

1-2. (W2:4,17,24. Sp 2:7, 2:8, 2:9) 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 man's voice was deep.		she will		<u>she'll</u>	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17, 2:18, 2:19, 2:20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
I went (<u>to</u> / too / two) the park.			I like to (right / <u>write</u>) stories.		
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27, 2:28) The suffix 'ful' means 'full' or 'full of' (but with only one l). When added as a suffix it turns a noun into an adjective . The prefix 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added as prefix it gives the word the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)					
<u>pain</u>	<u>ness</u>	<u>ful</u>	<u>happy</u>	<u>un</u>	<u>mis</u>
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) Many words end 'le'. In words with a short vowel sound, there are always two consonants between the vowel and 'le'.			8. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end 'il'.		
<u>appol</u>	<u>apple</u>	<u>appel</u>	<u>evil</u>	<u>evel</u>	<u>evol</u>
9-10. (W2:7. Sp 1:29) 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.					
<u>tall</u>	<u>taller</u>	<u>wide</u>	<u>widest</u>		
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.					
<u>I</u> hope <u>I</u> can go to <u>S</u> arah's party.			<u>W</u> e play football at <u>L</u> eeds on <u>S</u> aturday.		
13. (W2:4,17,24) 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.					
At the shop I bought apples, pears, grapes and bananas.					
14. (W2:17) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to be read as a question. It is used in place of the full stop.			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
Are you sure you have all you need?		statement	<u>question</u>	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>boy</u> fed the <u>dog</u> .			The girl <u>sat</u> on the chair.		
18. (W2:24) An adjective is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken)			19. (W2:19) 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 horse jumped the <u>high</u> fence.			the <u>big, red</u> bus		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28) Verbs can be written in past , present or future tense.					
<u>walk</u>	<u>walked</u>	<u>look</u>	<u>looked</u>		
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (yesterday, last night) means the verb must be in the past tense.					
Last night my dad		(is / <u>was</u> / will be)		playing football with me.	
23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence.					
I fed the dog.		(<u>and</u> / or / but)		I fed the cat.	
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 fed the dog.		(so that / if / <u>because</u>)		It was hungry.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
<u>super</u>	<u>man</u>	<u>market</u>	<u>star</u>	<u>moon</u>	