

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. Put in the apostrophe to show possession.			2. Write the contracted form. Remember the apostrophe .		
The old m a n s beard was very long.			we are		
3. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence.			4. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence.		
Do you know (wear / where) Mum is?			There are (no / know) chairs left.		
5. Underline the suffix that turns this adjective into a noun .			6. Underline the prefix to give this word the opposite meaning.		
shy	ful	ness	dis	un	told
7. Underline the word with the correct spelling.			8. Underline the word with the correct spelling.		
puddel	puddle	puddol	bottul	bottel	bottle

9. Write the comparative for the adjective below.		10. Write the superlative for the adjective below.			
new		weak			
11. Underline any letters which should be in capitals .		12. Underline any letters which should be in capitals .			
sam and i go swimming on mondays.		my teacher is called mr mack.			
13. Put the missing commas (,) in this sentence.					
I have got an apple some grapes two sandwiches and a drink in my lunchbox.					
14. Punctuate the end of this sentence.		15. Underline the type of sentence it is.			
Put the crayons over there		statement	question	exclamation	command

16. Underline any nouns in this sentence.		17. Underline any verbs in this sentence.	
The baby started to cry.		The car crashed into the tree.	
18. Underline any adjectives in this sentence.		19. Underline the adjectives in this expanded noun phrase .	
The old, rusty door creaked open.		the old, frail lady	
20 and 21. Write the past tense of these verbs .			
watch		growl	

22. Underline the word which will make this sentence correct.				
Last week, Sally		(is / was / will be)		off school with a cold.
23. Co-ordination: Underline the best word (conjunction) to join these sentences.				
I like to eat sweets.		(and / or / but)		I'm not allowed them often.
24. Subordination: Underline the best word (conjunction) to join these sentences.				
I watered the plant.		(so that / if / because)		The soil looked very dry.
25. Underline any words which can join with the word given to make a compound word .				
hair	desk	style	dresser	clip

Total:		Red (0 – 9)	Yellow (10 – 19)	Green (20 – 25)
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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 old man's beard was very long.		we are		we're	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
Do you know (wear/ <u>where</u>) Mum is?		There are (<u>no</u> / know) chairs left.			
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)					
shy	ful	ness	dis	un	told
7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) In words with a short vowel sound, the consonant between the vowel and the 'le' is often doubled.			8. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) In words with a short vowel sound, the consonant between the vowel and the 'le' is often doubled.		
puddel	<u>puddle</u>	puddol	bottul	bottel	<u>bottle</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.					
new		newer		weak	
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.					
Sam and I go swimming on Mondays.			My teacher is called Mr Mack.		
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.					
I have got an apple, some grapes, two sandwiches and a drink in my lunch box.					
14. (W2:17) A full stop is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence. A command is an order or request which uses a full stop unless you want it to be stressed (Go away! Shut up!)			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
Put the crayons over there.			statement	question	exclamation
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>baby</u> started to cry.			The car <u>crashed</u> into the tree.		
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>old, rusty</u> door creaked open.			the <u>old, frail</u> lady		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.					
watch		watched		growl	
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (yesterday, last week) means the verb must be in the past tense.					
Last week, Sally		(is / <u>was</u> / will be)		off school with a cold.	
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.					
I like to eat sweets		(and / or / <u>but</u>)		I'm not allowed them often.	
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.					
I watered the plant		(so that / if / <u>because</u>)		the soil looked very dry.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
hair	desk	style	dresser	clip	