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Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a noun e.g. It was an exciting trip.



Write three interesting adjectives to describe the following nouns:

cave	_____	_____	_____
road	_____	_____	_____
clown	_____	_____	_____
castle	_____	_____	_____
holiday	_____	_____	_____

cheerful	cavernous	airy	creaky	ghostly	jolly
creepy	welcoming	light	dusty	grotesque	
colourful	charming	endless	elegant	spine-chilling	

Choose the best adjectives from the box above and write in the spaces below to make the reader feel **scared**:

The _____ woman walked up to the _____ house and opened the _____ door. She stood in the _____ hallway which was _____ and _____. _____ noises could be heard coming from an _____ corridor beside her.

Choose the best adjectives from the box above and write in the spaces below to make the reader feel **happy**:

The _____ woman walked up to the _____ house and opened the _____ door. She stood in the _____ hallway which was _____ and _____. _____ noises could be heard coming from an _____ corridor beside her.

Challenge: rewrite the passage using your own adjectives to make the reader feel **sad**.

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Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes a verb e.g. She ran quickly to school.

Write three interesting adverbs to describe the following:

The children argued _____

My dog barked _____

They danced _____

He climbed _____

The bird flew _____

uneasily

eagerly

gingerly

enthusiastically

hesitantly

warily

fervently

ardently

reluctantly

impatiently

cautiously

excitedly

Choose the most appropriate adverbs from the box above and write in the spaces below to make the reader feel **excited**:

Jack went _____ to the door and opened it _____.

He _____ took the box from the man and carried it _____ to his room. Jack looked _____ at the package and wondered _____ what it was.

Choose the most appropriate adverbs from the box above and write in the spaces below to make the reader feel **nervous**:

Jack went _____ to the door and opened it _____.

He _____ took the box from the man and carried it _____ to his room. Jack looked _____ at the package and wondered _____ what it was.

Challenge: rewrite the passage using your own adverbs to make the reader feel **tired**.

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Antonyms

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

Find and write antonyms for the following words:



Happy



Sad

tiny easy cheerful

bright huge calm

smooth strong late

In these sentences, change the words in bold for their antonyms:

The **weak, cowardly** knight attacked the **little** dragon.

The **grumpy** princess rode her **scruffy, pathetic** horse.

The **little, skinny** ogre drank some **pure, clean** water.

The **clumsy** fairies flew **noisily** over the **hideous** lake.

Challenge: Can you rewrite the following passage and change the words in bold for their antonyms?

Deep in the middle of the **bright, clear** forest was a **shiny, glittering, straight** house. Here lived a **beautiful, sweet** witch and her **kind, gentle** cat. Every day, they would go out together and do **good** deeds which made people **joyful** and **happy** and everybody **loved** them.

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Articles

the

a

an

Articles tell you if a noun is specific or general.

eg. He ate a cake. (He ate any old cake).

He ate the cake. (He ate a particular cake).

Fill in the missing words in these sentences with the correct article (a/an/the).
Remember to use 'an' if the noun begins with a vowel!

Beth saw _____ elephant at the zoo. (a/an)

The boys quickly ate _____ chocolates. (the/a)

The whole class went on _____ school trip. (an/a)

Joe was looking forward to watching _____ show. (an/the)

Rewrite these sentences using the correct article to replace those in brackets:

We watched (a) interesting film at (an) cinema.

Mum put (a) sausages in (a) oven.

(An) computer game was (the) hard one to play.

(A) children were playing in (a) Mediterranean Sea.

(An) dog ran after (a) angry cat.

Please pass me (an) pencil from (a) desk over there.



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Colons

⋮ colon

Colons are used to:

- introduce a list e.g. You need the following ingredients: sugar, flour, butter, eggs and milk.
- link two clauses when the second one gives more information about the first e.g. My Grandad is very old: he was born in 1927 and is nearly 90.

Rewrite these sentences neatly, adding colons in the correct places.

I love Roald Dahl books my favourite is The Twits.

Beth had three dogs Flo, Honey and Scooby.

It's freezing in here the heating broke down yesterday.

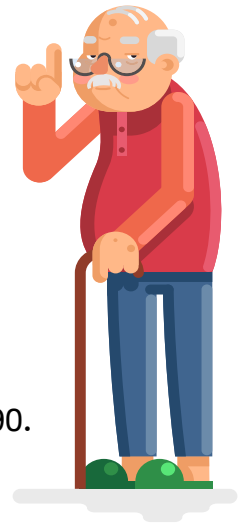
George has twin sisters Evie and Grace.

These are my favourite colours blue, purple, silver and grey.

Use the following to make soup tomatoes, onions, and cream.

Brad checked his tools he needed a saw, a chisel and a drill.

Challenge: make up some sentences of your own using colons.



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Commas

‘ comma

Commas can be used in different ways:

- separating items on a list e.g. I travelled by car, fast train, bus and tram.
- between clauses e.g. Although I went by bus, I could have cycled.
- to separate additional information in a sentence e.g.
I went by taxi, which was expensive, to get there on time.

Rewrite these sentences neatly, adding commas where necessary:

Grandad sat by the fire wearing his slippers with the cat on his lap.

Even though I am now ten years old I still don't like mushrooms.

The knight galloped through the forest over streams around the mountains and across the desert.

If you go into that haunted house you may never come out again!

The comical man who was wearing a purple hat danced down the road.

The princess packed her sparkly nail varnish pink onesie fluffy slippers and tiara for the sleepover.



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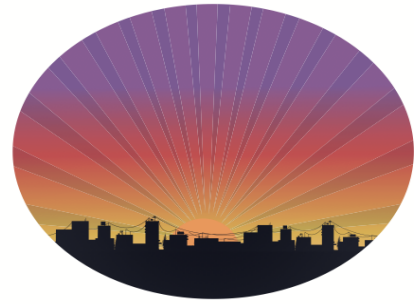
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Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join sentences.

Here is a simple sentence: *It was dark.*

Choose a suitable conjunction from the box to join the sentences and make them more interesting.



although

until

before

because

once

however

yet

hence

It was dark _____ the boys finished their football game.

It was dark _____ the electricity was cut off.

It was dark _____ we could still see the silhouettes of the trees.

It was dark _____ we arrived home.

It was dark _____ the sun rose over the horizon.

It was dark _____ the evening was warm.

It was dark _____ it was difficult to follow the trail.

It was dark _____ several people were still shopping.

Think of a suitable conjunction for these sentences and write in the spaces below:

My school is great fun _____ we learn lots of exciting things!

We can go to the park _____ we could go to the cinema.

I can run really quickly _____ my big sister is faster than me.

It's a really cold day _____ we shall all wear our hats.

We all liked the ice cream _____ Joe didn't like the mint flavour.

The dog looked really pretty _____ it had a loud bark!

Challenge: find some different conjunctions to join this sentence to another one.

I like where I live . . .

e.g. I like where I live but my neighbours are sometimes noisy.

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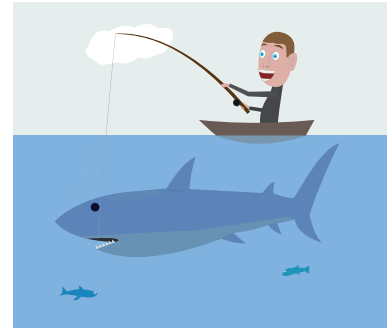
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Apostrophes: contractions

' apostrophe

A contraction is when two words are shortened to one.
The missing letters are replaced with an apostrophe e.g.

you have – you've.



Write the shortened form of these words. Remember the apostrophe!

he will _____ I have _____ do not _____

they are _____ would not _____ it is _____

Write the original form of these words:

he's _____ you're _____ she'd _____

I'll _____ mustn't _____ shan't _____

Change the words in the boxes to their contracted (shortened) form:

I am _____ so sad, I have _____ lost my pet tarantula. He is _____
so friendly and only bit my sister once! I have _____ looked everywhere
but I cannot _____ find him. I would _____ be so happy if you would
_____ help me look for him.

Change the words in the boxes to their original form:

I'll _____ tell you all about shark-catching if you're _____
interested. It's _____ a very exciting hobby and I've _____ had
so much fun doing it. You've _____ got to try this if you haven't
_____ done it yet - it'll _____ change your life!

Challenge: write a paragraph using as many contractions as you can.

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Ellipsis

... ellipsis



An ellipsis is three dots used to show:

- missing words e.g. It was a sunny day and after walking for a few of hours, we decided to stop for a picnic.

It was a sunny day ... we decided to stop for a picnic.

- a pause for effect e.g. We will never get there in time ... it's hopeless.

- an unfinished thought e.g. I just didn't know what to do

Copy the sentences below, adding an ellipsis in the correct place. In some of the sentences, you can take out words or phrases:

I can't believe it it's arrived at last!

I never thought

The boys rode their bikes down the windy lane, through the dark forest, for miles until they got to a beautiful lake.

The school disco was fun; the music was great and it went on until late.

Everyone had disappeared he was all alone.

I know I saw my keys somewhere

We went to the beach: made sandcastles, went swimming, had ice-cream and fish and chips and arrived home late.

Kate was so excited when she saw a puppy!

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Homographs

Homographs are words with the same spelling but different meanings
e.g. close can mean shut or be near to.

Choose one word to complete these sentences:

"Be quiet, or the dog will start to _____!"

The woody _____ of the tree was very rough.

"Wait a _____ and I will help you."

That insect is _____!

Mum paid some money into the _____.

The children sat on the grassy _____ to have their picnic.



Can you write sentences to show the different meanings of these words:

mean

1. _____

2. _____

cross

1. _____

2. _____

spotted

1. _____

2. _____

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1) Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

Insert the correct missing word into the sentences below.

accept

except

Are you going to _____ the invitation to my party?

Keira ate everything on her plate _____ the broccoli.

berry

bury

The children tried to _____ their Dad in the sand.

The juice from the _____ stained my clothes.

ball

bawl

The baby will _____ if you take his toy away.

The boys lost their _____ in the woods.

brake

break

The _____ on my bike has just broken.

Be careful not to _____ that new vase!

fair

fare

Joe forgot the money for his bus _____.

We had lots of fun when we went to the _____.

grate

great

Sophie and her friends had a _____ time at the cinema.

Can you _____ some cheese for dinner please?



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2) Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

Insert the correct missing word into the sentences below.

groan

grown

Sam was amazed at how tall his sunflower had _____.

Class 5 always _____ when their teacher gives them homework.

here

hear

"Come _____ straight away when I call you!"

"Speak up! I can't _____ what you're saying!"

heel

heal

he'll

The doctor worked hard to _____ the sick people.

I'm sure _____ help you if you ask him.

My new shoes have given me a blister on my _____.

knot

not

Ben learned how to tie a reef _____ at Cubs.

The naughty boy was _____ allowed out to play.

main

mane

Matt ordered steak for his _____ course.

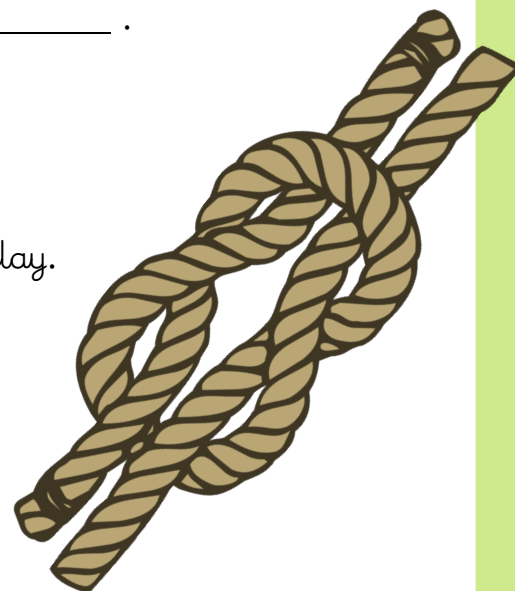
The lion's _____ was magnificent.

meat

meet

Annie asked her friends to _____ her after school.

Vegetarians do not eat _____.



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3) Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

Insert the correct missing word into the sentences below.

missed

mist

Ali was late for school because he _____ the bus.

The _____ made it difficult for the farmer to count his sheep.

peace

piece

Mum could not wait for some _____ and quiet.

Jay was eating a large _____ of chocolate cake.

rain

rein

reign

Imogen can now ride her pony without a lead-_____.

Queen Victoria had a long _____.

If there is _____, the match will be cancelled.

weather

whether

Do you know _____ I need to take an umbrella?

The _____ should be nice this weekend.

whose

who's

I have no idea _____ trainers they are!

Can you tell me _____ playing the main character in the play?



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Hyphens

- hyphen

Hyphens are used to join two words to make a compound adjective e.g. rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, long-eared.

Add a hyphen to the compound adjectives in these sentences and rewrite them in your best handwriting:



The sweet smelling roses were growing around the cottage.

The children were captured by a cold hearted witch.

My pig headed brother would not change his mind.

The joke was long winded and not at all funny.

Match the following words to make compound adjectives and write them, neatly, below:

heavy-	thick-	man-	moth-	rock-	green-
skinned	bottom	eating	handed	eyed	eaten

Challenge: make up some sentences of your own using these compound adjectives:

animal-lover, short-tempered, wide-eyed, sure-footed

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Nouns

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea.

Sort the following nouns into the correct groups:

ogre idea flock Matilda balloon Thursday
cluster courage Paris swarm nuts stupidity

Proper Nouns

Common Nouns

Collective Nouns

Abstract Nouns

Write the correct collective noun in the spaces:

series board plague clutch herd
school platoon ream litter

a _____ of paper a _____ of events a _____ of eggs
a _____ of locusts a _____ of deer a _____ of fish
a _____ of kittens a _____ of soldiers a _____ of governors

Challenge: write a passage of your own using different types of nouns and underline each of the nouns e.g.

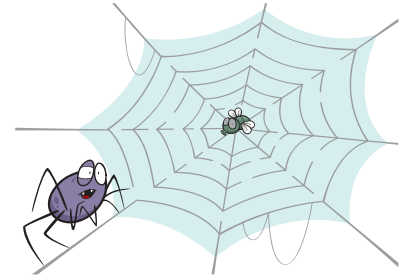
Matilda the ogre went to Scotland to watch a herd of deer eating nuts.

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Parenthesis

A parenthesis is a word or a phrase put into a sentence to give it more information. It is separated from the rest of the sentence by a pair of commas, brackets or dashes:



The giant spider, looking forward to his lunch, crept silently towards the juicy fly.

The giant spider (looking forward to his lunch) crept silently towards the juicy fly.

The giant spider - looking forward to his lunch - crept silently towards the juicy fly.

Use commas to punctuate these sentences and copy them:

My uncle strangely enough likes gherkins for breakfast.

Nick went out before the sun set for a bike ride.

Use brackets to punctuate these sentences and copy them:

The alien from that spaceship over there looks weird.

Henry VIII 1491 - 1547 is famous for having six wives.

Use dashes to punctuate these sentences and copy them:

Some spiders like tarantulas can be the size of a plate!

My hot chocolate topped with cream was delicious.

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Apostrophes: possession

' apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to show possession or ownership:

I went on Kamila's bike. The bike belonging to Kamila.

I went on the Greens' bike. The bike belonging to the Green family.

I went on Lewis' bike. The bike belonging to Lewis.



Add 's to these singular nouns and copy the sentences:

The fierce lion roar echoed through the jungle.

Nobody laughed at the comedian terrible jokes.

Add 's to these plural nouns which end in s and copy the sentences:

The swan elegant, white necks were beautiful.

All the scout tents were pitched by the lake.

Add ' to these singular nouns which end in s and copy the sentences:

It was spring and Paris streets were crowded.

James little sister knocked down his tower of bricks.

Add 's to these plural nouns which do not end in s and copy the sentences:

The cat was hungry and ate the mice cheese.

The women football team won every match.

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Common prefixes

Match the prefixes below with the following words and write them in the spaces:

mis... in... im... super... anti... inter...

_____ possible

_____ correct

_____ market

_____ national

_____ clockwise

_____ behave

Write the correct words into the spaces below and copy each sentence:

The teacher told the boys not to _____ behave.

Six of my answers were _____ correct.

Nothing is _____ possible!

The duck swam in an _____ clockwise direction.

Mum bought some milk from the _____ market.

The _____ national flight was delayed due to snow.

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Prepositions

A preposition is a word that links nouns and pronouns to other parts of a sentence e.g. The donkey stood behind the tree.



Rewrite the sentences below with the correct prepositions in the spaces:

beyond

across

upon

The brave knight galloped _____ his valiant horse _____ the barren desert and _____ the distant mountains.

within

between

beside

The grumpy ogre lived _____ two giant rocks _____ a smelly swamp _____ a deep, dark forest.

before

outside

amongst

The invisible spaceship landed _____ the town and the aliens mingled _____ the townspeople _____ they knew it.

through

beneath

above

The magician made a rabbit appear from _____ his cloak whilst juggling bananas _____ his head and jumping _____ a burning hoop.

Use as many of these prepositions as you can in a sentence of your own:

against

behind

below

during

inside

near

toward

under

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Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that can be used instead of a noun.

him they he their she her them

Replace the words in brackets with a pronoun from the list above.
You may use each pronoun more than once:



Doreen was a dragon. _____ (Doreen) was not a happy dragon because _____ (Doreen) was small and purple with yellow spots and instead of breathing fire, _____ (Doreen) breathed bubbles! The other dragons made fun of Doreen and _____ (the other dragons) told _____ (Doreen) she was not cool. Doreen was sad and _____ (Doreen) was miserable.

One day the mayor asked Doreen to help _____ (the mayor). There was a party in the town and _____ (the town's) bubble machine had broken down! Doreen was happy to help _____ (the town's people) and _____ (Doreen) spent all afternoon blowing bubbles for _____ (the town's people) at the party. The town's people were so grateful; _____ (the town's people) called Doreen a heroine because she had saved _____ (the town's people's) day!

Fill the spaces below with suitable pronouns:

The pirates chased my sister. _____ got fed up and chased _____ instead.

Rachel was feeding the crocodiles. _____ were not very hungry as _____ had just eaten Grandma.

_____ always have chilli peppers for breakfast. _____ are delicious.

Why are _____ standing on your head? Are _____ comfortable?

Challenge: Write a funny paragraph and underline the pronouns.