

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1 and 2. Fill in the boxes to show the words in full and their contracted form. Remember the **apostrophe** if needed.

Words in full		1. Contraction		2. Words in full		Contraction	
he is						they would	
3. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence.				4. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence.			
I need (sum / some) pencils.				Have they got (there / their) coats?			
5. Underline the suffix that turns this adjective into an adverb .				6. Underline the prefix to give this word the opposite meaning.			
quiet	ment	ly		dis	un	kind	
7. Underline the word with the correct spelling.				8. Underline the word with the correct spelling.			
simble	simbol	symbol		walk	wark	wolk	

9. Write the **comparative** for the **adjective** below.10. Write the **superlative** for the **adjective** below.

<i>rough</i>		<i>smooth</i>			
<i>11. Underline any letters which should be in capitals.</i>		<i>12. Underline any letters which should be in capitals.</i>			
<i>can i go to sarah's house?</i>		<i>london and paris are capital cities.</i>			
<i>13. Put the missing commas (,) in this sentence.</i>					
<i>I need to pack my goggles trunks towel and hairbrush.</i>					
<i>14. Punctuate the end of this sentence.</i>		<i>15. Underline the type of sentence it is.</i>			
<i>Put the boxes over there</i>		<i>statement</i>	<i>question</i>	<i>exclamation</i>	<i>command</i>

16. Underline any **nouns** in this sentence.17. Underline any **verbs** in this sentence.

The boy turned on the computer.		The lady walked her dog.	
18. Underline any adjectives in this sentence.		19. Underline the adjectives in this expanded noun phrase .	
The lonely man sat on the bench.		the rusty, old bicycle	
20 and 21. Add a suffix to the verb to change it from past to present tense .			
I looked	I am look_____.	I shouted	I am shout_____.

22. Underline the word which will make this sentence correct.

<i>If I don't hurry, I</i>	<i>(is / was / will be)</i>	<i>late for school.</i>		
<i>23. Co-ordination: Underline the best word (conjunction) to join these sentences.</i>				
<i>I gave her some sweets.</i>	<i>(and / or / but)</i>	<i>She didn't like them.</i>		
<i>24. Subordination: Underline the best word (conjunction) to join these sentences.</i>				
<i>I am going to bed now.</i>	<i>(so that / if / because)</i>	<i>I'm not tired in the morning.</i>		
<i>25. Underline any words which can join with the word given to make a compound word.</i>				
sun	hat	dog	cream	shine

Total:

Red (0 – 9)

Yellow (10 – 19)

Green (20 – 25)

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.

he is	<u>he's</u>	<u>they'd</u>	they would
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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 need (sum / <u>some</u>) pencils.	Have they got (there / <u>their</u>) coats?
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5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The **suffix** 'ly' turns an adjective into an adverb (slow-slowly). The **prefixes** 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning.(Sp 1:30)

quiet	ment	<u>ly</u>	dis	<u>un</u>	kind
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7. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end in 'ol'.

8. (W2:7, Sp 2:13) The 'or' sound before 'l' is usually spelt with an 'a' (walk, talk, stalk)

simble	simbol	<u>symbol</u>	<u>walk</u>	wark	wolk
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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.

rough	rougher	smooth	smoothest
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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.

Can I go to Sarah's house?	London and Paris are capital cities.
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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.

I need to pack my goggles, trunks, towel and hairbrush.

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 (Shut up! Go away!)

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

Put the boxes over there.	statement	question	exclamation	<u>command</u>
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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>boy</u> turned on the <u>computer</u> .	The lady <u>walked</u> her dog.
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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)

The <u>lonely</u> man sat on the bench.	the <u>rusty, old</u> bicycle
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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.

I looked	I am looking.	I shouted	I am shouting.
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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.

If I don't hurry, I	(is / was / <u>will be</u>)	late for school.
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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.

I gave her some sweets	(and / or / <u>but</u>)	she didn't like them.
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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 am going to bed now	(<u>so that</u> / if / because)	I'm not tired in the morning.
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25. (W2:24) A **compound word** is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).

sun	<u>hat</u>	dog	<u>cream</u>	<u>shine</u>
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