

1 and 2. (W3:1, 20. Sp 4:1, 4:2) The following prefixes form nouns and compound words.							
<u>super</u>	anti	auto	man	super	anti	<u>auto</u>	pilot
3-4. (W3:2. Sp 3:17, 3:18, 3:19, 3:20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.							
He bought a (cheep / <u>cheap</u>) car.				I (past / <u>passed</u>) the test.			
5. (W3:3. Sp 1:21, 3:12. KW 3:3) Commonly misspelt words, which don't follow a phonetic pattern, need to be learned by sight.				6. (W3:3, Sp 3:6) A consonant before 'tion' often follows a short vowel sound.			
fownd	foand	<u>found</u>	fracshun	<u>fraction</u>	fracsion		
7-8. (W3:4) To put in alphabetical order you may need to use the first, second or even third letter of the word.							
fog	3	frog	4	fly	2	fall	1
9. (W3:9,20) These synonyms form a meaning based word family.							
big	<u>huge</u>	weird	<u>enormous</u>	tiny			
10. (W3:9,17,24) Co-ordinating conjunctions connect two main (or independent) clauses into a compound sentence.							
My friend invited me to a party but/yet I do not want to go.							
11. (W3:9,17) Write a sentence opener which will create a complex sentence .							
Although/Even though/Despite the fact my friend invited me to a party, I do not want to go.							
12 – 13 (W3:18) Present perfect form (He has gone out...) Simple past form (He went out...)							
He has (went / <u>gone</u>) out to play.				She (<u>went</u> / gone) to the party.			
14. (W3:18. Sp 3:3) Adding the suffix 'ed' to a verb often forms the past tense.				15 (W3:18. Sp 3:15). Changing the medial vowel from 'o' to 'e' changes present tense to past tense in these verbs.			
walk	<u>walked</u>	throw	<u>threw</u>				
16. (W3:17, 19, 24) A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else. They can link nouns, phrases or clauses. They often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time.							
A tree was blown down _____ the storm.					(before / <u>during</u> / after)		
17-18. (W3:19) Fronted adverbials are adverbs (words, phrases or clauses) that start a sentence and describe the verb in the sentence. They tell us more about when, how or where the action happened. They help structure texts, link sentences and events between paragraphs.							
<u>Earlier, ...</u>	It is likely, ...	Possibly, ...	<u>Later that day,...</u>				
19 – 20. (W3:20,24) Use 'a' before a consonant sound and 'an' before a vowel sound. NB 'u' 'e' and 'o' can give a consonant sound (unit, European, one) and 'h' can give a vowel sound (hour, honest)							
<u>a</u> / an	horse	a / <u>an</u>	elephant				
21. (W3:17, 19, 21, 24) A clause is a group of words that can be used either as a whole sentence or part of a sentence. It must contain a verb. Many complex sentences are made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause (a less important clause).							
The wind was so cold that I put on a coat.							
22-23. (W3:22. Sp 2:7, 2:8, 2:9) Apostrophes have two completely different uses: showing the place of missing letters (contraction e.g. I'm for I am) and marking possessives (possession e.g. Hannah's mother).							
I don't like dad's new car.				He didn't win the dads' race.			
24-25. (W3:23,24) Inverted commas (speech marks) are used to show the actual words spoken by a character. They are used at the beginning and end of the actual words spoken. Note the position of the question mark and comma.							
"Where to?" asked the bus driver.				"Town please," the passenger answered.			