

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/ <u>where</u>) Mum is?			There are (<u>no</u> / 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	<u>ness</u>	dis	<u>un</u>	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	<u>puddle</u>	puddol	bottul	bottel	<u>bottle</u>
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 <u>baby</u> started to cry.			The car <u>crashed</u> 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 <u>old, rusty</u> door creaked open.			the <u>old, frail</u> 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 / <u>was</u> / 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 / <u>but</u>)		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 / <u>because</u>)		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	<u>style</u>	<u>dresser</u>	<u>clip</u>	