

Monday 18<sup>th</sup> May

1) Tick the correct type of sentence.

**He has a good sense of humour.**

- Exclamation
- Command
- Statement
- Question

2) Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence below.

We are going on holiday because  
we like the scenery there.

A statement sentence declares a fact, opinion or idea. This sentence is stating a fact about his sense of humour.

A clause is part of a sentence which contains a verb. A sub-ordinate clause doesn't make sense on its own (relies on the main clause to make sense). 'Because' is a subordinating conjunction.

3) Circle the adverb that completes **both** sentences correctly.

then later soon

To plant a seed, make a hole in the earth and \_\_\_\_\_ fill it with water.

Cook the cake for thirty minutes and \_\_\_\_\_ take it out of the oven.

4) In each row, tick to show if the word should use 'a' or 'an' as a determiner:

	A	An
Trade	✓	
Hour		✓
Cushion	✓	
Island		✓

When trying to decide what the best fit is for multiple options, try reading out each sentence with the different options inserted to find which 'sounds' best.

'A' is a determiner used before a word starting with a consonant sound. 'An' is a determiner used before a word starting with a vowel sound. Words starting in 'h' can fall into either, depending on if the 'h' is silent or not (i.e. hour).

5) Tick the sentence that has correctly punctuated the direct speech:

- "Who did that? demanded the teacher crossly."
- "Who did that?" demanded the teacher crossly.
- "Who did that? demanded" the teacher crossly.
- Who did that? "demanded the teacher crossly."

A direct speech sentence is made up of two clauses; the words being spoken and the clause labelling who said it. The words being spoken needs to have speech marks around the words actually said by the person. There should be a punctuation mark ( . , ? ! ) separating out the clauses, which in this case should be a question mark because a question is being asked. The closing speech mark should be **after** the punctuation mark.

Tuesday 19 <sup>th</sup> May	
<p>1) Tick the correct definition of the word: <b>Paragraph</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A distinct set of sentences within a text which are about the same idea.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One page of a text</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A graph to show how many words have been used in a text.</p>	<p>2) Tom has written <b>two</b> sentences. Can you punctuate them correctly for him?</p> <p><del>O</del> of all the places to visit <del>A</del> Australia is at the top of my list. <del>W</del> would you like to go with me?</p>
	<p>We need a capital letter at the start of the sentence and for Australia as it's a proper noun. The second sentence is a question so should end in a question mark. We have two sentences which need separating by a full stop and a capital to start the next sentence.</p>
<p>3) Match the words to another word from the same word family. One has been done for you.</p> <p>place                      considering</p> <p>cover                      replaced</p> <p>act                          reaction</p> <p>consider                    discovered</p>	<p>4) Read the sentences below and circle the conjunction in each sentence.</p> <p>Adam is good at playing rugby <u>although</u> he doesn't play often.</p> <p>Kelly didn't want to go outside <u>yet</u> she wanted to play tag.</p>
<p>A word family are words which are all based on the same root word. The root words are given on the left. The words on the right all have prefixes and suffixes added to alter the meaning of the word.</p>	<p>A conjunction links different clause or sentences together. When trying to identify or remember conjunctions, try to use the mnemonics AWHITEBUS and FANBOYS.</p>
<p>5) Write an appropriate subheading for the paragraph below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Summer Time In Britain / Heatwave Set To Continue</b></p> <hr/> <p>As Britain swelters in the warmth of an unexpected heatwave, weather forecasters have confirmed that the hot weather is here to stay. According to Mrs Snow, who is the weather reporter for the British News Channel, temperatures look set to stay above 25<sup>o</sup>c until the end of the month. Many people are planning on enjoying the sun with BBQs, visits to the park and weekends away at the coast.</p>	
<p>A subheading is a title or heading for a section of a longer piece of text. They are used to grab readers attention or direct the attention to a relevant section of the information text. They should be relatively short, be relevant to the topic of the paragraph or section of text, not be a direct repeat of a sentence within the paragraph, and ideally interesting to grab the readers attention.</p>	

Wednesday 20 <sup>th</sup> May	
<p>1) Tick the correct type of sentence.</p> <p><b>Because I was running later, I was irritable with him.</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Simple  <input type="checkbox"/> Compound  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex</p>	<p>2) Write the following verbs in the past tense.</p> <p><b>Jumped</b>            Jump _____</p> <p><b>Ran</b>            Run _____</p> <p><b>Cried</b>            Cry _____</p> <p><b>Smiled</b>            Smile _____</p>
<p>A complex sentence features one main clause (makes sense on its own) and at least one subordinate (needs a main clause to make sense). 'because' is a subordinating conjunction linking a main clause to a subordinate clause.</p>	<p>The -ed suffix is added to turn a verb into the past tense. If ending in a consonant, simply add 'ed'. If it ends in a 'y', replace the 'y' with an 'i' before adding 'ed'. If it ends in an 'e', drop the 'e' and add 'ed'. Ran is an exception word (doesn't follow a rule).</p>
<p>3) Circle all the adjectives in the sentence below.</p> <p>The <u>small</u> kitten tried to carefully climb up the <u>tall, spiky</u> tree.</p>	<p>4) Add an appropriate adverb into the space to complete the sentence below.</p> <p>The tiger crawled <u>slowly</u> towards the deer.</p>
<p>Adjectives are words which modify the noun within a sentence. They often come before the noun and add extra detail. Sometimes we can have a ENP (extended noun phrase) which contains more than one adjective.</p>	<p>Adverbs are words which modify the meaning of the verb. They can stipulate how, where, when or why something is happening. They often end in -ly. Any appropriate adverb will suffice as an answer.</p>
<p>5) Put a comma in the appropriate place within the sentence below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Phillip, Paul and Maria ran away from the monster.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>There is a list of three people, so we need a comma to</b></p> <p>Why has the comma been used here? _____  <b>separate out the items in the list</b></p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>Commas are used to separate three or more words, phrases, or clauses in a series. This means that when three or more items are being listed in a sentence, a comma goes between each item in the list. The last item in the list is separate by 'and' and doesn't require a comma.</p>	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

5-a-day

SPAG

Thursday 21 <sup>st</sup> May	
<p>1) Write the following words in their contracted form.</p> <p><b>I'd</b> I would _____</p> <p><b>Don't</b> Do not _____</p> <p><b>Can't</b> Can not _____</p>	<p>2) Add a prefix to these words. Use a different one each time.</p> <p><b>Un</b> _____ kind</p> <p><b>Dis</b> _____ appear</p> <p><b>Uni/Bi</b> _____ cycle</p>
<p>Contracted form refers to shorter words made by combining two words and omitting one or more letters and replacing with an apostrophe.</p>	<p>Prefixes are groups of letters added to the start of a word (pre meaning before) to alter its meaning. Different prefixes can be added to the same root word to change its meaning in different ways.</p>
<p>3) Tick if the sentence should use an exclamation or question mark.</p> <p>Where are the pencils kept</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exclamation    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question</p> <p>What a beautiful painting</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exclamation    <input type="checkbox"/> Question</p>	<p>4) Circle the verb in the sentence below.</p> <p>The boy <u>ran</u> as fast as he could towards the ice cream van.</p>
<p>Questions asks something. They often start with what, where, when, why or how and end in a question mark. An exclamation expresses surprise or a strong emotion. They often start in either how or what and end in an exclamation mark.</p>	<p>Every sentence contains a verb. A verb is a doing or action word. Read the sentence and ask yourself, what is happening in this sentence. Which word is something I can do?</p>
<p>5) Can you properly punctuate the direct speech sentence below?</p> <p><b>"P</b>lease can <b>I</b> have some more chocolate? <b>"</b> pleaded <b>G</b>raham.</p>	
<p>This is a direct speech sentence. Speech marks are needed to enclose the words being spoken. A punctuation mark is needed to separate the clauses; as a question is asked this should be a question mark. The sentence should start with a capital letter and end in a full stop. Graham is a proper noun so need a capital letter.</p>	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

5-a-day

SPAG

Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> May

- 1) Underline the **subordinate clause** in the sentence below. Circle the subordinating conjunction.

Before anyone could stop him,

Matthew jumped into the sea.

She scored a goal while no one was watching.

- 2) Add a suffix to these words to make new words. Use a different one each time.

Friend \_\_\_\_\_  
ly

Long \_\_\_\_\_  
er

Power \_\_\_\_\_  
ful

A main clause (or independent clause) is one that makes sense on its own whilst a subordinate clause is dependent on the main to make sense. A subordinating conjunction links a main clause to a subordinate clause - think AWHITEBUS.

Suffixes are groups of letters added to the end of a word to alter its meaning. Different suffixes can be added to the same root word to change its meaning in different ways.

- 3) Match the words to the word classes.

laughably      noun  
laughter      verb  
laughing      adjective  
laughed      adverb

- 4) Circle the letters that should be a capital letter and explain why.

it was dark in amy's room.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Laughably ends in -ly so is an adverb. Laughter is an abstract noun (a thing, but one you can't see or feel). Laughing could be a verb or an adjective depending on its position in a sentence. Laughed is a past tense verb, so laughing must be the adjective (e.g. laughing hyena).

It needs a capital letter because it is the start of a sentence. Amy needs a capital as it is a person's name (proper noun).

- 5) Put a tick next to the two sentence that use an apostrophe correctly:

- Paul asked if he could borrow John's guitar.  
 The herd of elephant's ran towards the food.  
 George was fascinated by the spider's web.  
 There were so many toy's in the toy shop.

An apostrophe is used to show possession or omission. In the first sentence the guitar belongs (possession) to John. In the third sentence the web belongs to the spider. In the second and fourth sentences, the apostrophe is mistakenly used on plural nouns, the 's' showing there's more than one of them. This shouldn't be separated by an apostrophe.