*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.*

he is	**he's**	**they'd**	they would

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

I need (sum / **some**) pencils.	Have they got (there / **their**) coats?

*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)*

quiet	ment	**ly**	dis	**un**	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	**symbol**	**walk**	wark	wolk

*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.*

rough	**rougher**	smooth	**smoothest**

*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 **S**arah's house?	**L**ondon and **P**aris are capital cities.

*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 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	**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** turned on the **computer**.	The lady **walked** her dog.

*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 **lonely** man sat on the bench.	the **rusty, old** bicycle

*20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in **past, present** or future tense.*

I looked	**I am looking.**	I shouted	**I am shouting.**

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.

If I don't hurry, I	(is / was / **will be**)	late for school.

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

I gave her some sweets	(and / or / **but**)	she didn't like them.

*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 am going to bed now	(**so that** / if / because)	I'm not tired in the morning.

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

sun	**hat**	dog	**cream**	**shine**