

Monday 11th May

1) Tick the correct type of sentence.

What kind of plant is that?

- Exclamation
- Command
- Statement
- Question

2) Can you rewrite this sentence to include an expanded noun phrase to describe one of the nouns?

The train sped past the station.

Various answers: e.g. The old, steam powered

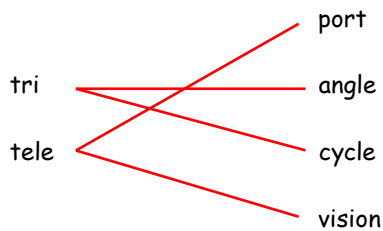
train sped past the station. - Or - The train

sped past the quiet, abandoned station.

A question is a sentence which is asking for a response. They start with the words how, why, what, where or when. They always end in a question mark (?).

An expanded noun phrase includes a noun and a group of words which modify the meaning of the noun. In the first example the noun chosen is the train and two adjectives are added to give more detail.

3) Draw lines to join up the root words with the correct prefix.



4) In each row, tick to show if the word starts with a vowel or consonant:

	Vowel	Consonant
Garage		✓
Newspaper		✓
Unicorn	✓	
Igloo	✓	

The prefix 'tri-' applies a meaning of three to modify the root word, as in three angles (triangle). The prefix 'tele-' applies a meaning of long distance to modify the root word, as in long distance moving (teleport).

Vowels are a, e, i, o and u. Occasionally 'y' can be used as a vowel 'i' sound. Consonants are all other letters.

5) Underline all the verbs in the sentences below:

Tomorrow, my team are playing in the cup final and I am the top goal scorer. Hopefully, I will score a hat-trick!

A verb is an action word or state of being. Verbs have a tense.

e.g. action - pounce snooze tiptoe
state of being - to be to do to have


Tuesday 12 th May	
<p>1) Cross out one of the homophones to leave the correct version of the word in each sentence.</p> <p>Fahad had a nasty cut on his leg but it was beginning to (heel / heal).</p> <p>The (heel / heal) of Cassie's wellington boot had a (whole / hole) in it and it was letting in water.</p>	<p>2) Are these sentences statements, commands, exclamations or questions? Add the appropriate punctuation onto the end of each.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Question</p> <p>Did you see the news? _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Exclamation</p> <p>How terrible is that! _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Command</p> <p>Put that down! or . _____</p>
<p>'Heal' meaning to cause a wound, person or injury to get better. 'Heel' meaning the back part of a human foot near the ankle. 'Whole' meaning all of. 'Hole' meaning a hollow part of a solid.</p>	<p>A questions asks something, often starting with did, when, how, what, who or where. An exclamation proclaims something and often starts with how or what. A command tells you to do something and often starts with an imperative verb (bossy verb).</p>
<p>3) Write 'a' or 'an' correctly in the sentences.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>We placed _____ newspaper in the time capsule.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An</p> <p>_____ ice-cold rain drop fell onto the back of my neck.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>Cautiously, I fed _____ treat to the large, brown horse.</p>	<p>4) Can you unjumble the preposition below?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">undrennhtae</p> <p>Now use it in a sentence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Example: The remote control was found _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">underneath the sofa cushion.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>'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.</p>	<p>The letters unjumble to form 'underneath'. Underneath is a preposition showing where one noun is in relation to another. Any suitable sentence would be acceptable.</p>
<p>5) Write either boys, boy's or boys' in the spaces below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">boy's</p> <p>The _____ football was in his bedroom.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">boys</p> <p>Some _____ love playing football.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">boys'</p> <p>The _____ coach is teaching them some new skills.</p>	
<p>The first sentence is talking about a football which belongs to one boy. This needs a possessive apostrophe to show that it belongs to the singular boy. The second sentence is talking about multiple boys (plural) but not possession of an item(s), so doesn't need an apostrophe. In the third sentence, boys is already plural (a group of boys), but the coach belongs to the group; therefore we need a plural possessive apostrophe to show this, which is why the apostrophe should come after the 's' to show plural possession.</p>	

Name: _____

5-a-day

SPAG

Wednesday 13 th May	
<p>1) Tick the correct type of sentence.</p> <p>Tim was playing on his computer and Ben was playing football outside.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Simple <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compound <input type="checkbox"/> Complex</p>	<p>2) Can you complete the following spellings using -gue or -que?</p> <p>que Anti _____ que Lea _____ que Uni _____ que Fati _____</p>
<p>A simple sentence uses just one clause, whereas a compound sentence uses two or more main clauses. A complex sentence features one main clause and at least one subordinate. 'And' is a co-ordinating conjunction linking two main clauses.</p>	<p>Words with a 'g' sound at the end are spelt with 'gue' e.g. vague. Words ending in a 'k' sound end with 'que' e.g. antique (French in origin). Say the word aloud and listen for the sound at the end.</p>
<p>3) Can you turn these adjectives into adverbs (first one has been done for you)?</p> <p>Happy <u>Happily</u> gently Gentle _____ truly True _____ frantically Frantic _____</p>	<p>4) Use two different subordinating conjunctions (think AWHITEBUS) to complete these sentences:</p> <p>Dolphins breathe oxygen because _____ they are mammals.</p> <p>Many people believe they are fish since _____ they live in water.</p>
<p>If the word ends in 'le' we simply change the 'e' to a 'y'. If the word ends in 'e' we normally keep the 'e' before adding 'ly', however truly is an exception word. If the word ends in 'ic' we add '-ally' instead.</p>	<p>AWHITEBUS - Although; whilst; however; if; therefore; even though; because; until; since. These sentence are cause and effect sentences, so we need causal conjunctions: because, since, so</p>
<p>5) Underline the prepositional phrases in the sentences below.</p> <p>The frightened boy hid <u>behind the sofa</u>.</p> <p>The girl, who was wearing a sun hat, was sitting <u>under the umbrella</u>.</p> <p>Class 8 practised chest passes <u>during P.E. lessons</u>.</p>	
<p>Prepositional phrases are a group of words which show when or where something is. In the sentences above, the examples all show where the action (verb) is taking place or where the noun (thing) is located. Some examples of prepositional words are after, before, on, under, inside and outside.</p>	

Thursday 14 th May	
<p>1) Underline the fronted adverbial in the sentences below.</p> <p><u>During the ferocious storm</u>, the weathervane spun wildly.</p> <p><u>In the fields round back</u>, Tommy played with spike the dog.</p>	<p>2) Can you write a definition for each of these homophones?</p> <p>A time when there is no fighting or war.</p> <p>Peace: _____</p> <p>A part of a whole object.</p> <p>Piece: _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>A fronted adverbial tells us where, when, how or why something is happening, appears at the front of the sentence and is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.</p>	<p>Peace and piece are homophones (words that are spelt different and mean different things, but sound the same).</p>
<p>3) Tick if the sentence uses an apostrophe for omission or possession.</p> <p>The girl's bike was taken.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Omission <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possession</p> <p>The girl was sad because it wasn't fair.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Omission <input type="checkbox"/> Possession</p>	<p>4) Underline all the verbs in the sentences below.</p> <p>During the downhill final, the Norwegian skier <u>had</u> a successful run. She <u>swooped</u> around the flags and only <u>knocked</u> one of them over.</p>
<p>Apostrophes used for omission show that the word is a contraction and it replaces the missing letters. Apostrophes used for possession are used to show a noun belongs to another.</p>	<p>A verb is an action or doing word. It shows something is happening.</p>
<p>5) Can you invent a direct speech sentence that Ben (the boy in the picture) might be saying?</p> <p>"Have you thought of a good idea?" asked Ben.</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>A direct speech sentence is one where someone directly says something and uses inverted commas (speech marks) to show what they are saying. The inverted commas should enclose the words actually being said, have a punctuation mark (comma or question mark) to separate the clause from the rest of the sentence and a speech verb to show who is speaking.</p>	

Friday 15th May

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

When the cake is brown, take it out
of the oven.

I like to eat the popcorn before I
watch the film.

2) Circle the **three** determiners in the sentence below.

During the zoo visit, they saw many
monkeys and an antelope.

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.

Determiners are words such as 'a', 'an', 'the' and 'both', which reference which noun is being spoken about.

3) Match the words to the word classes.

it ————— conjunction
strong ————— pronoun
although ————— adjective
must ————— modal verb

4) Put ticks in the correct boxes:

	expanded noun phrase	main clause	subordinate clause
before the sun came up			✓
a crunchy, red apple	✓		
since he was only 4 years old			✓

A conjunction links two clauses together. A pronoun replaces a person or place's name. An adjective describes a noun. A modal verb indicates the certainty or possibility of something happening.

A subordinate clause is dependent on a main clause to make sense. 'Before' and 'since' are both subordinating conjunctions. An expanded noun phrase is a group of words containing a noun with adjectives or prepositions providing more information about the noun.

5) Tick the sentence that uses the apostrophes correctly:

- The childrens lunchboxes and drink's were left on the coach.
- The children's lunchboxes and drinks were left on the coach.
- The childrens' lunchboxes and drinks were left on the coach.
- The children's lunchboxes and drink's were left on the coach.

Apostrophes can be used to show omission (missing letters for a contraction) or possession (something is belonging to that noun). In this sentence the lunchboxes and drinks belong to the children. Children is a plural noun so the apostrophe should come before the 's'. The 's' on the end of lunchbox and drink is to make it plural rather than show possession so doesn't need an apostrophe.