

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

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Put in the <b>apostrophe</b> to show possession.			2. Write the contracted form. Remember the <b>apostrophe</b> .		
The c a t s claws are sharp.			they have		
3. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence.			4. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence.		
I can ( right / write ) neatly.			Put them over ( their / there ).		
5. Underline the <b>suffix</b> that turns this <b>noun</b> into an <b>adjective</b> .			6. Underline the <b>prefix</b> to give this word the opposite meaning.		
tune	ful	ness	dis	un	fair
7. Underline the word with the correct spelling.			8. Underline the word with the correct spelling.		
tork	talk	torc	duty	dutee	juty

9. Write the <b>comparative</b> for the <b>adjective</b> below.		10. Write the <b>superlative</b> for the <b>adjective</b> below.			
young		kind			
11. Underline any letters which should be in <b>capitals</b> .		12. Underline any letters which should be in <b>capitals</b> .			
molly and jo came on thursday.		i live on meadow road.			
13. Put the missing <b>commas</b> ( , ) in this sentence.					
My favourite fruits are apples pears strawberries and grapes.					
14. <b>Punctuate</b> the end of this sentence.		15. Underline the <b>type of sentence</b> it is.			
Get down		statement	question	exclamation	command

16. Underline any <b>nouns</b> in this sentence.		17. Underline any <b>verbs</b> in this sentence.	
The hamster ate the seeds.		Mary climbed the ladder.	
18. Underline any <b>adjectives</b> in this sentence.		19. Underline the <b>adjectives</b> in this <b>expanded noun phrase</b> .	
It was a cold, damp day.		my old, blue coat	
20 and 21. Write the <b>past tense</b> of these <b>verbs</b> .			
sail		bark	

22. Underline the word which will make this sentence correct.				
Next week, we		( is / was / will be )		going on holiday.
23. Co-ordination: Underline the best word (conjunction) to join these sentences.				
Put some sun cream on.		( and / or / but )		You will get sunburnt.
24. Subordination: Underline the best word (conjunction) to join these sentences.				
I only wear my coat.		( so that / if / because )		It is really cold.
25. Underline any words which can join with the word given to make a <b>compound word</b> .				
life	time	boat	tent	guard

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 cat's claws are sharp.	they have	<u>they've</u>
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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 ( right / <u>write</u> ) neatly.	Put them over ( their / <u>there</u> ).
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5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ful' means 'full' or 'full of' (but with only one 'l') It changes a noun into an adjective. The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)

tune	<u>ful</u>	ness	dis	<u>un</u>	fair
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7. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a'.

8. (W2: 7, Sp 2:11) Long vowel sounds ending in 'y'.

tork	<u>talk</u>	torc	<u>duty</u>	dutee	juty
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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.

young	younger	kind	kindest
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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.

Molly and Jo came on Thursday.	I live on Meadow Road
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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.

My favourite fruits are apples, pears, strawberries and grapes.

14. (W2:17) An **exclamation** is usually an abrupt or excited cry or shout. It requires an **exclamation mark** to let the reader know to emphasise it.

15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.

Get down!	statement	question	<u>exclamation</u>	command
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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>hamster</u> ate the <u>seeds</u> .	Mary <u>climbed</u> the ladder.
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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)

It was a <u>cold, damp</u> day.	my <u>old, blue</u> coat
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20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.

sail	sailed	bark	barked
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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.

Next week, we	( is / was / <u>will be</u> )	going on holiday.
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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.

Put some sun cream on	( and / <u>or</u> / but )	you will get sunburnt.
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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 only wear my coat	( so that / <u>if</u> / because )	it is really cold.
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

life	<u>time</u>	<u>boat</u>	tent	<u>guard</u>
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