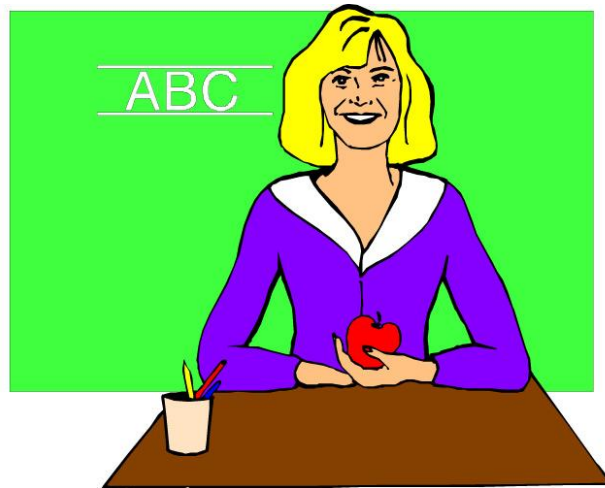


KS3

English Skills

Series One



BACK TO BASICS

Common Nouns

A noun is the name of something.

Common nouns are the names of things - desk, chair, tent, car, flower, knife.

1. Make a list of twenty nouns - things that you can see in your classroom.
You can start off with **desk**.
2. Take each of the letters of the alphabet in turn and make
 - a) a list of things that we eat
For example: apples, bananas, carrots, damsons, etc.
 - b) a list of things that we wear or use
You might begin with anorak and end with zip.
 - c) a list of animals
You might begin with alligator and end with zebra.

3. Make an alphabet poster

Or

Make an alphabet book for a small child.

You will need two sheets of plain A4 paper.

Fold and then cut each sheet into **4** equal pieces.

You will now have **8** small pieces of paper.

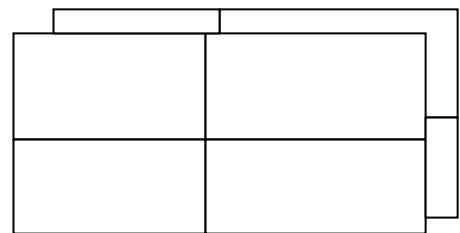
Put the 8 pieces of paper together and fold down the middle to make a small book.

Print the title of the book - **The alphabet book** - on the front cover.

Choose a simple word for each letter of the alphabet.

For example: **a is for apple**

Draw and colour a picture for each thing.



Here are the **26** letters in the alphabet:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Proper Nouns 1

A **proper noun** is the **name** of a particular thing, a person or a place.

We use a **capital letter** to begin a proper noun.

For example:

The Taj Mahal is a famous monument in India.

Here are the capital letters:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Copy out the sentences below putting in the missing capital letters.

1. _ ondon is the capital city of _ ngland.
2. The river _ hames runs through _ ondon.
3. The _ ussian cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, was the first man in space.
4. An _ merican astronaut, Neil Armstrong, was the first man to walk on the moon.
5. _ aris is the capital city of _ rance.
6. New _ ork is on the Atlantic coast of _ merica.
7. The _ ile is the longest river in the world.
8. Mount _ verest is the highest mountain in the world.
9. _ oscow is the capital city of _ ussia.
10. _ ome is the capital city of _ taly.

Try to find a name of a person and a place for each letter of the alphabet.

For example:

Andrew went to **A**frica.

Barbara lives in **B**ritain.

Colin comes from **C**hina.

Remember to **start** each **name** with a **capital** letter.



Vowels and Consonants

There are **26** letters in the alphabet : a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The five **vowels** are: **a, e, i, o** and **u**. All the other letters are called **consonants**.

In English every word has at least one vowel in it.

Copy out and complete the following sentences putting in the missing vowels

a e i o u

1. The b _ by was playing in his pr _ m.
2. The childr _ n collected sea sh _ lls on the shore.
3. The g _ rl was quietly read _ ng her book.
4. The fr _ g hopped onto the st _ ne.
5. The d _ ck dived _ nder the water.
6. The b _ nk robber was wearing a m _ sk.
7. The m _ n were m _ nding the road.
8. The r _ ng slipped off her f _ nger.
9. The sh _ p sold all s _ rts of things.
10. In aut _ mn there are leaves _ nder all the trees.
11. The g _ rls were pl _ ying h _ ckey on the m _ ddy fi _ ld.
12. In s _ mmer many pe _ ple l _ ke to play t _ nnis in the p _ rk.

There are exceptions to most rules in English language. The exception here is the letter **y**. The letter **y** is sometimes used as a vowel and sometimes as a consonant.

In these words the letter **y** is used as a **consonant**.

year yacht yellow you yesterday

In these words the letter **y** is used as a **vowel**.

sky why try fly hymn

Write a sentence for each of the words in the lists above.

Sounds I



Sometimes the same **sound** is made by different **letter patterns**.

For example: I can **see** the **sea**.

In this sentence the words **see** and **sea** make the same sound but the spellings are different.

Choose **ee** or **ea** to complete the words in the following sentences.

If you are not sure use your dictionary to check the spelling.

1. All the b _ _ ds fell to the floor when the necklace broke.
2. Dandelion s _ _ ds drift about in the wind.
3. The boy looked down at his dirty f _ _ t.
4. If you can't stand the h _ _ t stay out of the kitchen.
5. The girl dived in the d _ _ p end of the pool.
6. The water was so cl _ _ r that you could see to the bottom.
7. The children played happily on the b _ _ ch all day.
8. The t _ _ cher gave out the English books.
9. The car driver was fined for sp _ _ ding.
10. In autumn the l _ _ ves fall from the trees.

Write ten sentences of your own using the ten words you have just made.

Choose **ee** or **ea** to complete the following words.

1. w _ _ d

2. dr _ _ m

3. m _ _ t

4. sw _ _ t

5. t _ _ r

6. b _ _ t

7. f _ _ l

8. l _ _ d

Write a sentence for each of the words you have just made.

Proper Nouns 2



The names of days of the week and months of the year are **proper nouns**. They begin with a **capital letter**.

For example: The first January was a Saturday this year

Here are the capital letters:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Copy out the sentences below putting in the missing capital letters.

1. _ anuary is the first month of the year.
2. The shortest month of the year is _ ebruary.
3. The month of _ arch is often very windy.
4. Easter generally falls in _ pril.
5. In _ ay the fruit trees are full of blossom.
6. _ une is often warm and sunny.
7. Most schools close in _ uly for the summer holidays.
8. Many people take their holidays in _ ugust.
9. In _ eptember the fruit trees are laden with fruit.
10. In _ ctober the leaves fall from the trees.
11. It is often foggy in _ ovember.
12. In _ eember it often snows.

Write a sentence for each of the following words.

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Remember to start each sentence with a capital letter.

Word Order



We have to write words in the **correct order** so that they make sense.

For example: a game Football is great

This should be: Football is a great game.

In the following sentences the words are not in the correct order.

Write out the sentences with the words in the correct order.

1. The very noisy school was.
2. A sat reading boy quietly
3. looked The boy window out of the
4. a cat He saw a dog chasing
5. chased The dog the cat up a tree
6. high The cat climbed too.
7. could not She get down.
8. The came fire brigade.
9. climbed A man up into the tree.
10. down The cat man brought the
11. ran The cat quickly home.

Write a sentence for each of the following words.

boys playing ball road car accident policeman

Remember to start each sentence with a capital letter.

Stops and Starts

A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

For example: The boy rode his bicycle to school.

Here are the capital letters:



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Copy out the sentences below putting in the missing capital letters and full stops.

1. mary is twelve years old
2. she has a little brother called John
3. mary now goes to secondary school
4. she has to take her little brother to primary school first
5. sometimes John messes about on the way to school
6. john makes Mary late for school
7. mary gets into trouble if she is late for school
8. she thinks this is unfair
9. mary blames her little brother for getting her into trouble
10. sometimes she gets really angry with him

Remember a sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.
Names also begin with a capital letter.

Copy out the following passage putting in all the capital letters and full stops.

mary and john live with their parents mr and mrs smith they live in a nice little house with a garden they have a pet dog called rover mr smith works at a local garage he is a car mechanic mrs smith also goes out to work in the evening they all like to watch television the trouble is they don't all want to watch the same thing

You should have eight sentences.

Sounds 2

Sometimes the same sound is made by different letter patterns.

For example: The wolf howled loudly.



In this sentence the letters **ow** and **ou** make the same sound but the spellings are different.

Choose **ow** or **ou** to complete the words in the following sentences.

1. The monkeys h __ led noisily as they swung through the trees.
2. The lion roared l __ dly in his cage at the zoo.
3. The king's cr __ n was made of gold and jewels.
4. The cat chased the m __ se back to its hole in the wall.
5. The little br __ n mouse crept quietly out of its hole.
6. Many birds fly s __ th for the winter.
7. The teacher fr __ ned at the naughty boy.
8. The seeds in the window box had begun to spr __ t.
9. The boy ran d __ n the road.
10. The family were so pleased when their dog was f __ nd.

Write ten sentences of your own using the ten words you have just made.

Choose ow or ou to complete the following words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. cl __ d | 2. d __ wn | 3. m __ th | 4. cr __ d |
| 5. fl __ er | 6. sp __ t | 7. f __ nd | 8. cl __ n |

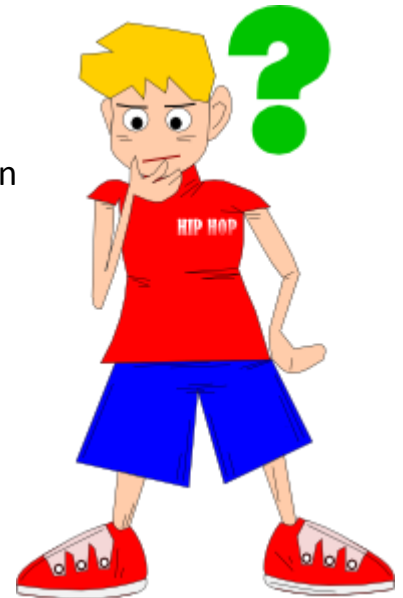
Write a sentence for each of the words you have just made.

Questions

A question starts with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

For example: What is your name?

Copy out the questions below putting in the missing capital letters and question marks.



1. what day is it today
2. where do you live
3. when did you start at this school
4. how do you get to school in the morning
5. who is your favourite person
6. what is your favourite food
7. where do you like to go for your holidays
8. when were you born
9. how do you like to spend your evenings
10. who do you spend most of your time with
11. which subject do you like most at school
12. which subject do you like least at school

Imagine that you are a reporter and you are going to interview your favourite pop star or sports personality.

Make out a list of questions to ask him or her.

OR

Write the answers to the questions above and make them into a fact file about yourself.

Rhyming

cat.bat.mat.pat.sat.fat.rat.flat.gnat

Rhyming is about the sounds made by letters and words. We say that words rhyme when they sound similar.

For example: The **rain** in **Spain** falls mainly on the **plain**.

Look carefully at the following words:

last true fight crunch fast clue
night lunch past light blue bunch

Make four lists of words that rhyme.

1.
.....
.....

2.
.....
.....

3.
.....
.....

4.
.....
.....

Words can rhyme even if the spelling is different.

Rhymes can be clever and funny. Here are two little rhymes called Limericks.

There was a young lady of Riga
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside
And the smile on the face of the tiger.



A wonderful is the pelican
His bill can hold more than his belly can.
He can take in his beak
Enough food for a week
I'm sure I don't know how the hell he can.

Now try to write a Limerick or short rhyme of your own.

Speech Marks

Speech marks show someone is speaking. We write everything the person says inside the speech marks.

For example: The teacher said, **“Open your books.”**

Copy out the sentences below putting in the missing speech marks.

1. The doctor said, Take these tablets three times a day.
2. Mary’s mother said, Be careful crossing the road.
3. The lollipop lady said, Stay there until I tell you to cross the road.
4. The teacher said, Line up quietly outside the classroom door.
5. John’s mother said, Don’t be late for school.
6. Mary said, I will tell mum if you don’t stop messing about.
7. The librarian said, Please be quiet in the library.
8. The bus driver said, Move along the bus.
9. The shopkeeper said, That will be fifty pence.
10. John said, I don’t want to go to school.

A teacher went to a pupil’s house to see the boy’s parents. The teacher knocked at the door and the boy opened the door.

The teacher said, “Is your mother in?”

“No, she ain’t,” said the boy.

“No, she ain’t?” said the teacher. “Where’s your grammar, boy?”

“She ain’t in neither,” said the boy.

Make up a short conversation between two people.

Remember to put the words spoken inside speech marks.

Remember to start a new line each time a different person speaks.

Making Sense

Always make sure your sentences make sense.

In the examples below the beginnings of the sentences don't match up with the endings.

Re-write the following sentences.

Match up the **beginnings** and **endings** so that all the sentences make sense.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. The boys were playing football | up a tree. |
| 2. The girls were riding their bicycles | into the swimming pool. |
| 3. The man was digging | back to its hole. |
| 4. The woman was driving her car | across the sky. |
| 5. The dog chased the cat | in his cot. |
| 6. The baby was sleeping | along the road. |
| 7. The ducks were paddling | on the school field. |
| 8. The mouse ran quickly | on the pond. |
| 9. The birds were flying | in his garden. |
| 10. The swimmer dived | along the footpath. |

Add a suitable ending to the following sentences.

1. The boy was reading
2. The fireman was wearing
3. The teacher was writing
4. The trees swayed wildly
5. The cook slowly stirred
6. The caretaker was sweeping

Word Groups

Sometimes it is useful to put words into **groups**.

For example:

Things that give light: fire, sun, candle, lantern, lamp.

Sort the following words into four groups.

tea skirt daisies face milk shirt buttercups
feet jumper hands water roses jacket legs
coffee daffodils

1. drinks 2. clothing 3. flowers 4. body parts

.....
.....
.....
.....

Write five sentences using some of the words from the lists above.

Make up some word lists of your own.

Make a list of

1. five things you would normally find in a classroom.
2. five things you might find in a kitchen.
3. five things you might find in a garden.
4. five things you like to eat.

Make a menu for one day with your favourite food for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Write a shopping list of the things you will need to buy to make the meals on your menu.

Verbs

Verbs tell us what someone or something is **doing**.

For example: The dog **barked** loudly at the postman.

The postman **brings** letters to the house.

Copy out and complete the following sentences.

Choose the most suitable verb from the following list.

marched	ran	swung	peeped	played
chased	fly	roared	watched	smiled

1. The monkeys through the trees.
2. The hungry lion loudly.
3. The soldiers down the road.
4. The cat the little mouse.
5. The little mouse out of its hole.
6. Many birds south for the winter.
7. The baby at its mother.
8. The girl games on her computer.
9. The boy down the road.
10. The children television.

Read the following passage carefully. Underline all the verbs in the passage.

This summer we went to Spain for our holidays. We flew from Manchester to Malaga. The sun shone every day. Every day we bathed in the sea and the children played on the beach. The children made sand castles with their buckets and spades. In the evening we walked by the sea. We enjoyed our holiday very much.

You should have eight verbs.

Adding ing

Sometimes we add **ing** to a word.

For example:

I **miss** you.

I am **missing** you.

Write the following words and add **ing** to the end of each word.

march

walk

look

read

play

carry

fly

roar

watch

splash

Write a sentence for each of the new words you have made.

Sometimes when we add **ing** to a word we have to change the spelling of the word.

For example:

I **write**

I am **writing**.

Before we add **ing** to the word **write** we have to take off the final **e**.

Write the following words taking off the final **e** and add **ing** to the end of each word.

make

take

bake

ride

dive

chase

move

give

close

choose

Write a sentence for each of the new words you have made

Sometimes before we add **ing** to a word we have to **double the last letter** of the word.

For example:

I **shop**.

I am **shopping**.

Write the following words and add **ing** to the end of each word.

get

slip

run

hop

pat

dig

Remember to **double the last letter** before adding **ing**.

Compound Words



Compound words are made up of **two smaller words** joined together.

For example: foot + ball = football

Write the compound words made from the word sums below.

rain + coat black + bird sun + light key + hole
snow + man hedge + hog play + time butter + fly

Write a sentence for each of the new words you have made.

Copy out and complete the following sentences.

Choose the best word from the list below to make up the compound words.

man black snow bow cot
gull milk shine bull bird

1. The painting was all the colours of the rain
2. The little lady was red and black.
3. The children played out in the sun
4. The post brings the letters to the house.
5. The man brings milk to the house.
6. The sea swooped down over the beach.
7. The baby was asleep in the carry
8. The car was buried under a drift.
9. The dog had very sharp teeth.
10. The children were picking berries.

Make a list of as many compound words as you can think of.

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a **joining** word. It may be used to join two sentences together. The most commonly used conjunctions are **and** and **but**.



For example:

I like reading. I read every day.

I like reading and read every day.

Join each pair of sentences below with the word **and** so that each pair becomes one sentence.

1. The girl put on her coat. The girl went out.
2. The boy picked up the apple. The boy ate it.
3. The woman got into her car. The woman drove off.
4. The man picked up the paper. The man started to read.
5. The girl climbed up to the diving board. The girl dived into the pool.
6. The boy picked up his pen. The boy began to write.
7. The bus drew into the bus station. The bus stopped.
8. The girl sat down on the chair. The girl kicked off her shoes.

Join each pair of sentences below with the word **but** so that each pair becomes one sentence.

1. The girl went out. Her mother called her back.
2. The boy picked up the apple. It was too bad to eat.
3. The woman got into her car. It would not start.
4. The man started to read the paper. The phone rang.
5. The girl climbed up to the diving board. Suddenly she felt scared.
6. The boy picked up his pen. He couldn't think what to write.
7. The bus stopped. The doors didn't open.
8. The girl kicked off her shoes. Her feet still hurt.

Complete the Sentence

Remember a **sentence** must always make sense.

Copy out and complete the following sentences.

Choose the most suitable word from the following list.

bike trees like picnic smiled books
slowly boy baby house driver flew

1. The was pleased when he got all his sums right.
2. The children went for a in the woods.
3. The little bird quickly away.
4. The boy fell off his
5. The was old and dark.
6. The birds were singing in the
7. The mother fondly at her baby.
8. The played happily in his playpen.
9. The girl walked home from school.
10. All children seem to the seaside.
11. The bus- unlocked the doors of the bus.
12. The teacher handed out the

Remember a sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

Copy out the following passage putting in all the capital letters and full stops.

there was once a little boy who lived in a cottage near a wood one day as he was walking in the wood he met a wolf the wolf tried to eat the little boy the little boy screamed loudly for help the boy's sister heard his cries the sister got her gun she ran into the wood the little boy's sister shot the wolf

You should have eight sentences.

Commas

Commas are used **separate** things in a **list**.

We **don't** use a comma before the word **and**.

For example: apples, oranges, pears and bananas.



Copy out the sentences below putting in the missing commas.

1. We go to school on Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and Friday.
2. My favourite lessons are English History Art and Drama.
3. I hate going to school when it is cold dark wet and windy.
4. My favourite lunch is egg sausage beans and chips.
5. For Christmas dinner we have turkey potatoes carrots sprouts and gravy.
6. In my schoolbag I have books pens pencils a rubber and a ruler.
7. I like playing football cricket tennis rugby and snooker.
8. At the zoo they have monkeys lions tigers cheetahs leopards and elephants.
9. In England we sometimes have rain hail snow fog and sunshine.
10. To bake a cake you need butter sugar eggs and flour.

Write a sentence for each of the following lists of words.

1. red, yellow, green, blue and purple.
2. a car, a bus, a lorry and a bike.
3. egg, bacon, sausage, mushrooms and tomatoes.
4. potatoes, carrots onions, peas and beans.
5. milk, tea, coffee, orange juice and drinking chocolate.

Make a list of all your favourite things. Remember to put in commas.

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are **opposite** in meaning.

For example: **wet** and **dry**

Wet is the **opposite** of **dry**. **Wet** and **dry** are **antonyms**.

Complete the following sentences choosing the words from the list below.

quiet old rough bad strong
kind dark slow sour soft

1. Good is the opposite of
2. Light is the opposite of
3. Noisy is the opposite of
4. Fast is the opposite of
5. Young is the opposite of
6. Hard is the opposite of
7. Smooth is the opposite of
8. Cruel is the opposite of
9. Weak is the opposite of
10. Sweet is the opposite of

Make up some sentences of your own using the antonyms from the list above.

Make up sentences for the words in the list below.

rich/poor hot/cold big/small clean/dirty
fat/thin blunt/sharp calm/stormy happy/sad

Try to find more pairs of antonyms.

Stops and Starts and Question Marks



A **sentence** starts with a **capital letter** and usually ends with a **full stop**.

A **question** starts with a **capital letter** and always ends with a **question mark**.

For example: The dog chased the rat. Did the dog catch the rat?

Copy out the sentences below.

Put in the missing **capital letters** and **full stops** or **question marks**.

1. what is your full name
2. mary's full name is Mary Smith
3. which school do you go to
4. mary goes to the local secondary school
5. what is your best subject at school
6. mary's best subject is English
7. what is your worst subject at school
8. mary's worst subject is Science
9. do you have any brothers or sisters
10. mary has a younger brother called John

Write a fact file about Mary Smith and/or a fact file about yourself.

Imagine that there has been an accident on the road outside school. A red car has crashed into a blue car. A policeman comes into school to ask if anyone saw the accident. He finds a witness - a person who saw the accident.

Write the list of questions that the policeman might ask the person who saw the accident.

For example, the policeman might start by asking: **What is your name?**

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that are **similar** in meaning.

For example: **fast** and **quick**

Fast is **similar** in meaning to **quick**. **Fast** and **quick** are **synonyms**.

Complete the following sentences choosing the words from the list below.

peel	talk	weighty	big	tough
stay	tall	go	shut	weary

1. Large is similar in meaning to
2. Tired is similar in meaning to
3. Hard is similar in meaning to
4. Speak is similar in meaning to
5. Closed is similar in meaning to
6. High is similar in meaning to
7. Leave is similar in meaning to
8. Remain is similar in meaning to
9. Heavy is similar in meaning to
10. Skin is similar in meaning to

Make up some sentences of your own using the synonyms from the list above.

Make up sentences for the words in the list below.

idle/lazy	push/shove	knock/bang	tear/rip
bawl/shout	skinny/thin	blank/empty	edge/rim

Try to find more pairs of synonyms.

Exclamation Marks



We use an **exclamation mark** when we feel **strongly** about something or to show that something is **urgent**.

For example: “Help! Help! Come quickly!” yelled John.

Notice that the **exclamation marks** go with the words spoken **inside** the speech marks.

Read the sentences below carefully.

Put in the missing **exclamation marks**.

1. “Help Help Come quickly The baby has fallen in the pond “ yelled John.
2. “Stop that now “ shouted the angry teacher.
3. “What a horrible mess “ said Mary’s mum when she saw her bedroom.
4. “Help Help Stop thief “ cried the old lady.
5. “Shut that door “ shouted dad grumpily.
6. “Quickly Leave everything Line up at the door “ said the teacher hurriedly.
7. “Help Help Bring a ladder Quickly “ yelled the window cleaner.
8. “You are horrible I hate you “ said Mary with passion.
9. “It’s a goal United have won again “ shouted the commentator.
10. “Fantastic That’s the best meal I have ever had “ said dad.

Write ten sentences of your own using exclamation marks.

Choose one of the sentences above and imagine the situation behind it.

Imagine the picture of the baby falling into the pond and what happens next.

OR

Imagine the window cleaner hanging from the window sill without a ladder.

Choose one of the sentences above and write a short story about it.

Singular and Plural

Singular means **one** thing. **Plural** means **more** than one thing.

For example: **one sweet** **lots of sweets**

We generally make a singular into a plural by **adding s**.



Copy out and complete the following sentences.

1. I used to have one rabbit and now I have lots of
2. I had one cake but my sister had lots of
3. There is one tree in my garden but there are lots of in the park.
4. I have one cat but my sister has lots of
5. I am the only boy at home but at school there are lots of
6. The classroom has one desk for the teacher and lots of for pupils.
7. If you see one rat you can be sure there are lots of
8. One girl was talking and lots of were listening.
9. I can only find one glove but I did have two
10. I offered him a sweet and he took lots of

Make the following words into plurals by adding an s.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. weed | 2. star | 3. bird | 4. bag |
| 5. tree | 6. boot | 7. dog | 8. friend |
| 9. toy | 10. pet | 11. coat | 12. cup |

Write a sentence for each of the words you have just made.

Punctuation



Punctuation marks - commas, speech marks, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks - make writing easier to read.

For example: Are you coming out to play Tom asked Jerry.

 "Are you coming out to play?" Tom asked Jerry.

In the example above the punctuation marks make it easier to see who is speaking and the words which are spoken.

Copy out the sentences below putting in the missing punctuation marks.

1. It has been a cold wet windy day today said John.
2. The wind has blown all the leaves off the trees said Mary.
3. Where is my umbrella shouted mum.
4. Here is your umbrella said John.
5. Shut that door It's freezing in here yelled dad.
6. Mind your umbrella doesn't blow inside out said Mary.
7. I'll be back in five minutes said mum.
8. Where are you going asked Mary.
9. I am going to the corner shop said mum.
10. Can I come with you said Mary.
11. Why What do you want asked mum.
12. I'll come with you too said John.

Make up five questions and answers of your own.

Remember to put the words spoken inside speech marks.

Make it clear who is speaking.

Start on a new line every time a different person speaks.

Sounds 3

Sometimes the same sound is made by different letter patterns.



For example: I can **row** a **boat**.

In this sentence the letters **ow** and **oa** make the same sound but the spellings are different.

Choose **ow** or **oa** to complete the words in the following sentences.

1. The boy asked for a l__ f of bread.
2. The c__ ch had a full l__ d.
3. "Don't sh__ off," said the girl's mother.
4. The man __ ed a lot of money.
5. The r__ d was very narr__.
6. The gardener m__ ed the grass.
7. "May I borr__ your rubber?" asked the boy.
8. The t__ d kept the garden free of pests.
9. The boy r__ ed his b__ t across the lake.
10. The b__ t fl__ ted gently on the water.

Write a sentence for ten of the words you have just made.

Choose **ow** or **oa** to complete the following words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. kn__ | 2. s__ p | 3. gr__ | 4. s__ k |
| 5. cr__ k | 6. bl__ | 7. c__ t | 8. sn__ |

Write a sentence for each of the words you have just made.

Plurals 2

Singular means **one** thing. **Plural** means **more** than one thing.

We generally make a singular into a plural by adding **s**.

For some words, however, we have to add **es** to make plural.

For example: one **bus** lots of **buses**

Copy out and complete the following sentences.

1. There are lots of fox in the woods.
2. "There are too many boss in our house," grumbled the boy.
3. The dog chased the cat into the bush
4. The children took packed lunch to school.
5. I get lots of fax on my fax machine.
6. The thrush nested in the tree.
7. The man raked the ash from the fire place.
8. The gardener cut the dead branch from the trees.
9. There were many different coloured wax in the candle.
10. The driver wanted to see their bus pass

When a noun ends in **s, x, sh** or **ch**, we add **es** to make it plural.

Make the following words into plurals by adding **es**.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. kiss | 2. box | 3. brush | 4. peach |
| 5. lass | 6. tax | 7. wish | 8. beach |
| 9. mess | 10. mix | 11. dish | 12. ditch |

Write a sentence for each of the words you have just made.

Alphabetical Order

We often put lists of things in **alphabetical order** to make them easier to find.

The entries in dictionaries and other reference books are usually in **alphabetical order**.

Here are the **26** letters of the alphabet:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

1. Look at the **first letter** of the words.

Put the following words into alphabetical order.

carrots apples trees bananas sport football
zebra danger games music play light

2. If all the words begin with the same letter look at the **second letter** of the words.

Put the following words into alphabetical order.

ant abacus apple aardvark after accident
safety stomach shoulder soldier skilful separate

3. If the first two letters are the same look at the **third letter** of the words.

Put the following words into alphabetical order.

actually alcohol autumn argument although audience
beautiful business believe buried beneath beginning

4. **Use the alphabet above to make an alphabetical list of animals or things we eat.**

When we put names into alphabetical order we usually do so by the **surname**.

For example: Zebedee **Abbot** will come before Arthur **Zangler**

Write out the names of ten people in your class putting them in alphabetical order.

Put the following names in alphabetical order using the first letter of the surname

Thomas Hardy Charles Dickens George Eliot Jane Austen Wilkie Collins

Sounds 4

Sometimes the same **sound** is made by different **letter patterns**.

For example: The word **fish** and the word **phantom** begin with the same **sound**.

The letters **ph** together often make the same sound as **f**.

Copy out and complete the following sentences.

Choose a word from the list below.

pharmacy physical phantom phrase pheasant
pamphlet prophets phase phial philately

1. The study of rivers, mountains, land and seas is calledgeography.
2. A is a game bird which is killed for its meat.
3. A is a group of words.
4. There are many in the Old Testament of the Bible.
5. A is a thin booklet.
6. A stage in growth or development is called a
7. A is a small bottle.
8. A is a kind of ghost.
9. Collecting stamps is called
10. A is another name for a chemist's shop.

Write a sentence for each of the following words:

elephant dolphin alphabet telephone
nephew trophy graph photograph

Wh

Wh is a common letter pattern.

Most of the words which signal a question begin with **wh-**

What? Where? When? Which? Who?

Answer each of the following questions with a full sentence.

1. What is the sixth letter of the alphabet?
2. Where will you find the leaning tower of Pisa?
3. When did William, Duke of Normandy, invade Britain?
4. Which planet in our solar system is nearest the sun?
5. Who was the first man in space?
6. What are the first two letters of the Greek alphabet called?
7. Where is Big Ben?
8. When is Christmas Day in Britain?
9. Which river runs through London?
10. Who was the first man to walk on the moon?

Here are the answers to your quiz but not in the correct order.

London	alpha & beta	Yuri Gagarin	Pisa in Italy
Thames	Mercury	25 th December	the letter f
Neil Armstrong		1066	

Now make up a quiz of your own.

Make sure you know the answers to the questions in your quiz before you ask anybody to do it.

Adding ful

Sometimes we can change words by **adding letters** to the **end** of them.

For example: The kitten likes to play. It is very **playful**.

Copy out and complete the following sentences.

Use **ful** to complete the unfinished words.

1. The little boy looked tear
2. A tin-opener is very use
3. The painting was very colour
4. The shop assistant was very help
5. The little girl looked very cheer
6. Be care using sharp tools.
7. The doctor looked hope
8. Banging your head is very pain
9. We must be thank for good health.
10. A witness must give a truth account.
11. The little dog was very play
12. The weight lifter was very power

Add ful to each of the following words.

1. wonder

2. dread

3. forget

4. boast

5. rest

6. waste

7. law

8. thought

Write a sentence for each of the words you have just made.

Word Chains

ONE

Look at this list of words:

green nature elephant tomato orange egg giant toad

Each word begins with the last letter of the word before.

Make a chain of ten words in the same way.

TWO

Look at this list of words:

happy yacht train nest tea apples socks sad

In this list of words each word begins with the last letter of the word before, **but** the list ends with a word which is the opposite of the first word - **happy - sad**.

Make a chain of ten words which begins with the word **cold** and ends with the word **hot**.

Make a chain of ten words which begins with the word **hard** and ends with the word **soft**.

Make a chain of ten words which begins with the word **light** and ends with the word **dark**.

THREE

Look at this list of words:

skirt trousers shoes socks shirt trainers stockings slippers

Each word begins with the final letter of the previous word, but all the words in the list are the names of things we wear.

Make a chain of ten words which are types of creature.

You might start with **horse**.

Make a chain of ten words connected with school.

You might start with *board*.

Word Games

There are lots of word games. Probably the first word game you learnt was **I Spy**.

One of the best word games is **Hangman** which teachers often play with classes in school.

The game below has many names, one of them being **Word Ladders**.

The object of the game is to change one word into another in stages, making a new word at each stage by changing one letter.

For example: Change HEAD to HEEL HEAD
 HEAL
 HEEL

Now try these yourself.

Change the first word in each list to the last word. Change one letter at each move.

1. FOUR	2. SAIL	3. HAND	4. CORD
FOU _	SAI _	HAN _	_ORD
_OUL	_AID	H_NG	LO_D
SOIL	LAND	HUNT	LEAD

Change **CAT** to **DOG** in four moves.

Clue: B is a very useful letter (five words in all).

Change **FAST** to **SLOW** in six moves.

Clue: Your middle word could be COOT (seven words in all).

Change **HARD** to **SOFT** in six moves.

Clue: Your middle word could be FORD (seven words in all).

Change WARM to COLD in six moves (seven words in all).

All the words you need are here but you will have to put them in the correct order.

FOOD WARD FOLD WORD WOOD

Hidden Words



In this game you have to make as many words as you can from the letters of a given word.

The letters can be used in any order but if a letter occurs only once in the original word then it can only be used once in the new word.

For example:

from the word teacher you can make the words - tea, he, teach, heat, reach, cheat, reheat, here, there, hear, at, eat, ate, ache, catch etc.

See how many more words **you** can make from the word teacher. (There are about **60** common words.)

Now make as many words as you can from each of the following words:

happiness

possible

government

parliament

If you are doubtful about any words check in a good dictionary.

Words in Words

This time you have to find whole words inside a word. The letters must be in the same order as in the original word and the letters must be next to each other. So, in the word TEACHER you can find six words: tea, teach, each, ache, he, her

See if you can find the words hidden in the following words:

friendship (6 words)

troublesome (4 words)

fortunate (6 words)

mistletoe (5 words)

foreign (4 words)

reporter (4 words)

continent (5 words)

visitor (7 words)

constable (8 words)

international (9 words)

Wordsearch

R	R	A	B	B	I	T	T	H	O	R	S	T
A	N	T	B	A	T	T	S	O	R	A	T	O
M	S	U	I	P	E	L	A	R	K	S	O	A
A	K	R	R	G	E	X	L	S	M	S	R	D
N	U	K	O	B	E	E	M	E	A	G	K	H
T	N	E	B	O	L	R	O	D	G	E	S	A
E	K	Y	I	R	M	C	N	E	P	R	T	M
L	I	O	N	T	D	O	G	E	I	B	G	S
B	S	C	O	W	C	D	N	R	E	I	O	T
E	N	A	P	C	R	A	B	K	P	L	A	E
A	N	T	E	L	O	P	E	H	E	N	T	R
R	B	U	L	L	W	F	R	O	G	Y	A	K
T	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	F	I	S	H

Underline each word in the wordsearch as you find it and tick off the word in the list below.

Ant	Crab	Hamster	Rat
Antelope	Crow	Hen	Robin
Ass	Deer	Horse	Salmon
Bat	Dog	Lark	Skunk
Bear	Eel	Lion	Stork
Bee	Elephant	Magpie	Tiger
Bull	Fish	Monkey	Toad
Cat	Frog	Pig	Turkey
Cod	Gerbil	Rabbit	Yak
Cow	Goat	Ram	