

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 old man's beard was very long.

we are

we're

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

Do you know (wear/ where) Mum is?

There are (no / know) chairs left.

5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ness' does not change the meaning of the root word. It turns an adjective into a noun (sad-sadness). The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)

shy

ful

ness

dis

un

told

7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) In words with a short vowel sound, the consonant between the vowel and the 'le' is often doubled.

8. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) In words with a short vowel sound, the consonant between the vowel and the 'le' is often doubled.

puddel

puddle

puddol

bottul

bottel

bottle

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.

new

newer

weak

weakest

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.

Sam and I go swimming on Mondays.

My teacher is called Mr Mack.

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 have got an apple, some grapes, two sandwiches and a drink in my lunch box.

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 (Go away! Shut up!)

15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A **question** is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.

Put the crayons 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 baby started to cry.

The car crashed into the tree.

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 old, rusty door creaked open.

the old, frail lady

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

watch

watched

growl

growled

22. (W2:20) A **fronted adverbial** which sets an action in the past (yesterday, last week) means the verb must be in the past tense.

Last week, Sally

(is / was / will be)

off school with a cold.

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 like to eat sweets

(and / or / but)

I'm not allowed them often.

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 watered the plant

(so that / if / because)

the soil looked very dry.

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

hair

desk

style

dresser

clip