which sets an action in the future (tomorrow, next week) means the verb must be in the future tense.					
If I don't hurry, I	( is / was / <u>will be</u> )		late for school.		
23. (W2:21) <b>Coordinating conjunctions</b> join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a <b>compound</b> sentence. The conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence.					
I gave her some sweets	( and / or / <u>but</u> )		she didn't like them.		
24. (W2:21) <b>Subordinating conjunctions</b> join a main clause (independent) to a subordinate (dependent) clause to make a <b>complex</b> sentence. The conjunction comes at the beginning of the subordinate clause.					
I am going to bed now	( <u>so that</u> / if / because )		I'm not tired in the morning.		
25. (W2:24) A <b>compound word</b> is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
sun	<u>hat</u>	dog	<u>cream</u>	<u>shine</u>	