

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 child's hair is long.		we will		<u>we'll</u>	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
I can't (sea / <u>see</u>) the screen.		The young boy (<u>won</u> / one) the race.			
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).					
kind	ful	<u>ness</u>	<u>un</u>	dis	sure
7. (W2:7, Sp2:1) 'dge' is used for the 'j' sound at the end of a word.			8. (W2: 7, Sp 2:2) When 'c' is followed by 'e' or 'i', the 'c' is soft (circle).		
baj	<u>badge</u>	badj	sitty	sitee	<u>city</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.					
wide		wider		short	
				shortest	
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.					
I am going to France soon.			We are getting our puppy on Friday.		
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.					
For my birthday I got pencils, a CD, some stickers and a book.					
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.		
When is David coming?			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>man</u> was in his <u>garden</u>			He was <u>picking</u> some flowers.		
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>hot</u> sun shone brightly.			the <u>small, white</u> kitten		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 2:22) Verbs can be written in past , present or future tense .					
I walked		I am walking.		I screamed	
				I am screaming.	
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the future (tomorrow, next week) means the verb must be in the future tense.					
Tomorrow, I		(is / was / <u>will be</u>)		getting my new shoes.	
23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence. The conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or.					
Eat your breakfast		(and / <u>or</u> / but)		you will be hungry	
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.					
He wore his coat		(<u>so that</u> / if / because)		he didn't get wet.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
blue	<u>berry</u>	clock	<u>bell</u>	<u>bird</u>	