

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.					
The cat's claws are sharp.		they have		<b>they've</b>	
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 can ( right / <b>write</b> ) neatly.			Put them over ( their / <b>there</b> ).		
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The <b>suffix</b> 'ful' means 'full' or 'full of' (but with only one 'l') It changes a noun into an adjective. 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)					
<b>tune</b>	<b>ful</b>	<b>ness</b>	<b>dis</b>	<b>un</b>	<b>fair</b>
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a'.			8. (W2: 7, Sp 2:11) Long vowel sounds ending in 'y'.		
<b>tork</b>	<b>talk</b>	<b>torc</b>	<b>duty</b>	<b>dutee</b>	<b>juty</b>
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.					
<b>young</b>	<b>younger</b>		<b>kind</b>	<b>kindest</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.					
<b>Molly and Jo came on Thursday.</b>			<b>I live on Meadow Road</b>		
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.					
<b>My favourite fruits are apples, pears, strawberries and grapes.</b>					
14. (W2:17) An <b>exclamation</b> is usually an abrupt or excited cry or shout. It requires an <b>exclamation mark</b> to let the reader know to emphasise it.			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
<b>Get down!</b>		statement	question	<b>exclamation</b>	command
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.					
<b>The hamster ate the seeds.</b>			<b>Mary climbed the ladder.</b>		
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)		
<b>It was a cold, damp day.</b>			<b>my old, blue coat</b>		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.					
<b>sail</b>	<b>sailed</b>		<b>bark</b>	<b>barked</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.					
<b>Next week, we</b>	<b>( is / was / will be )</b>		<b>going on holiday.</b>		
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.					
<b>Put some sun cream on</b>	<b>( and / or / but )</b>		<b>you will get sunburnt.</b>		
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.					
<b>I only wear my coat</b>	<b>( so that / if / because )</b>		<b>it is really cold.</b>		
25. (W2:24) A <b>compound word</b> is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
<b>life</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>boat</b>	<b>tent</b>	<b>guard</b>	