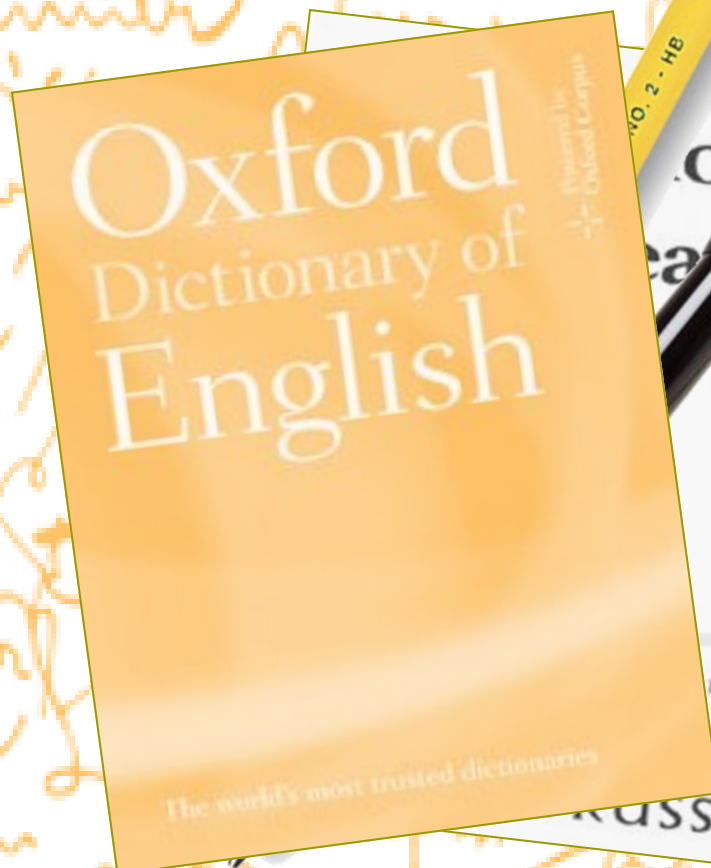


Spelling and Grammar

English

Mr S Cox



Parts of Speech

-Part 1

-Nouns

A noun is a naming word. There are two types of nouns.

1– Proper nouns are names of people or places, they are always spelt with a capital letter because they are important.

December, Nottingham, Aisha, Katie, Tuesday

2– Common Nouns are everyday objects which might not have a special name, we see these all the time so they are common and have no capital letter (unless they start a sentence).

table, pen, book, bus, school, house



Read these sentences, spot the Proper and common nouns, some only have one and some have both. Write them after the sentence in the correct boxes.

Sentences

Common Noun

Proper Noun

- ◇ Last Monday we went swimming at the pool.
- ◇ Wendy was told she could not have a new phone.
- ◇ Trees can take a long time to grow.
- ◇ “It’s not fair,” screamed Aneesa.
- ◇ “Dogs!” he cried.
- ◇ A good race it to swim under Trent-Bridge.
- ◇ Green skittles are far tastier than yellow ones.
- ◇ ‘STOP’ read the big sign in front of them.
- ◇ Paper is so useful, you can do just about anything with it.
- ◇ My heart just skipped a beat.

Extension— Make a list of any nouns or pronouns you can spot around the room, these might be words or the actual objects, try and find words which are not so obvious.

Parts of Speech

-Part 1

-Nouns



Remember what nouns are, look back at the last page if you are not sure.

In the spaces below you must first fill in the blanks with suitable nouns, then create your own sentences using the nouns given, you must use all of them.

Fill in the blanks.

1. The only place we could play football was in the _____.
2. I hate _____, it's the worst day of the week.
3. " _____," called her mother, "it's time for dinner, we are having _____."
4. When you go to the cinema it is always good to buy a _____ and some _____.
5. Read every _____ of the _____ carefully.

Create a sentence from the word/s given.

1. Pen, Door

2. Cat, Fish

3. Piano, Wednesday

Extension— Try expanding some of these sentences, can you include more nouns and pronouns into your sentence? Try using all 6 words in one sentence.

Parts of Speech

-Part 2

-Pronouns

A pronoun is a word we use instead of a noun. Instead of saying

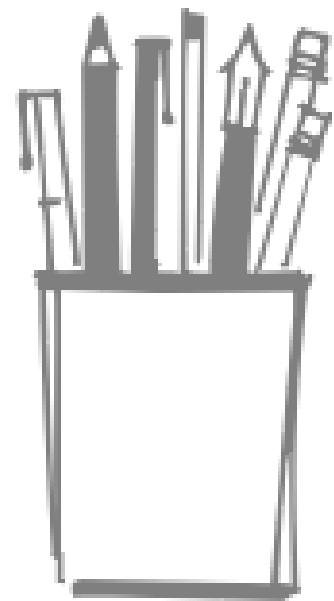
“Mary went out then Mary did this.”

We use “she”, as it is easier and quicker. ‘She, He, They, We’ are all pronouns, there are many more.

Which is the noun and which is the pronoun?

Circle the PRONOUN and underline the NOUN.

1. Manuela congratulated herself on her good grades.
2. I saw Brad Pitt himself at the mall.
3. Yan Ko and Tai help each other with their homework
4. Leon and his girlfriend danced with us when they went clubbing.
5. Mr Cox gave all of them good grades.
6. Tommy gave his poetry book to her.
7. Then, Azra gave it to me.
8. Nicole was struggling with her work.
9. Adam and Eve wouldn't share their apple.
10. Michael was furious that his car was written off.



Create 3 of your own which have a noun and a pronoun in them.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Extension— How many pronouns can you think of? List them all, try and think of the more unusual ones, can you think of 10?

Parts of Speech

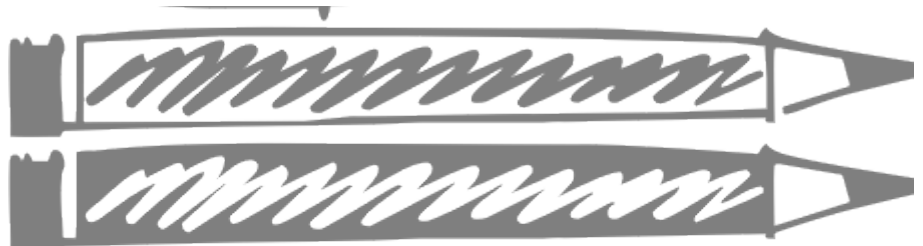
-Part 3

-Verbs

Verbs are doing words.

Run, Jump, Be, Dance, Talk

One verb people often forget is 'am' because it is another way of saying 'to be' and 'being' happy or sad is still doing something.



Next to the pictures put in as many Verbs which fit it, try and find 5 for each.



1.	_____	1.
2.	_____	2.
3.	_____	3.
4.	_____	4.
5.	_____	5.
+	_____	+



Circle the verbs in these sentences, add a missing verb into the blank space, many sentences will have more than one verb so make sure you do both.

1. The angry man roared in outrage as the viscous dog _____ him on the leg.
2. "We will never surrender," cried the pupils defiantly as they _____ themselves in the classroom.
3. She typed so gently her hands were almost gliding over the keys.
4. A triathlon is a sporting event where you _____, swim and _____.
5. I am very unhappy at this time.
6. You must be very quiet if you _____ a book in the library.
7. "STOP," called the policeman as Mary was being quite silly.
8. I think that we all need to take a deep breath.

Extension— How do verbs show emotion? Can you think of different synonyms to 'said' which show how someone feels when they are speaking, "roared" is already done for you above.

Parts of Speech

-Part 4

-Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word. It helps us work out what things look like, how they behave and any other information about them.




Let us think how we could describe the Gorilla,

"The ANGRY gorilla walked SLOWLY and PURPOSELY towards the FIGHTENED zookeeper."

An adjective will always be near a noun because it describes what that noun is like.



Try and fill in the boxes below with the noun that is being described or five of the adjectives which describe the noun.

Ball 	Red, Bouncy, Soft, Round, Small
Snowman 	Tall, Leafy, Green, Wooden
	Red, Juicy, Fruity, Round, Fresh, Crisp
Trashcan 	

Read this sentence and circle all the adjectives you can find, there are 10:

He slowly walked down the long, winding corridor. As he paused he could hear the soft noise of the old and broken windows howling in the cold wind. Suddenly there came a terrible, animalistic howl that chilled him to the bone. He was all alone, the darkness was heavy and threatening.



Parts of Speech

-Part 4

-Adjectives

Adjectives can make things sound positive or negative.

For each of the sentences below put in the positive and negative adjectives you could use. An example is done for you.

1. The house was _____ / _____ .
2. The man had a _____ / _____ beard all over his face.
3. The test was very _____ / _____ , it took me 30 minutes.
4. I _____ / _____ reading books about fantasy.
5. It was unusually _____ / _____ for a winters night.
6. The fire was _____ / _____ in the hearth.

Write a paragraph below using the following adjectives.

Hot, Angry, Red, Slowly, Howling, Cruel, Rich, Wretched, Wet

Try and change these adjectives to their opposites, how does that change the meaning of the paragraph?




Parts of Speech

-Part 5

-Adverbs

An adverb describes the way a verb is done. If we run we can run 'Quickly', if we speak we can speak 'angrily'. It is important to make sure you link the correct adverb to what is being said.

Link each sentence with the way it would be said, an example is given for you.



1. Are you alright?	<i>He said/ She said</i>	suspiciously
I didn't mean it		angrily
Stop that now		confidently
Come on, let's find the others		1. inquisitively
It's a lovely place, my house		sarcastically
What on earth are you talking about?		apologetically
Get ready for school		jokingly
Schools sooo much fun		enthusiastically
I'm awfully sorry		angrily

Find an adverb to match each of these words, one is done for you.

1.Run/Quickly

2.Eat

3.Drive

4.Swim

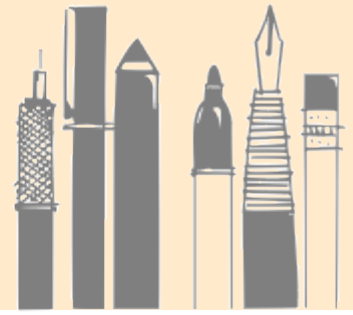
5.Write

6.Read

Parts of Speech

-Part 5

-Adverbs



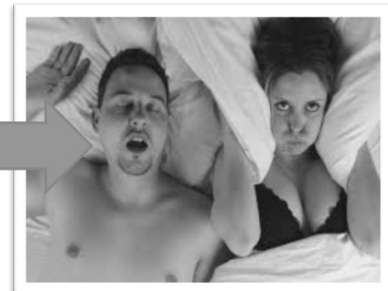
Look at these images, for each verb create a sentence which contains an adverb. Use these to create a short story with six sentences and example for the first sentence is done for you. Remember most Adverbs finish with -LY



Sleep
Thundered

Dream
Drowned

Sail
Woke



She was sleeping softly through the day...

Circle the verb and underline the adverb.

"Neil stopped suddenly and listened.

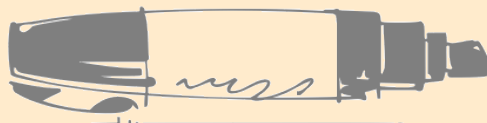
"Nathan stamped his feet angrily.

"I carefully glued the last piece onto the model.

Parts of Speech

-Part 6

-Connectives



Connectives are words we use to link sentences together, here are some common connectives.

However, Sometimes, Therefore, In addition, Because, And, Or, But, Yet, Nonetheless, Also, So, Unfortunately, Happily

It is important to use this correctly, connectives come in two types.

Positive—They will add to what is said “I like to swim **ALSO/AND** I like to run,”

Negative- They will compare two things “I am good at running **YET/HOWEVER** not as good as the team captain,”

Underline the connective, explain whether it is positive or negative and another connective you could use instead.

The shops were out of Coke but they had plenty of juice.	<i>Negative</i>	However, Yet
The sun was streaming through the cloud so we went hiking.	<i>Positive</i>	
Burgers are great also I love their milkshakes.		
Leaves covered the park in golds and red unfortunately this left the trees bare.		
Trains were running nonetheless ours was still late.		

Can you rewrite some of these sentences with different connectives? Change a positive to a negative by the connective used.

Parts of Speech

-Part 6

-Connectives

Connectives are the words we use to link sentences together. A sentence can be made of independent or dependant clauses.

- ⇒ An independent clause is a sentence that makes sense on its own
- ⇒ A dependant clause is not a complete sentence, it needs joining to an independent clause.

We can use a connective to link clauses, we use a comma with our connective to link two independent clauses and we leave the comma out to join independent and dependant clauses. Here are some example, circle the connectives that divide the clauses.

"He was angry because the food was cold.

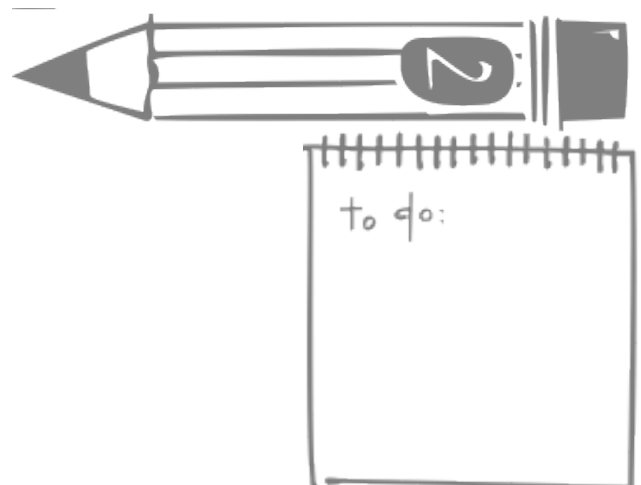
"The food was cold, so he was angry.

"The food was cold. Therefore he was angry.

"I like your house but not you.

"The food was cold, but he was angry.

"The food was cold. Nevertheless, he was angry.



Fill in the blanks but do not use : AND, BUT, OR, BECAUSE, include commas if necessary.

- I like cheese _____ they have run out.
- Swimming is fun _____ surfing is even better.
- Morgan was busy working on escape _____ the kids came closer and closer.
- The car had stopped working _____ the fuel had not been put in probably at the station.
- The door was locked _____ we had to climb through a window.

Look at these clauses, which is dependant and which is independent? Mark them with an I or a D.

"They are green.

"I like to drive.

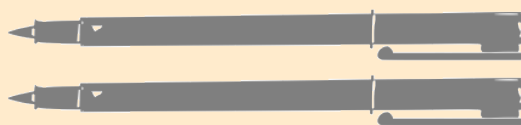
"Animals eat a variety of things.

"Sometimes frogs.

Parts of Speech

-Part 7

-Prepositions

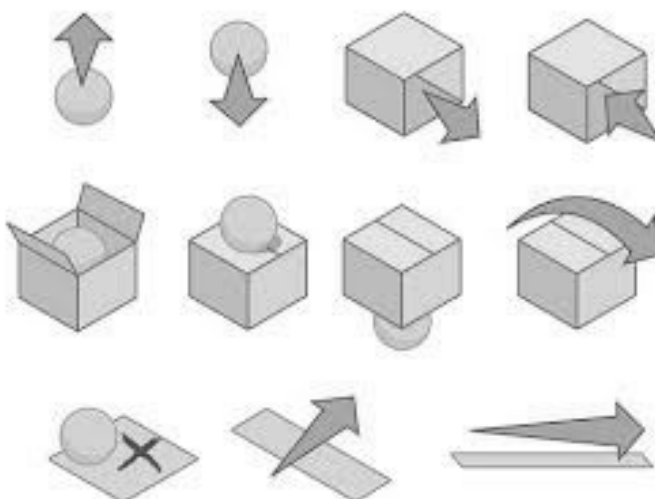


A preposition is the word that tells us WHERE something is or WHERE it is going. Here are some common prepositions.

At, Before, Between, In, By, Up, Of, Over, Towards, Behind

Look at these images below, create a sentence for some of the pictures which uses a preposition, circle the preposition in your work, one is done for you.

1- The ball was IN the box.



2- _____

3- _____

4- _____

6- _____

7- _____

5- _____

Try and fill in the missing prepositions.

"My plane stopped _____ Dubai and Hanoi and arrived _____ Bangkok hours late.

"When will you arrive _____ the office?

"Do you work _____ the bridge?

Parts of Speech

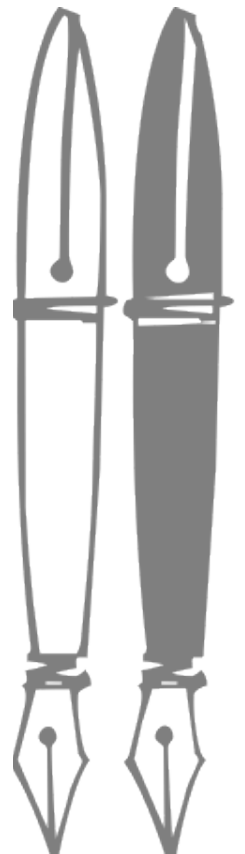
-Part 8

-Interjection

An interjection is a word you use when you do not need to, it will show emotion and it is the kind of thing you include when you are speaking in real life. They show joy, confusion, surprise and more.

Underline the Interjections in these, one is done for you, Remember to look for the word's we don't need.

1. Ah, now I understand.
2. Lima is the capital of...er...Peru
3. Oh! I've got a toothache.
4. Hurry! The bus is about to leave!
5. Jeepers! That is the largest beetle I have ever seen.
6. No, I'm not going tomorrow night.
7. Well, the larva moves more quickly than you would expect.
8. Absolutely, a fifth of them do not count
9. Phew! I am not trying that again.
10. Humph! I knew that last week.



For each emotion named below, write the appropriate interjections. There can be more than one answer.

Excitement _____

Congratulations _____

Pain _____

Tenses

-Present and Past

-Simple



We use tenses to explain when something happened, if we write in the present tense we say things like

“I am Tired”

If it is in the past that would change to

“I was Tired”

Look at the questions below, fill in the gaps with the correct version of ‘BE’ in the appropriate tense.

Example: I (be) am happy.

1) I (be) _____ tired.

2) I (be) _____ hungry.

3) I (be) _____ late!

Example: You / We / They (be) are happy.

7) You (be) _____ nice.

8) We (be) _____ sleepy.

9) They (be) _____ funny.

Example: He / She / It (be) is happy.

4) He (be) _____ cool.

5) She (be) _____ pretty.

6) It (be) _____ fast.

day.

Example: I / He / She / It (be) was sick yesterday.

1) I (be) _____ tired yesterday.

2) You (be) _____ happy yesterday.

3) We (be) _____ sad yesterday.

4) They (be) _____ busy yesterday.

5) He (be) _____ angry yesterday.

6) She (be) _____ sleepy yesterday.

7) It (be) _____ cold yesterday.

Example: You / We / They (be) were sick yesterday.

Change these present tense sentences to past.

1. I am standing at the bus stop waiting for the bus.

2. The pen I am using has run out of ink.



Can you change a past tense sentence into present?

“I was happily minding my own business”

Tenses

-Progressive Present

-Advanced

The progressive present tense

Example: I (watch) watch a lot of movies. [*simple present tense*]

Example: I (watch) am watching a movie now. [*present progressive tense*]

Example: You / We / They (play) play games every day. [*simple present tense*]

Example: You / We / They (play) are playing a game now. [*present progressive tense*]

Example: He / She / It (eat) eats eggs for breakfast. [*simple present tense*]

Example: He / She / It (eat) is eating an egg now. [*present progressive tense*]

- 1) Jessie (ride) _____ his bike every day. In fact, he (ride) _____ his bike right now.
- 2) Arnold and Peter (take) _____ a test now. They (take) _____ a lot of tests.
- 3) I (want) _____ some new shoes. The pair I (have) _____ now (get) _____ old.
- 4) Tony (be) _____ my friend. We (spend) _____ a lot of time together.
- 5) What (be) _____ your name? Where (be) _____ you from? Where (do) _____ you live?
- 6) I (no, watch) _____ TV now. I (talk) _____ on the phone. I (like) _____ to talk on the phone.
- 7) Andrea (like) _____ to cook. Right now, she (make) _____ vegetable soup.
- 8) When (do) _____ the bus leave? I hope we (be) _____ not too late!
- 9) I (be) _____ so thirsty! (you, have) _____ anything to drink?
- 10) Thomas (read) _____ the newspaper and (drink) _____ coffee in the living room. He (no, do) _____ have to go to work today.

Tenses

-Future Tense

The future tense is what we use when we write about things which are going to happen.

Example: The grass (grow) will be growing faster in the summertime.

Example: At noon, the children (eat) are going to be eating lunch.

Example: Martha (plant) will be planting flowers while Katie is planting vegetables.

Example: Robert (receive) is going to be receiving the package when it arrives.

- 1) The class (listen) _____ closely during the review for the test.
- 2) Matthew (shave) _____ while Valerie is dressing.
- 3) I (cut) _____ these boards while you study the building plans.
- 4) If we lift weights, our muscles (get) _____ stronger.
- 5) The mayor (greet) _____ Senator Arnold when the senator exits his plane.
- 6) When our company arrives, we (serve) _____ a delicious meal.
- 7) The sergeant (train) _____ the new recruits for the next month.
- 8) The children (laugh) _____ while the clown is riding his tricycle.
- 9) Before rehearsals begin, the director (cast) _____ actors for parts in the play.
- 10) If you don't watch them, the puppies (wander) _____ into the street.
- 11) Some audience members (cry) _____ when the sad movie ends.
- 12) Soon, Enrique (complete) _____ the book he has been writing.
- 13) The scientists (launch) _____ a satellite in November.
- 14) The fans (wear) _____ crazy hats at Friday's game



Change a few sentences to the past tense, do you need to change any other words?

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

example: The words **big** and **large** are synonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

example: The words **open** and **closed** are antonyms.

Tell whether each pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.

1. agree, disagree _____

2. cold, freezing _____

3. easy, difficult _____

4. argue, squabble _____

5. guess, estimate _____

6. bottom, top _____

7. tired, energetic _____

8. huge, gigantic _____

9. sink, float _____

10. windy, calm _____

11. noisy, quiet _____

12. unhappy, sad _____



Write two complete sentences that includes two words that are antonyms.

Choose antonyms that are different from the ones listed above.

Commas

The Rules for Using the Comma

Did you know that the comma is one of the most frequently used punctuation marks?

The comma will put a pause in your sentence:

If you would finish eating your lunch, we could play outside.

The comma separates a list of at least three items:

I like to play with Jan, Jill, Joe and Brad.

When using quotations either at the beginning or the end:

Joe said, "Are you coming to the movie later?"

"Come to the movies," said Joe.

The comma allows you to combine 2 ideas into a single sentence. (Subordinate/Dependent Clause)

While I work on my homework, my friend will play the piano.

Use a comma after introductory words or phrases.

Well, I see you finally finished your homework!

Use a comma to show the relation between a word and a noun phrase that follows. (Apposition)

My teacher, Mr. Clark, is a great singer!






Commas

Read the rules and fit in the missing commas.

Insert commas where they belong:

1. Although I liked what you wrote about caring for your pet rat I have a suggestion you might want to consider.
 2. Ever since you asked my opinion about the soccer field battle I've been mulling the situation over trying to determine a logical consequence.
 3. I don't usually give unsolicited advice but this seems to me to be a special case.
 4. I wouldn't ordinarily presume to tell you how to behave but I'm concerned.
 5. Your suggestion is excellent and I may regret not trying it but I'm going to try something else first.
 6. May you live as long as you want, and never want as long as you live!
 7. On the occasion of your 16th birthday, we send you our best wishes.
 8. As you rightly pointed out a mistake has been made on your report card.
 9. I don't like it when you're upset with me particularly since it was my fault.
 10. If you are unable to make the meeting please let me know as soon as possible.
 11. If you would like to discuss your report card I would be happy to do so at a time that is convenient for you.
 12. If I can repay the kindness let me know.
 13. Despite our last three reminders you have still been coming to school late.
 14. In the first sentence refer to the topic of your paper.
 15. People who haven't written a letter in years use e-mail because of its ease directness, and speed.
 16. Check for accuracy spelling and punctuation before sending your e-mail.
 17. As you are no doubt aware we are sold out.
 18. If you require additional support please call the service department.
- 

Semicolon

Rules for Using

The semicolon (;) has similar uses to a comma:

- **A semicolon doesn't come to a complete stop like a full stop does.**
- **A semicolon can join two clauses using transitional words like: however, otherwise, therefore, subsequently, in addition etc.**
- **A semicolon is stronger than a comma.**
- **The semicolon separates a sentence with two closely related meanings. Some teachers call the semicolon the super comma to help students remember how to use it.**

Here are some common ways to use a semicolon:

1. You tried your hardest; second place is a good finish.
2. I like chocolate; however, I don't like dark chocolate.

Semicolons are also used in lists even though it is correct to use commas in lists.

1. Back to school items you'll need are: a sturdy back pack; pencil cases equipped with pencils; lunch box; duo-tangs in five different colors.
2. I have been to: Canada; Japan; Australia; Africa and America.



Semicolon

Read the rules and fill the blanks.

Put in the appropriate semicolons:.

1. Kelly wants to play outside Kim wants to play inside.
2. You didn't try your very best your marks went down this term.
3. My hair is very wet I just washed it.
4. If you go to the store, I'll need golden apples unsalted butter whole wheat bread tomato soup and potatoes.
5. All students must: arrive on time complete all tasks follow the rules and be their best.
6. My mother planted roses the roses were all red.
7. You should talk to Jade; other wise she'll think you're mad at her.
8. I love going to the gym I also like riding my bike.
9. My mom didn't feel well however, she still came to see my game.
10. Jill was the only girl the team needed her.



Paragraph test

Read the Paragraph and answer questions, the number in the paragraph will link to the question. You must correct the mistakes by circling the correct change. 1 is done for you.

1) Well, its another rainy day. I wonder what 2) I will do? First, I think I'll take a walk around the 3) neighbourhood to stretch my legs. 4) Second I'll cook a big breakfast 5) with toast fruit eggs and bacon. After that, I might mow my 6) lawn; it's getting pretty long. I'm not sure what I'll do after that. I guess I should go see my mother. I think she wants me to go grocery shopping with her. I have no idea why she can't just go by 7) her self. Or, better still, she could ask my dad to go with her! I doubt he will want to go with her though. He 8) doesn't like going to the grocery store as much as I do!

1)

- A. Well, it was
- B. Well, it isn't
- C. Well, it's
- D. Correct as is

- A. with toast and fruit and eggs and bacon.
- B. with toast, fruit, eggs, and bacon.
- C. with toast, fruit, eggs and bacon.
- D. Both B and C are correct.
- E. Correct as is

2)

- A. I would do?
- B. will I do?
- C. I will do.
- D. Correct as is

6)

- A. lawn? It's
- B. lawn: it's
- C. lawn! It's
- D. Correct as is

3)

- A. neighborhood
- B. neighborhood
- C. nayberhood
- D. nayborhood
- E. Correct as is

7)

- A. themselves
- B. itself
- C. herself
- D. Correct as is

4)

- A. Second will I
- B. Second, I'll
- C. Second I'm gonna
- D. Correct as is

8)


- A. dislikes
- B. enjoys
- C. likes
- D. Correct as is

5)



Spelling Lists

Revise these words for spelling tests with your teacher.

1. accommodation
 2. conclusion
 3. explanation
 4. actually
 5. conscience
 6. February
 7. alcohol
 8. conscious
 9. fierce
 10. although
 11. consequence
 12. forty
 13. analyse/analysis
 14. continuous
 15. fulfil
 16. argument
 17. creation
 18. furthermore
 19. assessment
 20. daughter
 21. guard
 22. atmosphere
 23. decide/decision
 24. happened
 25. audible
 26. definite
 27. health
 28. audience
 29. design
 30. height
 31. autumn
 32. development
 33. imaginary
 34. beautiful
 35. diamond
 36. improvise
 37. beginning
 38. diary
 39. industrial
 40. believe
 41. disappear
 42. interesting
 43. beneath
 44. disappoint
 45. interrupt
 46. buried embarrass
 47. issue
 48. business
 49. energyjealous
 50. caught engagement
 51. knowledge
 52. chocolate
 53. enquire
 54. listening
 55. climb
 56. environment
 57. lonely
 58. column
 59. evaluation
 60. lovely
- 




Spelling Tests

Your teacher will read the spellings. If you get it wrong then right the correct spelling in the space.

Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		






Spelling Tests

Your teacher will read the spellings. If you get it wrong then right the correct spelling in the space.

Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1		
2		
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4		
5		
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7		
8		
9		
10		

Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1		
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10		






Spelling Tests

Your teacher will read the spellings. If you get it wrong then right the correct spelling in the space.

	Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1			
2			
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10			

	Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1			
2			
3			
4			
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6			
7			
8			
9			
10			





Notes

Handwriting practice area consisting of 20 horizontal green lines on a white background.



