

L.O. To put in full stops and capital letters correctly

In each piece of text identify where the full stops and capital letters go. Re-write the sentences correctly in your book.

pandas are members of the bear family they have black and white fur giant pandas are one of the world's rarest mammals a young panda is called a cub

beavers are rodents that live in North America they can live in water and on land they are powerful swimmers and can stay underwater for up to fifteen minutes a baby beaver is called a kit kits learn to swim when they are about one month old

bottlenose dolphins send messages to each other they do this by squeaking, whistling or slapping their tails on the water dolphins are mammals like us and breathe air like we do they have a poor sense of smell but very good hearing

Capital letters for proper nouns and the beginning of sentences.
Full-stops at the end of sentences.
Commas for pauses and for lists of things.

one sunny day in july mrs brown decided to take her family for a picnic in the woods at beamish she made a big pile of sandwiches and put them in a plastic box colin packed some cans of coca cola for the children to drink mr brown made a flask of coffee for himself and his wife tom filled a tin with biscuits and tiny cakes sarah put oranges plums apples and bananas into a bag when the food was ready they packed it in the boot of the car and set off for beamish

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. Adjectives help to make your writing more interesting.

Copy out the sentences adding in adjectives to make the sentence more interesting.

1. The _____ man sat on his _____ chair.
2. Janet put on her _____ jumper.
3. Laura sat on the _____, _____ grass and read her _____ book.
4. The _____, _____ kitten played with a _____ ball of string.
5. A _____, _____ alien landed in my _____ garden.
6. Granny's _____ hair looked like a _____ birds nest.
7. The _____, _____ dog growled at the _____, _____ postman.
8. The sunlight shone through the _____, _____ windows.

Change these boring sentences into interesting ones.

1. The cat sat on the mat.
2. The dog ate a bone.
3. The man drove the car down the street.
4. Natalie ate an ice cream.
5. Tommy sat on his bed.

Use each of these adjectives in a sentence.

1. beautiful
2. horrible
3. delicious
4. sleek, red
5. crumbling, old

Write down 5 adjectives to describe the following things:

1. racing car
2. tomato
3. teddy bear
4. sword
5. teapot
6. cottage
7. necklace
8. horse

Your or You're - Do you know which to use?

'Your' is used when something belongs to you

'You're' is used when you want to shorten 'You are...'

Eg:

Your cat (the cat belonging to you) has eaten my rabbit!

You're (You are) going to have to buy me a new rabbit.



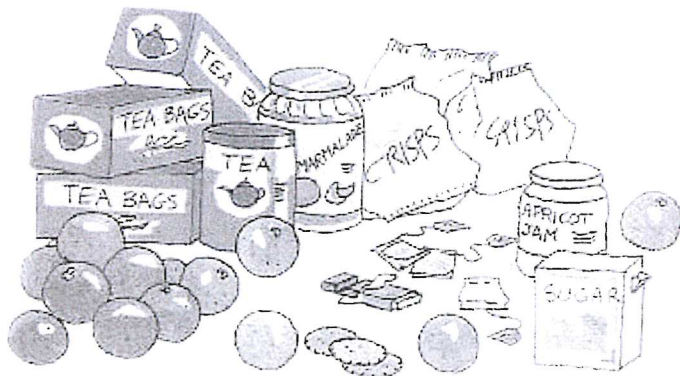
COPY THESE SENTENCES INTO YOUR BOOKS USING THE CORRECT SPELLING of YOUR OR YOU'RE.

1. The wheel has fallen off car.
2.going to have to visit the garage to get it repaired.
3. Do you know where nearest garage is?
4. nearest garage is in Selby.
5. Don't leave valuables in car whilst it is in the garage.
6. Cover seats with plastic so that they don't get dirty.
7. going to have to pay more for alloy wheels.
8. Do you know what time going to the garage?
9. If you leave keys with me I could take it.
10. Then again, I don't know how to drive car.
11. car will soon be as good as new.
12. Very lucky to have such a classic car.

YOU'RE
AMAZING,
YOU ARE?



some, any or no



We use 'some' and 'no' in affirmative sentences.

- ❖ We've got some books.
- ❖ We have no water.

We usually use 'any' in questions and negatives.

- ❖ Have you got any money on you?
- ❖ We haven't got any water.

We can use 'some' in questions when we ask for permission or help, or when we expect the answer 'yes'

- ❖ Would you like some orange juice?
- ❖ Can I have some orange juice, please?
- ❖ Can I have something to drink, please?

1. They've got sugar. (2 possibilities)
2. They need eggs.
3. I can't wait. I've got time.
4. They've got water. (2 possibilities)
5. Have they got Coca-Cola?
6. There isn't bread.
7. Is there rice?
8. There's spaghetti. (2 possibilities)
9. Are there oranges?
10. There aren't bananas.
11. There's cheese in the fridge. (2 possibilities)
12. They haven't got new clothes.
13. It's a nice hotel but there's swimming pool.
14. Would you like coffee?
15. Can I have crisps, please?
16. He's always alone. He's got friends.
17. Do you want biscuits with your tea?
18. I'm sorry, but there aren't carrots here.
19. Are there lions in Scotland?
20. There is park in this town.
21. Has she got brothers or sisters?
22. He can't buy a sandwich. He's got money.
23. There aren't good hotels here.
24. I can't post this letter. I've got stamps.
25. They haven't got milk.

LI: Write out these sentences. Put full stops and capital letters in the correct places.

1. amy woke up and went downstairs she ate her breakfast



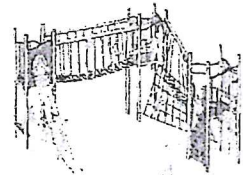
2. sayfur kicked his ball he was late for football club



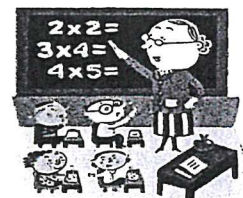
3. jack was very hungry he went to eat his dinner



4. charlie saw Adnan on the slide in the playground they were good friends



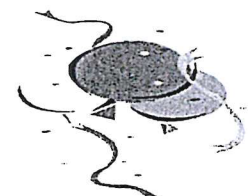
5. the teacher was happy that the children had worked hard she gave them all stickers



6. The weather was cold it was warm inside.



7. The party was good there were lots of games



8. C4 won lots of class points they sat nicely in assembly



Whose or Who's?

These words sound the same, but how do you know which one to use?

The easiest way is to remember that 'who's' is a contraction – it is short for 'who is' or 'who has'.

'Whose' is used when something belongs to someone.

If 'who is' or 'who has' doesn't fit in the sentence, then the word 'whose' will probably be used.

Complete these sentences inserting the correct word.

1. _____ coming to the party?
2. _____ coat is this?
3. _____ gone to the library?
4. The woman, _____ son won a year's supply of chocolate, was not happy as she was a health freak!
5. I'd like to know _____ going to pay for the dinner?
6. As the night drew in we were all wondering _____ going to go out and get the take away?
7. The teacher asked, "_____ done their homework?"
8. Sitting on the train, I noticed a suitcase. I didn't know _____ it was, so I left it there.
9. Jed exclaimed, "I found ten pounds on the floor, _____ is it?"
10. _____ the Prime Minister at the moment?
11. "This is ridiculous, _____ got the remote control now?" moaned dad.
12. The identical twins liked to play tricks on people.
"_____ who?" was often cried by those around them!

Adjectives Sheet 1.

Name: _____.

Choose one of these things to describe each of the things below;-

fast	gold	tasty	kind	shady
rosy	savage	silk	rough	blazing

1) a _____ dog

2) a _____ tree

3) a _____ sea

4) a _____ blouse

5) a _____ ring

6) a _____ fire

7) a _____ meal

8) a _____ car

9) a _____ mother

10) a _____ apple

Now choose a word of your own for these words;-

1) a _____ boy

2) a _____ wind

3) a _____ dress

4) a _____ policeman

5) a _____ field

6) a _____ flower

7) a _____ kitten

8) a _____ orange

Write the story with capital letters
and full stops.

it was a hot day mum made some
sandwiches and dad made some tea he put
it in a flask sam got some tins of coke
tom put the cakes in a big tin lee put the
apples in a bag they all set off in the car
they drove to the woods at beamish they
ate their picnic and then they went for a
walk in the woods



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Adverbs

Complete these sentences with a suitable adverb

1. The snail crawled _____ along the path.
2. The sun shone _____ through the window.
3. The children in the choir sang _____.
4. The twins played _____ in the park.
5. The giant _____ ate up all the cows in the field.
6. James ran _____ and won the race.
7. The rain fell _____ and we all got very wet.
8. You must play _____ or someone will get hurt.
9. The witch _____ turned Adam into a toad.
10. The dog ran _____ after the ball.

excitedly slowly cruelly carefully brightly
heavily sweetly quickly happily greedily

Having Fun with Adverbs

Try using some descriptive words that directly refer to something mentioned in a sentence. Look at these examples:

"Pass me the chocolate please," Emily said sweetly.

"I'm the fastest runner in the school," Ted replied swiftly.

Complete the sentences below by choosing a word from the brackets

- "I've just found the light switch," Adam said _____
(brightly, easily, happily)
- "The wind is very strong," Yasmine cried _____
(anxiously, breezily, wearily)
- "Let me stomp on that can," Robert said _____
(dreamily, crushingly, fearlessly)
- "I need a drink of water," Samuel said _____
(eagerly, carefully, dryly)
- "Look both ways before you cross the road," James said _____
(sadly, excitedly, carefully)
- "This apple isn't ripe," Eleanor said _____
(sourly, thankfully, hopefully)

Now make up 4 more examples of this type of sentence

1.

2.

3.

4.

Confusing words

There and Their

There means at that place or to that place.

There may also be used at the start of a sentence.

Their always tells you who owns something.

Put the correct word into these sentences: there or their

1. The children stayed _____ last summer.
2. _____ are twelve months in the year.
3. _____ was a large crowd at the match.
4. The boys have finished _____ lessons.
5. Peter looked _____ for his missing book.
6. _____ at the door stood the teacher.
7. _____ once was a woman who swallowed a fly.
8. They waited _____ for _____ father.

Wear, Where and Were

Wear means to have on the body.

Where means in what place or to what place or from what place.

Were is used in other cases.

Put the correct word in these sentences: wear, where or were

1. I _____ warm clothes in the winter.
2. I don't know _____ the man lives.
3. We _____ at the football game yesterday.
4. _____ are you going this evening?
5. Susan had to _____ a bandage on her arm.
6. _____ did the new pupil come from?
7. How many boys _____ with you yesterday?
8. They _____ looking for a place _____ they could rest.



Name.....

Date.....

Which witch is which?

A witch is a woman who wears black clothes, casts spells and rides a broomstick. (Like Mildred Hubble in 'The Worst Witch.')

Which is a question word, about making a choice. (e.g. Which is your book?)

Fill in the missing witch/which.

1. is your classroom?
2. I saw a with a black cat.
3. My mum asked is my favourite book.
4. I want to know character in the story is the best.
5. Miss Hardbroom is a very wicked
6. I wonder way it is to the shops?
7. The had long finger nails.
8. Nina dressed up like a for Halloween.
9. way did the little..... fly on her broomstick?
10. is the naughty one in 'The Worst ' story?

Now make up two of your own sentences using which and witch.

11.

12.

Two, to and too

Two means 2

Too means also or very or more than enough.

To is used in all other cases.

Put the correct word into these sentences: two, too and to

1. Joe has _____ brothers and _____ sisters.
2. Spot is hungry _____.
3. The apples are _____ sour _____ eat
4. Tim ate _____ much toffee.
5. _____ find the school turn _____ the right.
6. It is _____ warm _____ close the window today.
7. Susan is _____ young _____ go _____ London alone.
8. _____ spoonfuls of sugar made the tea very sweet.

Now try and make some sentences of your own using any of these tricky words. Remember that you could try and include Premiership words in your sentences.

Two

Their

Wear

It

too

there

where

it's

to

they're

were

its

Name _____ Date _____

Use these words to join the two sentences together. Write the new sentence underneath. You can only use each word once.

Remember that there is a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end.

because

after

then

before

~~but~~

when

and

so

John tried to reach the shelf.

It was too high.

John tried to reach the shelf *but* it was too high.

We went out to play.

We had our lunch.

We washed our hands.

We had our lunch.

Mary wasn't well.

She stayed in bed.

We had indoor play.

It was raining.

We put our things away.

It is tidy up time.

We went on a trip.

We all enjoyed ourselves.

We all line up.

We go to assembly.

Collective Nouns

Here are some phrases which need to be completed.

Use these words to help you. You can use some of the words more than once.

team	flock	clutch	swarm
pride	herd	gaggle	bunch
network	pack	pile	school


1. a _____ of stones
2. a _____ of sheep
3. a _____ of bananas
4. a _____ of seagulls
5. a _____ of bees
6. a _____ of flowers
7. a _____ of footballers
8. a _____ of elephants
9. a _____ of cards
10. a _____ of geese
11. a _____ of eggs
12. a _____ of fish
13. a _____ of computers
14. a _____ of lions
15. a _____ of cows

Now complete these phrases.

1. a team of _____
2. a gang of _____
3. a swarm of _____

Name_____


Date_____

-  Read the following story and find the homophones, replace each homophone with the correct spelling and meaning. You can use a dictionary to help you.

It was late **won/one** Sunday **knight/night** and a young **boy/buoy** with ridiculously long **hair/hare** and who was **heir/air** to the throne sitting in his father's palace.

He was eating his favourite **serial/cereal** **which/witch** all his servants thought was weird because it contains **currents/currants**, a huge **steak/stake**, a spoonful of **muscles/mussels** and the **tail/tale** of a fish called **plaice/place**. When suddenly he **herd/heard** a smashing noise coming from another room.

The young prince shouted out **aloud/allowed** words that were very **foul/fowl** "I **need/knead** to **know/no** **which/witch** windows did they **break/brake**." He ran to **where/wear** the noise came from and felt quite **faint/feint** at the **sight/site** he **saw/sore**, which was.

-  Continue the story using your own homophones.
Here are some ideas:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| - check/cheque | - root/route |
| - beach beech | - bale/bail |
| - sew/sow | - there/their |
| - here/hear | |

-  Give your story an appropriate title in the space at the top.

Wear, where and were.

- Wear means to have on the body.
- Where means in what place or to what place or from what place.
- Were is used in all other cases.

Put wear, where or were in the spaces below.

1. I _____ warm clothes in Winter.
2. I do not know _____ Mr Banks lives.
3. We _____ at the game yesterday.
4. _____ are you going this evening?
5. Susan had to _____ a bandage on her arm.
6. When we _____ at the seaside we swam.
7. People _____ sandals in warm countries.
8. _____ Ryan and David at the library.

1. _____ did the new pupil come from?
2. Clothes to _____ for Summer are in the shops.
3. _____ can she be?
4. How many boys _____ with you?
5. _____ you here last night when we _____ visiting?
6. We _____ going to the lane _____ we could pick blackberries.
7. They _____ looking for a place _____ they could rest.
8. This is the house _____ we lived while you _____ away.