## Schofield $\&$ Sims

## [ 8 Fnglish Answers



## A Warm-up

(1) Write a sentence using these words only. moon the landed The rocket on

The rocket landed on the moon.

Put the letters in order to make two words.
(2) thea
$h e a t$ and $h a t e$
(3) $a e m n$
$m e a n$ and $n a m e$
Write a question using these words.
(4) bears honey

When did the bears eat my honey?
(5) trees winter

Why do trees lose their leaves in winter?
Add the missing letters.
Clue: days of the week
(6) $M \circ n d a y$
(7) Saturday
(8) Wednesday
(9) Thursday
(10) Tuesday
PART A Focus
1: sentence formation; full stops
2-3: spelling
4-5: forming questions; adding
question marks
6-10: days of the week

1: sentence formation; full stops 2-3: spelling 4-5: forming questions; adding 6-10: days of the week

## B Word work

Write two compound words starting with every.
(1) every body
(2) every one

Write three words that mean the same as the word in bold.
(3) little house small tiny minuscule
(4) I was happy. joyful pleased cheerful

Underline the word that is wrongly spelt.
Write the correct spelling.
(5) The king frownd.

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frowned
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(6) The crowd gaspt.
gasped
(7) Clouds floatid by.
floated

Add the same suffix.
(8) direc tion
(9) posi tion
(10) rota tion

## C Sentence work

(1) Write this message using the word and only once.

We went to the city farm and we saw a baby lamb and he was lovely.
We went to the city farm and we saw a baby lamb. He was lovely.
2) Circle the four capital letters. (On) Saturday(1)saw (M)olly in town.

Write down why each capital letter was used.
(3) O : It's at the beginning of the sentence.
(4) S : Saturday is the name of a day of the week.
(5) I: The word I is always a capital letter.
(6) M: Molly is a person's name.

Use the words to make a question.
(7) Jack did win.

Did Jack win?
8 I can do that. Can I do that?
(9) They will come. Will they come?
(10) You must go.

Must you go?

## A Warm-up

(1) Write a sentence using these words.

## dog duck

The dog barked at the duck.

Use these words to make four compound nouns.
spoon pot cake pan tea dust
(2) teaspoon
(4) pancake
(3) dustpan
(5) teacake

Put the words into rhyming pairs.
Add another rhyming word.
break great day shake grey late
(6) break , shake and flake
(7) great , late and plate
(8) day, grey and play

PART A Focus 1: sentence formation and punctuation 2-5: compound nouns 6-8: alternative spellings of the ai sound 9-10: forming questions
(9) Put these words in order to make a statement. you I that help with can
I can help you with that.
(10) Make a question using the same words.

Can I help you with that?

## B Word work

Add the correct plural ending.
(1) short s
(2) jean $s$
3) sunglass es

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(4) The monster's face was hideous. 'hideous' means ugly
(5) The water glistened in the sun. 'glistened' means sparkled
(6) The car had been abandoned. 'abandoned' means dumped

Write four words that start with ph.
(7) ph otograph
( 8 ph one
(9) ph rase

## C Sentence work

What punctuation mark is hidden by the symbol?
(1) $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ is a full stop (.)
(2) is a comma (,)
(3) Add four items to complete the sentence.

I went shopping and I bought bread, cakes, milk and apples.

Change the nouns in bold to make a new sentence. Write the new sentence.
(4) A cloud floated in the sky.

A toy boat floated in the water.
(5) James dropped the jelly.

Dad dropped the marmalade.
(6) A cat crept through the grass.

A tiger crept through the jungle.

Write whether the sentence is in the past tense or present tense.
(7) Ella smiles at me.
present tense
(9) We were playing.
past tense
(8) I saw Rajesh.
past tense
(10) She is waiting outside. present tense

## A Warm-up

(1) Write a sentence using these words only.

## shook the girl her head little

The little girl shook her head.

The same letter is missing from all these words. Write it in.
(2) wreck
(3) wriggle
(4) wrong
(5) wrinkle

Write two more words that start with the same first two letters.
(6) write
PART A Focus
1: forming and punctuating
sentences
2-7: words beginning with wr
8-9: spellings of $u$ sound
10: forming questions

Write the pairs of words with the same spelling pattern. Add another rhyming word.
brother would another could
8 brother, another and mother
(9) could , would and should
(10) Write a question with these words in it.

## elephant trunk

How does an elephant use its trunk?

## B Word work

Underline the correct spelling.
(1) peeple peopel people peepul
(2) frute fruit froot friut
(3) ownly only onley onlly

Write two words that mean the same as the word in bold.
(4) cold
(5) fast
(6) old
(7) sad

| freezing | chilly |
| :---: | :---: |
| speedy | quick |
| ancient | aged |
| miserable | gloomy |

Write three words that start with ch when it sounds as it does in the name Chris.

8 character

## C Sentence work

Read this aloud. the rain poured down everyone was soaked the picnic was ruined
(1) How many sentences did you hear?
(2) Write the sentences with full stops and capital letters.

The rain poured down. Everyone was soaked. The picnic was ruined.
Add but or so.
(3) He found the door but it was locked.
(4) He found the door so he could escape.
(5) It is cold but it is not raining.
(6) It is cold so wrap up warm.

Write the sentence in the past tense.
(7) This week, we go on holiday. Last week, we went on holiday
(8) Today it is raining. Yesterday it was raining $\qquad$ .
(9) The dragon snarls. Then the dragon snarled
(10) Complete the sentence and add any punctuation marks that are missing.

Inside the chest there was a magic mirror, thirty coins, a string of beads and a treasure map.

## A Warm-up

Write six sentences using these words only. Use three words in each sentence.
he we they was were happy cold
(1) He was happy.
(2) He was cold.
(3) We were happy.
4) We were cold.
(5) They were happy.
(6) They were cold.

Write a word that sounds the same and uses the same letters.
(7) bear and bare
(8) brake and break

Use these words to make two compound nouns.
fly green house
(9) greenfly
(10) greenhouse

PART A Focus
1-6: grammatical agreement; sentence punctuation 7-8: homophones 9-10: compound nouns

## B Word work

Add the missing syllable. Clue: colours
(1) scar let
(3) em er ald
(2) bur gun dy
(4) violet

5 The same letter is missing from all these words. Write it in.
wasp wand wad

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(6) a woodland habitat a 'habitat' is a home or environment
(7) Flowers produce seeds.
'produce' means make or create
8 Fruit contains seeds.
'contains' means holds or has inside

Underline the word that is wrongly spelt. Write the correct spelling.
9) The giant had jinger hair.
ginger
(10) The surfase was icy.

## C Sentence work

Add the missing punctuation and capital letters.
(1) I watched the match last night. did you see it?
(2) ben, ella, samir, megan and sarika were in my group.
(3) did you hear about ryan? he broke his arm.

Cross out the word that is wrong. Write the correct word.
4. The woman strided along.
(5) The wind blowed.

6 We all weared our PE kit.
strode
blew
wore

Add a phrase to these sentences to say where each event happened.
(7) We saw the car outside the bank.
(8) A plane landed in the playground.
(9) The man hid behind the tree.
(10) Write a statement using these words.

## A Warm-up

Write a sentence using these words.
(1) dog roof

The dog was barking at someone on the roof.
(2) Gran sunglasses

## Gran lost her sunglasses

on the beach.
(3) animal motorway

An animal was walking along
the motorway.

Add the missing letters. ir er ur or
(4) $t h$ ir st
(6) $w$ or $m$
(5) surprise
(7) person

Make three questions.
(8) What is your name?
(9) Where do you live?
(10) How old are you?

PART A Focus 1-3: forming and punctuating sentences 4-7: different spellings of the phoneme ur of the phoneme ur
$\mathbf{8 - 1 0}$ : forming and punctuating questions

## B Word work

Make six words using these words and prefixes only.
able like please well un dis
Write the word beside its meaning.
(1) unwell
(2) displease
(3) disable
(4) dislike
(5) unable

6 unlike
ill or sick
annoy or upset
put out of action hate
not able to do something different

Underline the correct spelling.
(7) brushis brushes brushs
(8) ladys ladyes ladies

PART B Focus
1-6: adding prefixes un and dis to words; effect on word meanings
7-8: adding es to form plurals
9-10: spelling pattern le ending; dge ending

These words have the same spelling pattern.

## giggle puddle wobble drizzle

(9) What is the pattern?

Double letters are followed by an 'le' ending.
(10) Write two words that end with dge.
bridge we dge

## C Sentence work

(1) Add three items. In my sandwich I had cheese, lettuce and tomato.

Write an ending for the sentence.
(2) We left early but still arrived late for school.
(3) We must leave early or we will be late.

Underline the verb.
4 Lizards eat insects.
(5) Tigers hunt at night.
(6) Hummingbirds hover near flowers.
(7) Chimps swing through trees.

Add capital letters and full stops.
$T$ S
(8) the wind turned icy. fucy shivered she hated the cold.

I M B
9 it was getting late. mr brown frowned and looked at his watch.
10 mark lay in bed. he listened for a moment. it all seemed quiet.

## A Warm-up

Put the words into rhyming pairs.
Add another rhyming word.
square fear door sphere more bear
(1) square, bear and fair
(2) fear , sphere and here
(3) door , more and roar
(4) Change the nouns to make a new sentence. Butter is made from cream.

Bread is made from flour.

Make six sentences using some of these words only.
I she we is are am brave late
(5) I am brave.
(6) I am late.
(7) She is brave.
(8) She is late.
9) We are brave.
(10) We are late.

## B Word work

Write these verbs so they end with ing.
(1) drum ming
4. whirl ing
(2) hook ing
(5) bob bing
(3) spit ting
(6) scrape ing

Write these sentences with all the words spelt correctly.
(7) We wotcht the swons and swollows.

We watched the swans and swallows.
8) Her dad werks all over the werld.

Her dad works all over the world.

Sort the verbs into two groups. amble dart dash plod trudge sprint saunter tear
(9) run sprint, dart, dash, tear
(10) walk plod, trudge, saunter, amble

## C Sentence work

Write a sentence using these words.
(1) bark and cat The dog began to bark and the cat ran away.
(2) home but road They wanted to go home but they could not find the right road.
(3) gold or cave

He could steal the gold or leave it in the cave.

Add a verb in the past tense.
4 The man disappeared in a puff of smoke.
(5) They all lived happily ever after.
(6) The door sprang open.

Write the sentence, adding the missing apostrophe.
(7) I put Dads gloves in his pocket.
(8) It must be Adams turn now.
(9) Is this a statement or a command? Take it away.
(10) Give a reason for your answer.

I put Dad's gloves in his pocket.
It must be Adam's turn now.
a command
It tells you to do something.

## A Warm-up

(1) All the words have the same letters missing. Write them in.
ar er or ir ur
w or th w or se
w or ker wor ship

Write a question using these words only.
2) is it dark night why at

Why is it dark at night?
(3) fizzy lemonade is why

Why is lemonade fizzy?

Add un or dis to make a new word.
(4) dis trust
(6) un selfish
(5) un happy
(7) dis agree

Add the missing letters.
Clue: found in the body
(8) heart
(9) skeleton
(10) Iungs

PART A Focus
1: wor spelling pattern 2-3: forming questions 4-7: common prefixes 8-10: topic words that are often misspelt

## B Word work

(1) Underline the three words that mean the same as looked.
glanced glared nudged peered jerked

Add a suffix to make the word into a noun.
2. amaze ment
(3) foolish ness
(4) treat ment


Make the noun into a plural.
5 .
(6) one plate $\rightarrow$ three plates
(7) one lunchbox $\rightarrow$ three lunchboxes
(8) one glass $\rightarrow$ three glasses

Add the same suffix to all three words.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { (9) hope ful } & \text { pain ful } & \text { wish ful } \\ \text { (10) smooth ly } & \text { kind ly } & \text { sudden ly }\end{array}$

## C Sentence work

Cross out the verb and use one of these instead. Write the verb in the correct tense.
collapse swagger heave
(1) He puts the sack onto his back.
(2) The bridge was falling.
(3) The pirate went down the road.
heaves
collapsing
swaggered

Add a question mark or an exclamation mark to the end of the sentence.
(4) Look out!
(5) What a fascinating fact that is !
(6) Why does the wind blow?
(7) Can I help?
(8) Whose shoes?
(9) Stop, thief!
(10) Complete this sentence.

The soil was so dry that the plants did not grow.

## A Warm-up

(1) Change the nouns to make a new statement.

All elephants have trunks.
All birds have beaks.

PART A Focus 1: writing statements; identifying nouns 2-5: high-frequency words 6-9: adding suffixes: ful, less 10: writing and punctuating linked sentences

Add the missing letters. Clue: months
(2) November
(4) January
(3) September
(5) February

Make four adjectives out of these words and suffixes.
less ful fear power
(6) fearful
(8) powerful
(7) fearless
(9) powerless
(10) Write two sentences. Use one of these words in each.

## cake mess

Danny dropped the cake on the floor. It made a real mess on the carpet.

## B Word work

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(1) Suddenly someone yanked my arm. 'yanked' means pulled

2 The king was well protected. 'protected' means guarded

Cross out the words that are wrongly spelt. Write the correct spellings.
(3) Trains can traval through tunnuls. travel tunnels
4. Use the handel to lift the kettel.
handle kettle
5) He reached the finul and won a medel.
final
medal

Write the verb with the ed ending added.

| (6) train | trained |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (7) trot | trotted |
| (8) snap | snapped |
| (9) stare | stared |
| (10) cry | cried |

## C Sentence work

Write a noun in each space to complete the sentence.
(1) Three hens were sitting on the old tractor by the barn in the farmyard.
2. From the beach we could see fishing boats bobbing in the sea near the harbour.
(3) In the supermarket, a customer with a trolley was standing by the checkout.

Write the sentence as an exclamation.
(4) That is a lovely dress.

What a lovely dress that is!
(5) It is amazing.
(6) It is a beautiful day.

## How amazing it is!

What a beautiful day it is!

Add the capital letters.

(8) ${ }^{\circ}$ en sunday $\frac{I}{i}$ went to simon's house in West burton.

Complete the sentence.
(9) Ice-cream starts to melt when it gets hot.
(10) Water freezes when it is very cold.

## A Warm-up

Use the same letters to make a different word.

| quite | quiet |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| angle | angel |  |
|  |  |  |

(3) Write a sentence using these words.

## cupboard but empty

The lady opened the cupboard but to her surprise it was empty.
(4) Add four nouns to complete the sentence. In the garden we saw beetles, bees, butterflies, caterpillars and snails.

Write four nouns that start with kn.
(5) knee
(7) knight
(6) knife
(8) knot

Add the missing letters.
(9) nostr $\frac{i}{l}$

Clue: part of a nose
(10) pup i $l$

## B Word work

(1) What spelling rule do these words follow?
snagged spinner spotty dragging

| If a word has a short vowel |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| before the last letter, double |  |
| the letter to add the ending. | ${ }_{\text {not }}^{\text {nous }}$ 8-1: meaning |

Add one of the endings to these words.
(2) knit ting
(3) wrap per

Write three nouns that name types of
(4) shop newsagent, bakers , chemist

5 road vehicle van , lorry , tractor
6 dog dalmation, greyhound, spaniel
(7) sportswear trainers, leotard, shorts

Add the correct prefix. Then write the meaning of the new word.
un dis
(8) dis trust means not to believe
(9) un pack means to take out
(10) un popular means not liked

## C Sentence work

Cross out the verb came and use one of these verbs instead. Use the same tense.
swarm slither trickle
(1) Water came out of the pipe.

2 The ants same out of the hole.
(3) The snake same across the floor.
trickled
swarmed
slithered

Add the correct punctuation mark at the end of the line.
4 Mum: Shall we have beans for tea ?
(5) Child: NO!
(6) Mum: But you like beans on toast .
(7) Child: No, I don't !
(8) Mum: Well, what about spaghetti then ?

Finish the sentence.
(9) Goldilocks ran away because she was frightened by the three bears.
(10) Little Bear was angry because Goldilocks had broken his chair.

## A Warm-up

Put the words into rhyming pairs.
Add another rhyming word.
burn noun worth drown learn earth
(1) burn, learn and stern
(2) noun,$\frac{\text { drown and frown }}{\text { (3) worth }, \text { earth and birth }}$

Write a statement, a question and an exclamation using the word spaceship.
(4) statement There was a spaceship in the sky last night.
(5) question Was that a spaceship?
(6) exclamation What a great spaceship that was!

Add the missing vowels.
Clue: numbers
(7) seventeen
(9) eleven
(8) fourte en

## B Word work

Add to each sentence a verb ending with ing.
(1) Ducks were splashing about on the water.
(2) Ed was dragging the branch behind him.
(3) The man is nodding his head in agreement.
(4) I felt you tapping my shoulder.

Write the words as one word using an apostrophe.
(5) we have
(6) I am
(7) is not

| we've |
| :--- |
| I'm |
| isn't |

Write two words to use instead of said which could show that a person was

| (8) | speaking loudly | shouted |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| screamed |  |  |  |
| (9) speaking quietly | whispered | sighed |  |
| (10) speaking happily | laughed |  | chuckled |

## C Sentence work

Complete the sentence with an interesting noun phrase.
(1) The king waited in his beautiful palace.
(2) The fisherman waited in his tiny cottage.
(3) The businessman hurried into the office block.
(4) The actor hurried into the new theatre.

Finish the sentence.
(5) The post office was closed when we got there.

6 The post office was closed so we could not post the parcel.
(7) The post office was closed because it was after six o'clock.

Add the capital letters and punctuation.
8. it began to snow. Soft flakes gently landed on sarah's hair.
(9) suddenly there was a loud sound boom! what was it?
(10) what is your favourite sort of dog? is it a poodle, a greyhound, a collie or a bulldog?

## A Warm-up

Finish the sentence.
(1) Dogs bark when they hear a noise.
2) I feel happy when the sun shines.

Read the words aloud. Underline the odd one out.
(3) whisper while whole whistle
(4) Give a reason for your choice.

The letters 'wh' make a ' $h$ ' sound rather than $a$ ' $w$ ' sound.

Add the missing letters. Clue: sports
(5) athletics
(6) $\mathrm{badmin} \mathrm{n} \circ \mathrm{n}$
(7) gymnastics
(8) swimming

## PART A Focus

1-2: using the conjunction when 3-4: different pronunciations of grapheme wh 5-8: topic words (sports) 9-10: forming statements and questions

Write a statement and a question using these words only.
swim can bears polar
(9) statement Polar bears can swim.
(10) question Can polar bears swim?

## B Word work

(1) What spelling rule do these words follow?

## spies parties stories cities

For words ending with ' $y$ ', change ' $y$ ' to 'i' before adding 'es'.

Write two more words that follow the same rule.
2 flies
(3) hobbies

4 The same letter is missing from all these words. Write it in.
squash swap wander

Write two verbs that mean the same as
(5) jump
6) shine


Add a prefix and a suffix.
un dis ful ly
(7) un fair ly
(8) un like ly
(9) un help ful
(10) dis trust ful

## C Sentence work

Add a verb to complete the sentence. Use the past tense of the verb.
(2) Our dog Ziggy hurtled into the lake.
(3) Lucy huddled by the fire to keep warm.
4. Deepak hunted for his rucksack.

Underline the nouns.
5 The boys packed tents, sleeping bags and a powerful torch.
(6) What type of word is powerful in the sentence above? Tick one. adjective $\checkmark$ adverb
(7) Change the nouns and noun phrases to make a new sentence. The family packed sandwiches, a flask of tea and a picnic rug.

Write the sentence correctly.
(8) Nina tom and sacha lives on george street
(9) I red two book last week what about you
(10) He was late getting too Ninas party

Nina, Tom and Sacha live on George Street. I read two books last week. What about you? He was late getting to Nina's party.

## A Warm-up

Add a verb to complete the sentence.
(1) The car stopped suddenly.
(2) Everyone sang happily.

3 The same ending is missing from all these words. Write it in.
jock ey troll ey vall ey

Add a prefix and a suffix.
(4) un usual ly
un grate ful
(5) Look at how these words end. Underline the odd one out.
double label table bubble
(6) Add the correct ending to these words. squirr el sizz le stap le

Write four compound nouns that start with eye.
(7) eyesight
(9) eyelash
(8) eyebrow
(10) eyeball

## B Word work

Write the meaning of the word in bold.

1) It was not what he intended.
'intended' means planned
2. She was irritated by my remark.
'irritated' means annoyed
(3) He trudged back up the hill. 'trudged' means walked slowly

Add un or dis to make new verbs.
4. dis own
6 un tie
(5) un fold
(7) dis infect

| PART B Focus |
| :--- |
| 1-3: inferring |
| meaning from |
| context |
| 4-7: adding |
| the prefixes |
| dis and un |
| 8-10: adding |
| ing, ed, er, |
| y to words |
| ending with e |

(8) What spelling rule do these words follow?

## baker striding sparkled shiny

Drop the final ' $e$ ' to add the ending.
Write two more examples of words following this rule.
(9) taking
10 rider

## C Sentence work

(1) Underline the nouns in the sentence below.
(2) Then draw a ring round the verbs.

The seagulls squawked)loudly as the waves (crept)across the sand.
(3) What adverb is used in the sentence above? loudly

Change the nouns and verbs so that the sentence describes
4 a wood The owl hooted loudly as the wind rushed across the tree tops.
(5) a street The car engines growled loudly as the shoppers struggled across the road.

Finish the sentence so that it says when the event happened.
6 Kerry woke up early the next morning.
(7) They ran outside to play as soon as it stopped raining.
(8) We piled into the car straight after breakfast.

Complete the sentence.
(9) I will need my umbrella if it rains.
(10) She asked the man if he could help her.

Remind the pupil to complete Section 1 of the Progress chart on page 46 of the pupil book.

## Writing task assessment sheet: Sam gets lost

Name:
Teacher's name:

Class/Set:
Date:

## Sentence structure and punctuation

|  | Always/often | Sometimes | Never |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Complete sentences are used |  |  |  |
| Clauses are joined by conjunctions (and, but, or) |  |  |  |
| Sentences are extended using conjunctions (e.g. because, <br> when, if, that) |  |  |  |
| Use of past tense is maintained, including use of progressive form |  |  |  |
| Adjectives, adverbs and noun phrases are used to add detail |  |  |  |
| Sentences are grammatically correct |  |  |  |
| Sentences are demarcated accurately with full stops, capital <br> letters (and ? and ! if required) |  |  |  |
| Capital letters are used for names |  |  |  |
| Commas are used in a list |  |  |  |
| Apostrophes are used for contractions and possession |  |  |  |

## Composition and effect

| Sounds like a story throughout |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The event is developed and expanded through description <br> and detail |  |  |  |
| Character's reactions/feelings are described |  |  |  |
| Time-related words and phrases are used to link events |  |  |  |
| Effective word choice (e.g. precise nouns relating to setting; <br> verbs to describe sounds or actions) |  |  |  |

## Spelling

| Correct spelling of common words, using knowledge of <br> alternative spellings for phonemes |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Compound words or multi-syllable words are correct, including <br> endings (e.g. tion, le, el) |  |  |  |
| High-frequency exception words are correct |  |  |  |
| Words with prefixes (un, dis) or suffixes (ful, ly) are correct |  |  |  |
| Verb endings (ing, ed, er) are added correctly (e.g. doubling of <br> final consonant, dropping e, $\mathbf{y}$ to $\mathbf{i}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Spelling of plurals is correct (e.g. adding es to words ending $\mathbf{y}$ ) |  |  |  |

## Writing task summary

## Completed proofreading task: My camping diary

Name:
Teacher's name:
Class/Set:
Date:

W ed Saturday B A
we arrived at camp on sataday. I was shareing a tent with ben, adam and Harvey. because was
Mick was enable to come ${ }_{\text {® }}$ becuwse he were not well.
First a W watched J demon
Furs we had to lern how to put up our tent. we wotcha mr jenkins demastrate and then we tryed. adam took a foo off us when the tent was finally up.
ed W
because
It was just then that it startid to rain. we all huddeled in our tent the rain kept

le was ${ }^{\text {n }}$ ^ a $^{\text {n }}$ puddel of waster forming on the roof of the tent. suddenley a metal pole slip and the tent collapses $\frac{d}{d}$ on top of us. we were all soaked! sowkt We tent was ${ }_{n}{ }^{W}$ necked! What a mess!

## Proofreading task summary

## Section 1 tasks summary

## A Warm-up

Write two sentences for a story. Use one of these nouns in each sentence.

## farmer tree

(1) The farmer found a place to rest.
2. He lay down under a tall tree.

3 Underline the odd one out.
Clue: spelling crying dying frying spying
(4) Give a reason for your choice.

Because all the other words have a root word ending with ' $y$ '.
(5) Cross out the nouns. Write new nouns. smoke drifted in the air. Clouds sky

Write three compound nouns starting with water.
(6) water fall
(7) water melon
(8) water hole

PART A Focus
1-2: writing linked sentences for a story 3-4: words ending ing 5: nouns in sentences 5: nouns in sentences
6-8: compound nouns 9-10: words ending tion, el

Add the missing ending to make two rhyming words.
(9) tunn el
(10) junc tion
and funn el
and func tion

## B Word work

These words and prefixes are mixed up.
Write them correctly.
unbehave misobey imlucky dispossible
(1) misbehave
(3) impossible
(2) unlucky
(4) disobey

5 How do the prefixes change the meanings of the words?
They make them into opposites.

6 What spelling rule do all these words follow?
machine chalet parachute
They have a 'sh' sound that is spelt 'ch'.
(7) Write another word that follows the same rule.
chef

```
PART B Focus
1-5: understanding prefixes: un, dis, mis, im 6-7: words with sh sound spelt ch
``` 8-10: topic words (geography); word meanings

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(8) settlement
place where people live
(9) population people who live there
(10) locality

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add the correct conjunction to complete the sentence.
while until after since
(1) Jack raced home after he escaped.
2) Someone had broken in while they were out.
(3) They walked until they could go no further.
4. Jason had been an unusual child since he was born.

Underline the verb and change it to the present tense.
(5) Leo lived on a faraway island.

6 Something was tapping on the window.
lives
is tapping
are

Add the capital letters.

(9) turn left into park street at simmond's supermarket.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Change the first clause in the sentence.

The wind but I was safe in the hut.
The lion roared
2 Write a sentence using these words.

\section*{milk but cat}

I looked for the milk but the cat had drunk it.
(3) The same letter is missing from all these words. Write it in.
circle centre

Add the missing syllable to complete the list of rhyming words.
4) tum ble
(5) mud dle
(6) bub ble

PART A Focus 1-2: forming sentences; using but 3: \(s\) sound spelt c 4-6: le spelling pattern \(7-10\) : compound nouns
cycle

Add a word to make a compound noun.
(7) heart beat
9 grape fruit
(8) wheel chair
10 horse shoe

\section*{B Word work}

Write the correct spelling.
(1) skoolwork
(2) a ecko
(3) color sceme
\begin{tabular}{l} 
schoolwork \\
\hline an echo \\
\hline colour scheme \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Underline the suffix that you can add to all the
words. Write it in.

PART B Focus
1-3: words with a k sound spelt ch 4-6: rules for adding suffixes: est, less, ly 7-10: choosing synonyms
quick est ripe est kind est
(5) ful less ly
care less end less shame less
(6) ly less er
rich ly like ly final ly

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Write two synonyms for the word in bold.
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
(7) & a silly idea & foolish & \\
stupid \\
8 & a fierce beast & savage & wild \\
(9) the moody boy & sulky & & glum \\
\hline 10 & a bright light & glowing &
\end{tabular}

\section*{C Sentence work}

Cross out the phrase that starts with a preposition. Write a phrase starting with a different preposition.
(1) A clown rode a unicycle down the road.
(2) The man jumped from a helicopter.
(3) The woman saw the dog by the shop.
(4) The ship sailed to the island.
along a tightrope
into the sea
in the flower bed
across the sea

Add more to each instruction so it says exactly where. Use a preposition.
(5) Sieve the flour into a bowl.
(6) Bake the pie in a hot oven.
(7) Sprinkle sugar over the top of the cake.

What punctuation mark is hidden by the symbol?
\(\boldsymbol{\Delta}\) We need biscuits \(\square\) eggs \(\square\) cereal and milk■ \(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\) said Mum
(8) \(\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\nabla}=\) speech marks

PART C Focus
1-4: identifying and using prepositions (place)

\section*{A Warm-up}

The beginnings and endings of these sentences are mixed up.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All books & is fiction. & PART A Focus \\
\hline Some books & have pages. & 1-4. \({ }^{\text {aremmm }}\) \\
\hline A storybook & has a glossary. &  \\
\hline This book & are non-fiction. & s sound spelt c \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write the sentences correctly.
(1) All books have pages.

2 Some books are non-fiction.
(3) A storybook is fiction.
(4) This book has a glossary.

Make four compound nouns. Clue: clothing
suit sweat over pull track coat shirt
(5) tracksuit
(6) overcoat
(7) sweatshirt

8 pullover

Add the same missing letter to all three words.
(9) energy
digest
engine
(10) recipe
pencil
concert

\section*{B Word work}

Write the phrase so that the verb ends with ing and the noun is plural.
(1) make jelly
(2) drop catch
(3) smile face \(\quad\) sming jellies
(roping faces
4. Add a prefix to make an opposite.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
un tidy & dis honest \\
in visible & de bug
\end{tabular}

Use the words in these sentences.
(5) This room is untidy.
(6) He had a dishonest face.

PART B Focus
1-3: applying spelling rules 4-8: prefixes; changing 4-8: prefixes; changing word meanings 9-10: inferring meaning from context
(7) The wizard made himself invisible.
(8) We had to debug the computer.

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
9 It was an enchanting evening. 'enchanting' means delightful

10 He had to obey the king's wishes. 'obey' means do as you are told

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add capital letters and full stops.
(1) A fish is an animal with a tail and fins. it lives in water.
\(G\) A
(2) gently heat the mixture add the fruit stir until it is hot.
(3) the lights went out there was a thud someone screamed.

Finish the sentence.
(4) Bread goes crispy when you toast it.
(5) Your heart beats faster when you run fast.
(6) A bike stops when you press the brakes.

Cross out the verb. Write a more interesting verb using the same tense.
(7) He went through the brambles.
( 8 The monster was fooking at him.
(9) The thunder is banging.
(10) Everyone ran away.
scrambled
glaring
booming
scurried

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Write the sentence using different nouns. The burglar stole a painting PART A Focus 1: nouns in sentences 2-5: homophones 6-9: identifying synonyms 10: common endings
The boy stole a bun from the baker.
Change one letter to make the word match the meaning.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
(2) pour & poor & means not rich \\
(3) peak & peek & means to peep \\
(4) sun & son & means a male child \\
(5) week & weak & means not strong
\end{tabular}

Underline the word that is a synonym of the word in bold.
(6) kind mean cruel caring unkind (7) strong weak mighty frail feeble
8) boring exciting dull thrilling
(9) ill untidy sick messy well
(10) The same syllable is missing from all these words. Write it in.
van ish
pun ish
aston ish

\section*{B Word work}
(1) Add the same prefix to all three words. un re de dis
re play
re fill
re write
(2) How does it change the meaning? The action is now being done again.
(3) Write two more words with this prefix. recycle replace

Write two verbs that mean the same as the verb in bold.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline (4) laugh & chuckle & snigger \\
\hline (5) eat & gobble & munch \\
\hline (6) pull & heave & tug \\
\hline (7) weep & cry & sob \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cross out the words that are wrongly spelt. Write the correct spellings.
(8) I herd two torrys driveing around.
heard lorries driving
(9) A groop of shildrun were droping litter.
group
children
dropping
(10) I notised it was efften cooller at night. noticed often cooler

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add the conjunction after, when or until.
(2) We watched TV after we had tea.
(3) We watched TV when we came in.
4. Underline the verbs in these instructions.

Add the banana. Beat with a wooden spoon. Empty the yoghurt into a bowl. Stir well.
(5) What type of sentences are these?
commands

Add \(\mathbf{a}\) or \(\mathbf{a n}\).
6 I had an apple a banana an orange and some grapes.
(7) We saw an elephant a lion an anteater and some monkeys.
8) In my bag, I had a purse an umbrella a pen and some sweets.
(9) In the garden, there was an oak tree a birch a willow and an elm.
(10) What else is missing from these sentences? commas between the items in a list

\section*{A Warm-up}

Change the second clause in the sentence.
(1) Nathan and Sophie made a sandcastle before they had an ieceam.
before they paddled in the sea.
(2) Marik began to run when he saw the funfair.
when he heard the tiger roar.

These words and suffixes are mixed up.
Write them correctly.
properful speechly beadless wishy
(3) properly
(5) speechless
4) beady
(6) wishful

Add the missing vowel sound.
ea ee ie oa
Clue: used in place of said
PART A Focus
1-2: using conjunctions
to show time
3-6: adding suffixes
7-10: correct spelling of
phonemes; words in place
of said

1-2: using conju to show time 7-10: correct spelling of phonemes; words in place of said
(7) squealed
(9) groaned
(8) scr ee ched
(10) shr ie ked

\section*{B Word work}
(1) What do the words have in common?
knack wrong gnarled lamb
They all have a silent letter.
2 What is the letter that is hidden?
Inat Inaw Inome Inash
(3) Add an ed ending.
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
chuckle & chuckled & cry & cried \\
giggle & giggled & sob & sobbed \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write the new words as pairs of synonyms.
(4) chuckled and giggled
(5) sobbed and cried

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(6) disqualify ban, stop from taking part
(7) revisit return or visit again
(8) predict guess what will happen

Sort the movement verbs.
creep thrash crawl scramble scuttle charge drift edge

PART B Focus 1-2: silent letters 3: adding ed 4-5: synonyms 6-8: inferring meaning from word structure 9-10: choosing verbs for clarity
9) slow creep, crawl, drift, edge
(10) fast thrash, scramble, scuttle, charge

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add a conjunction to join the clauses. Do not use and.
(1) Jack climbed until he reached the top.
(2) It was dark so he took a torch.
(3) The kite took off when the wind blew.

Underline the adjectives.
(4) There was once a beautiful princess who lived in a sparkling palace on top of a high, misty mountain.
(5) A thistle is a wild plant with purple flowers and prickly leaves.

6 Why are the adjectives used in the noun phrases?
They give more information about the things or people described.
Add the missing punctuation.
(7) "Ean I come?" said the little girl.
(8) "I can help you," said the mouse.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Extend the sentence so that it says where the prince ran.

The prince ran out of the palace.
(2) Add more so that it says where and why.

The prince ran out of the palace to look for the missing princesses.

Write four compound nouns ending with ball. Write them in alphabetical order.
(3) basketball
(5) netball
(4) football
(6) volleyball

Underline the word that is not a synonym.
(7) shine gleam fade glint
(8) brave bold daring weak
(9) quick fast fine swift
PART A Focus
1-2: extending
sentences; place
and cause
3-6: compound
nouns; alphabetical
order
7-9: synonyms
10: spelling
patterns; words that
are often misspelt
(10) The same vowel letter is missing from all these words. Write it in.
guide
guess
guard

\section*{B Word work}
(1) Complete the word sum.
\(\mathbf{1}\) baby \(\times \mathbf{2}=2\) babies
\(\mathbf{1}\) child \(\times \mathbf{2}=2\) children
\(\mathbf{1}\) mouse \(\times \mathbf{2}=2\) mice
\(\mathbf{1}\) man \(\times \mathbf{2}=2\) men

PART B Focus 1: plural spellings and irregular plurals 2-6: adding suffixes; word meanings; word meanings;
comparative adjectives comparative adjectives
7-10: topic words (food)
(2) Add er and est.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
rich \\
pale & richer \\
funny & paler \\
\hline & funnier \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
richest \\
\hline palest \\
\hline funniest \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Use one of the words you have made.
(3) The Moon looks paler than the Sun.

4 She told the funniest jokes.
(5) He was the richest man in the land.
(6) The king was richer than the beggar.

Add the missing vowels.
Clue: found in food
(7) fibre
(9) vitamins
(8) carbohydrates
(10) sugar

\section*{C Sentence work}

Cross out the word that is wrong. Write the correct word.
(1) Long ago, there lived an old man who has no money.
had rode
eat

Add a list of three adjectives that describe the noun.
(4) The hero was smart, brave and calm.
(5) Try this smooth, soft, creamy ice-cream.
(6) He drove a fast, sleek, red sports car.

Use the words to write one complete sentence.
(7) dragonfly insect near water A dragonfly is an insect that lives near water.
(8) eel fish long, thin
(9) holly evergreen berries
(10) alligator reptile swamps

An eel is a fish with a long, thin body.
Holly is an evergreen bush with red berries.
An alligator is a reptile that lives in swamps.

\section*{A Warm-up}

The beginnings and endings of these sentences are mixed up.
Some dogs moves round the Sun.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Frogs & dig holes. & PA \\
\hline An artist & eat flies. &  \\
\hline The Earth & paints pictures. & S-8:identiting/ \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 9-10: prefixes and } \\
& \text { suffixes }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write the sentences correctly.
(1) Some dogs dig holes.
(2) Frogs eat flies.
(3) An artist paints pictures.
(4) The Earth moves round the Sun.

Underline the odd one out.
(5) untrue uniform unfair unlock unreal
(6) disagree distrust disallow dishes disorder
(7) repay reform recycle reread really
(8) Give a reason for your choices.

These words don't have a prefix.
Add a word to complete the longer word.
(9) un help ful
(10) dis appear ing

\section*{B Word work}

Add the missing syllable.
Clue: buildings
(1) Ii bra ry

PART B Focus
(2) sup er market
(3) fac tor \(y\)

1-3: using syllables for spelling 4-8: rules for adding ly 9-10: inferring meaning from context
4. Add the suffix ly to make the word an adverb.
sweet
safe
steady
easy
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sweetly } \\
& \hline \text { safely } \\
& \text { steadily } \\
& \hline \text { easily } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]

Use one of these adverbs with each verb.
(5) drive safely
(7) rained
steadily
(6) won easily
(8) sang
sweetly

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(9) The people were alarmed by the blaze. 'alarmed' means worried
(10) The gates prevent him from entering. 'prevent' means stop

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add words to the noun to make a longer, descriptive noun phrase.
(1) planet
a large planet
with bright rings
(2) kitten
(3) flower
(4) acrobat
a
bright red flower with an orange centre an \(\qquad\) acrobat
on a trapeze

Add the correct punctuation.
(5) "What shall we do?"asked the little girl.
(6) "Who's been sitting in my chair?"said Father Bear.
(7) "Help!" shouted Jack.

Finish the sentence. Use a conjunction to add information that explains why.
(8) Don't stand behind a moving swing because it could knock you over.
(9) Eat lots of fruit and vegetables because they're good for you.
(10) We keep milk in a fridge so it stays fresh.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Write a sentence using these words.
paint but ladder
I wanted to paint the house but I could not find the ladder.

Add the missing letters.
er ir ur
Clue: kinds of movement
(2) wh ir I
(4) cur I
(3) squa ir m
(5) j er k
(6) Finish the sentence by giving a reason.

The old man smiled because he was pleased to see me.

Add three letters to complete the word.
(7) t rickle
(8) circle
(9) parcel
(10) pencil
PART A Focus
1: constructing sentences
using but
2-5: alternative spellings
of ur sound in verbs
6: using conjunctions to
explain/give reasons
7-10: words ending le, el, il

\section*{B Word work}

Make an adjective from the word in bold and use it to complete the sentence.
(1) A bear has fur. It is furry.

2 The silver coin shines. It is shiny
(3) He drove in the fog. It was foggy
4) There is a haze. It is hazy.

5 All these words have the same spelling pattern. myth gym crystal
What is the pattern?
An 'i' sound is spelt ' \(y\) '.
Write three more words with the same pattern.
(6) Egypt
(8) mystery
(7) pyramid

Write two antonyms (opposites) for the word in bold.
9 The prince was kind.
unkind mean

PART B Focus
1-4: forming adjectives; rules for adding suffixes 5-8: i sound spelt y 9-10: antonyms; choice of adjectives

\section*{C Sentence work}

Cross out the nouns and write them as plurals. Write the new sentence so that it makes sense.
(1) Waiting inside was a woman with a baby and a schoolchild.

Waiting inside were two women with babies and two schoolchildren.
(2) The old lady had a bad foot. The old ladies had bad feet.

Add another clause to complete the sentence.
(3) The party went well until Mum dropped the cake.
(4) As he made his wish, there was a huge puff of smoke.

Add the full stops and capital letters.
(5) A plant is a living thing. \(\frac{\mathrm{it}}{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{I}\) has a stem, leaves and roots. most plants grow in the earth.
(6) march is the third month. \(\dot{+}\) t has 31 days. \(\dot{\text { it }}\) is named after the roman god mars.
(7) it was late. dylan had not come home. sadiq and bella were waiting for him.

Cross out the phrase that starts with a preposition. Write a phrase starting with a different preposition.
(8) The old man kept watch during the night. after breakfast

9 The little boy hid in the corner.
behind the door
(10) The thieves climbed inte the house.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Underline the word that is not an adjective. smooth rough rock hard powdery
2) Add a suffix to make it an adjective.
\[
\text { rock }+y=\text { rock } y
\]

3 Add a suffix to make this word into an adjective.
beauty beautiful
Part A focus
1-3: adjectives; adding suffixes 4-5: using verbs 6-9: compound words 10: high-frequency words

Change the verb to make a new sentence.

\section*{He smiled at the boy.}
(4) He glared at the boy.
(5) He screamed at the boy.

Write four compound words that start with under.
(6) under ground
(8) under pass
(7) under water
(9) under wear
(10) The same two-letter word fits into all these longer words. Write it in.

\section*{B Word work}

Add two different suffixes.
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
(1) crazy & crazier & & craziness \\
(2) flat & \(\frac{\text { flatten }}{\text { kiattest }}\) \\
\begin{tabular}{ll}
3 & kind \\
4 & gentle
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
kindest \\
gentler
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write the meaning of the word in bold.
(5) This paper is absorbent.
'absorbent' means able to soak up liquids
(6) The glass is transparent. 'transparent' means see-through
(7) The plastic is opaque. 'opaque' means not see-through

Cross out the words that are wrongly spelt. Write the correct spellings.
(8) I desided to rest for a minite. decided minute
(9) Imajine a stranje land.

Imagine
strange

PART B Focus
1-4: rules for adding suffixes 5-7: technical adjectives (properties of materials) materials)
\(\mathbf{8 - 1 0}\) : common spelling errors
(10) I'm sertain that cherrys taste grate.
certain
cherries
great

\section*{C Sentence work}

Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence. Use an adverb in place of the second sentence.
(1) He turned away. He was sad.
(2) He faced the tiger. He was brave.
(3) He folded the clothes. They were neat.

He turned away sadly.
He faced the tiger bravely.
He folded the clothes neatly.
4. Underline the adjectives.

The alien had an enormous head with round, bulging eyes. Its tiny body was covered in red, pointed scales. It had a short, brownish tail with a green tuft on the end.

Write each adjective beside the type of thing it describes.

\(\frac{\text { red }}{\text { enormous }}\) round
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\frac{\text { brownish }}{\text { tiny }}\) & \begin{tabular}{l} 
green \\
bulging
\end{tabular} \\
&
\end{tabular}

Complete the sentence so that it says when the event happened. Use a conjunction.
(8) Abdul had a slice of apple pie after eating his main course.
(9) The farmer became rich when he sold his sheep.
(10) The snow melted as the sun began to shine.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Add the suffix \(\mathbf{y}\) to make an adjective.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline powder & powdery & Part A fous \\
\hline gloss & glossy &  \\
\hline dust & dusty &  \\
\hline shine & shiny & prepostions \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write the words as pairs of synonyms.


Add the missing vowels.
Clue: conjunctions
(4) before
(6) since
(5) because
(7) until
(8) Write a sentence using these words.

\section*{mouse when cat}

The mouse ran into its hole when
it saw the cat.
Use a preposition to add more to the sentence.

\section*{We played chess.}
(9) We played chess on Monday.
(10) We played chess at school.

\section*{B Word work}
(1) Add the same missing letter to all three words.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{science} & scene & \\
\hline & scene & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PART B F } \\
& \text { 1: } s \text { sound }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{scissors} & fascinate & Sentit \\
\hline & & (l) \(\begin{aligned} & \text { 6-7: adding the } \\ & \text { sufixly }\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline & & (tar \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(2) different
(4) important
(3) intelligent
(5) re mem ber

6 Add the same suffix to all the words.
ful ly ness less
friend ly real ly actual ly
(7) Use two of the words in this sentence.

The new boy was really friendly .

Write three synonyms for the word in bold.
8 pretty attractive beautiful lovely
(9) sly crafty cunning shifty
(10) scary frightening alarming terrifying

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add the punctuation and capital letters.
\[
M
\]
(1) "who wants an ice-cream?" asked melanie.
(2) "me!"screamed bobbie and robbie.
(3) "what flavour do you want? there is mint or vanilla," explained melanie.

Rewrite the sentence as a command.

4 We had to beat the eggs with a fork.
(5) The milk and sugar were added to the eggs.
(6) We baked it for 25 minutes.

Beat the eggs with a fork.
Add the milk and sugar to the eggs.
Bake it for 25 minutes.

Continue the sentence after the conjunction.
(7) Martha had very little money so she lived in a tiny house.
(8) Martha had very little money because the wizard had stolen it from her.
(9) Martha had very little money until she found the magic purse.
(10) Martha had very little money since she had no job.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Continue the sentence. Use two prepositions.
(1) The ball bounced over the wall and into the pond.
(2) The boy slipped through the gap in the fence and hid in the grass.

Make three words using these letters only.
e idt
PART A Focus
1-2: extending sentences;
prepositions
3-5: tricky words and
homophones
6-10: words that are
often misspelt
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { (3) } t & i \\ d & d \\ e & \text { Clue: changes in sea level } \\ \text { (4) } \frac{d}{t} & \text { Clue: the food you eat } \\ \text { (5) } t & e \\ \text { Clue: made a knot }\end{array}\)

Add a short word to complete the longer word.
(6) to get her
(8) sud den ly
(7) be lie ve
(9) sen ten ce
(10) Add the same vowel sound to all the words.

\section*{or ea ear air}
s earch earthearly

\section*{B Word work}

Complete the word sums.
(1) greed \(+\mathbf{y}=\) greedy + est \(=\) greediest
(2) \(\operatorname{sun}+\mathbf{y}=\) sunny + est \(=\) sunniest

3 \(\mathbf{~ s k i n}+\mathbf{y}=\) skinny \(+\mathbf{e s t}=\) skinniest
4) scare \(+\mathbf{y}=\) scary +est \(=\) scariest

Write three nouns that name types of
(5) aircraft
(6) helicopter
(7) bird
blizzard
eagle \(\frac{\text { nurricane }}{\text { bulture }} \xrightarrow{\text { gale }}\) sparrow

Write the pairs of words with the same spelling pattern. Add another similar word.
double wand couple wash
( double , couple and trouble
(9) wand , wash and wasp
(10) Cross out the words that are wrongly spelt. Write the correct spellings.
Garefuly slice strawberrys into quorters.
Carefully strawberries quarters

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add the missing words to the dialogue. It begins, "When will we see the sea?" asked Jamie.
(1) "Very soon," replied Dad.
(2) "The sea! The sea!" shouted Jamie excitedly.

Rewrite the sentence so that it says where and when the event happened. Use two prepositions.
(3) Jacob went shopping.

Jacob went shopping in the city centre on Saturday afternoon.
(4) There was a fire.

There was a fire in a warehouse at the weekend.
(5) I met George. I met George outside the library at six o'clock.

Underline the word that is incorrect. Write it correctly.
(6) I visit my dad every Sunday and he took me out.
(7) The farmer ran and hides behind a nearby rock.

8 The wizard was sitting and writes in his book of spells.
(9) The prince stops and grabbed his sword.
(10) The girl saw the old lady but she says nothing.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline takes & \\
\hline hid & \\
\hline writing & Pant c focus \\
\hline grabs &  \\
\hline said &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A Warm-up}

Cross out the nouns. Write a new sentence with different nouns.
(1) A bull has horns.

An elephant has tusks.
(2) Tom was an elf who lived in a wood.

Ben was a rabbit who lived in a burrow.
Underline the correct spelling.
(3) yung yong young
(4) ankor anchor ancor
(5) gymnast gimnast jymnast

Add different prefixes to the word cover to make three new words.
(6) re cover
(7) dis cover
(8) un cover
(9) Underline the word that is not a compound word.
without inside something follow anyone
(10) Give a reason for your choice.

It is not made up of two separate words.

\section*{B Word work}
(1) Add the silent consonant.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
sword & island \\
ghost & answer
\end{tabular}
2) Add the suffix less to form adjectives. Some letters may need to be crossed out.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
worth less & penny iless \\
use less & tire less
\end{tabular}

Use the words in these noun phrases.
(3) \(a\)
a penniless beggar

4 a useless tool
(5) a worthless painting
(6) a tireless worker
(7) Add the vowels. Clue: weather climate drought tornado Use the words in these sentences.
(8) A tornado tore up the trees.
(9) We have a mild climate.
(10) There may soon be a drought.

\section*{C Sentence work}
(1) Write a sentence for a story using a preposition and a conjunction.

The little frog hopped off through the grass until she came to a river.
(2) Write a sentence for a report using a preposition and a conjunction.

A frog is a small animal with long back legs that lives near water.
Complete the sentence using the words \(\mathbf{a}\), an, the
(3) There was an empty box and a large suitcase in the middle of Greg's room. 4. The red car had a dent and made an awful noise but it was the best price. Add adjectives to complete the noun phrases.
(5) The house was old and deserted with a broken door and an overgrown garden.

6 The mysterious man had a thin face with sly eyes. PARTC Focus
(7) The sky was dark with grey clouds covering the silvery moon.

Add the capital letters and punctuation.
(8) our senses allow us to see, feel, taste, hear and smell things.
(9) " \(i\) must warn king louis," said ivan.
(10) "Don't do it!" shouted Maria.

Remind the pupil to complete Section 2 of the Progress chart on page 46 of the pupil book.

\section*{Writing task assessment sheet: Dressed for the weather}

Name:
Teacher's name:

Class/Set:
Date:

\section*{Sentence structure and punctuation}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline & Always/often & Sometimes & Never \\
\hline Ideas are developed using a variety of sentence types & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Conjunctions are used to develop ideas within a sentence \\
(e.g. because, so, if, but, when, while)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Prepositions are used to show time and place & & & \\
\hline Present tense is used throughout & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Nouns are expanded with appropriate adjectives to add detail \\
(e.g. padded jacket, woollen scarf)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Sentences are grammatically correct & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Sentences are demarcated accurately with full stops, capital \\
letters (and ? if required)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Capital letters are used for names & & & \\
\hline Commas are used in a list & & & \\
\hline Apostrophes are used for contractions and possession & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Composition and effect}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Information is organised (e.g. using headings, paragraphs, \\
topic sentences)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Form is maintained throughout (e.g. an informative, advisory \\
tone)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Ideas are developed and expanded in a series of linked sentences & & & \\
\hline Precise word choices, with appropriate technical vocabulary & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Spelling}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Correct spelling of common words, using knowledge of \\
alternative spellings for phonemes
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Compound words or multi-syllable words are correct, including \\
endings (e.g. tion, le)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Medium-frequency exception words are correct (e.g. different, \\
often)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Words with prefixes or suffixes are correct & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Verb endings and suffixes are added correctly (e.g. sunbathing, \\
skating, running, icy, sunnier)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Spelling of plurals is correct & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Writing task summary}

\section*{Completed proofreading task: The lost treasure}

Name:
Teacher's name:
Class/Set:
Date:
ed u T le
The stoney path twistid up into the mowntains there was a fearfult rumbul far away that went eckoing across the vally. Clara was glad she had her map, sord and her father's majic cloak with her. they wuld help protect her from truble.
led S
Clara scrambuld up the steep path untill she was lost in the mists. she used her hands \(u \quad\) ter \(T \quad a \quad a \quad u\) to gide her until suddunley the path became flata. the mist cleered in a few minites and \({ }^{\text {Clara was standin }}{ }^{g}\) at the edje of the biggest \({ }^{g}\) bist cave she had ever seen. She crept and cave she had ever seen. She creeps closer And peers inside.

Just at that moment she herd a mightey roar and a powerfult voyce."Who dares come to the cave of zog?" it cryed.

\section*{Proofreading task summary}

\section*{Section 2 tasks summary}

\section*{A Warm-up}

Add the missing letters. Clue: shapes
(1) circle
(3) \(r e c t a n g l e\)
(2) hexagon
(4) cylinder

Finish the sentence.
(5) The monster ate three cars for breakfast.
(6) He lived in a cave high up in the mountains.
(7) He roared when people threw things at him.
(8) The monster was sad because he had no friends.

Sort the words into two sets of synonyms. sturdy weak powerful feeble powerless frail burly strong
9) weak, feeble, powerless, frail
(10) sturdy, powerful, burly, strong

\section*{B Word work}
(1) What spelling pattern do these words share?

\section*{creature texture adventure}

They all end with 'ture'.
Write four more words with the same pattern.
(2) picture
(4) future
(3) nature
(5) mixture


6 I felt a strange sensation
(7) He looked round in amazement

Write three synonyms of the word in bold.
( 8 The man wore nice clothes.
smart expensive elegant
(8) The burglar went up the path.
crept sneaked tiptoed

10 There was a sound of machinery.
hum buzz clank

\section*{C Sentence work}

Improve the verb in the sentence. Cross out the verb and write a more interesting one.
(1) Some animals sleep in winter.
(2) Mrs Hawkins is giving the prizes.
(3) Carefully, stick on the wheels.
(4) The angry man went out the door.

\section*{hibernate}

\section*{presenting}
attach
stomped

Write the sentence as direct speech.
(5) Ben asked his mum for help.
(6) Josh shouted hello to Ravi.
(7) Katie asked the time.
"Mum, can you help me?" asked Ben.
"Hello, Ravi!" shouted Josh.
"What time is it?" asked Katie.
(8) Add the capital letters and full stops.
PART C Focus
1-4: editing: improving vocabulary (tense
consistency)
5-7: punctuating direct speech
8: punctuating sentence boundaries
9-10: combining information; sentences
with more than one clause; using conjunctions
(9) Rewrite the sentences above as one complete sentence using a conjunction.

Emily turned and saw a wolf standing right behind her.
(10) Write another sentence that says what happened next. Use a different conjunction.

She screamed loudly until the wolf ran away.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Add the same missing letter to all three words.
crescent scented scenery

Make four words using these words and suffixes only.
cheer quiet ful ness er \(y\)
(2) cheerful
quietness
(4) cheery
(5) quieter

The beginnings and endings of these sentences are mixed up.

Fish work in schools.
Teachers bark loudly.
Some dogs have humps.
Camels live in water.

PART A Focus 1: \(s\) sound spelt sc 2-5: using suffixes 6-9: making sense 10: spelling patterns

Write the sentences correctly.
(6) Fish live in water.
(7) Teachers work in schools.
(8) Some dogs bark loudly.
(9) Camels have humps.
(10) Make two words using these letters only.
\[
\text { a } \mathbf{r} \mathbf{w} \quad \text { war and raw }
\]

\section*{B Word work}
(1) What root word do all these words share?
actor active reaction activity The root word is act.

Write four more words from this
PART B Focus word family.
(2) actress
(4) acting
(3) action
(5) react

Write a synonym of the word in bold.
(6) He was a troublesome boy.
(7) That's precisely what I meant.
(8) He was dumbfounded.
difficult
exactly
amazed

Sort the words into two groups.
caring thoughtful heartless spiteful unfeeling ruthless considerate unselfish
(9) kind
caring, thoughtful, considerate, unselfish
(10) cruel
heartless, spiteful,
unfeeling, ruthless

\section*{C Sentence work}

Complete the sentence. Add commas where they are needed.
(1) Yasmin shut the front door, locked it, put the key in her bag and climbed into her car.

2 Tom stamped his feet, flung down his bag, screwed up his face and screamed loudly.
(3) The magician stood up, waved his wand, said the magic words and disappeared.

Use one of these subordinating conjunctions to complete the sentence. if since although
4. I like playing football although I'm not that good at it.

5 We have lived here since I was five.
(6) I know I will do it if I keep trying.

Underline the phrase that says why the king left.
(7) The king was forced to leave his castle because of the ice monsters.

Complete the sentence with a phrase starting with a preposition to say why.
8 The family left in a hurry because of the floods.
(9) Great Western Street is closed because of the fire on Sunday evening.
(10) My bus was late because of the snow.

\section*{A Warm-up}
(1) Write a sentence using these nouns.

\section*{giant flower garden}

The giant picked a flower in

\section*{the garden.}

Add the missing letters.
Clue: parts of your hand
(2) wri s t

PART A Focus
1: sentence formation 2-4: words with silent letters 5: compound nouns 6-9: alternative spelling of vowel phoneme 10: extending a sentence using a conjunction
(4) knuckl
(3) \(t h u m b\)
(5) Make two compound nouns that use any of the words above.
wristband
thumbnail

Add the missing letters.
er ear ir ur
(6) th ir sty
(8) mish ear d
(7) p ur pose
(9) \(a d v\) er \(b\)

Use a conjunction to add more information.
(10) Ruby remembered the stranger when she heard the news.

\section*{B Word work}

Write four words that belong to the same word family as happy.
(1) happiness
(3) happiest
(2) unhappy
(4) happily

Add the correct verb endings.
(5) We went swim ming, sunbathe ing and paddle ing .
6 They came run ning, skid ding and hurtle ing into the playground.
(7) Write a synonym of the adverb in bold.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
gruffly & grumpily \\
immensely & hugely
\end{tabular}

Add the missing ending.
(8) There is a road clo sure ahead.
(9) The invaders cap ture the castle.
(10) Write a cap tion for the picture.

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add the punctuation and capital letters.
(1) Mr M marshall found a dusty old picture in his house in texton, somerset.
(2) was it worth anything? the answer is yes!
(3) M m marshall told our reporter, "I was most surprised to hear it was valuable."

Underline the subordinate clause.
4. The man's eyes flashed as he glared at Simon. (5) He stomped around while he raged.
(6) What do these sentences tell us about the character? that he was angry

Add a subordinate clause to match the new mood of the character.
(7) The man's eyes twinkled as he smiled at Simon.
(8) He danced around while he clapped his hands in delight.

Rewrite the information in one sentence.
(9) Stir the mixture. Use a wooden spoon. Stop when it is golden brown.

Stir the mixture with a wooden spoon until it is golden brown.
(10) A bat is a small animal. It looks like a mouse. It has wings.

A bat is a small animal that looks rather like a mouse but has wings.

\section*{A Warm-up}

These words and suffixes are mixed up.
Write them correctly.
goodless hairful regretness
(1) goodness
(2) hairless

Add a main clause.
(3) regretful
(4) While she waited, it began to get dark.
(5) As darkness fell, it grew cooler.

Add the missing letters.
oar au ar
(6) cl au se
(8) sw ar med
(7) s oar ed

Cross out the verbs and write new ones.
(9) They strolled down the road, taughing and joking.
raced shouting screaming
(10) Trees whispered and waved in the wind. groaned creaked

\section*{B Word work}

Write the words as contractions.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline does not & doesn't & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PART B Focus 1-4: apostrophes 5. prefixes 5: prefixes 6-8: defining words; prefixes \\
9-10: word families
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline she has & she's & \\
\hline I would & I'd & \\
\hline will not & won't & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
disconnect misplace rearrange

Write a definition (the meaning) of the word.
6) disconnect cut off or unplug
(7) misplace
(8) rearrange
lose
organise differently

Sort the words into two word families.

\section*{century circus centimetre circular circle centipede}
(9) century \(\quad\) centimetre \(\xrightarrow{\text { circus centipede }}\)

\section*{C Sentence work}

Write in the missing word.
his her our their
(1) The lady put her bag on the floor.
(2) The children told the teacher their story.
(3) Joe spoke to his best friend.
4. We wrote our names at the top.

Write the sentence, adding the missing apostrophe.
(5) The doctors looked at Georges X-rays.
(6) The mans hands were shaking.
(7) Cracks appeared in the Earths surface.

The doctors looked at George's \(X\)-rays.
The man's hands were shaking.
Cracks appeared in the Earth's surface.

Continue the sentence about a story you have read.
(8) I have chosen this story because I read it recently.
(9) You will enjoy this story if you like adventure stories.
(10) I liked the story although I guessed the ending.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Add a short word to complete the longer word.
(1) ordin ary
(3) char act er
(2) inte rest ing
(4) contin ue
(5) Use these words to make five compound words. in out ways with side
inside, within, outside, without, sideways

Add an adjective to the sentence.
(6) The hare was faster than the tortoise.
(7) A book is heavier than a feather.
(8) A mango is bigger than an apple.
(9) Mars is closer than the Sun but further than the Moon.
(10) Write a sentence using these verbs.

PART A Focus 1-4: spelling tricky words 5: compound words 6-9: comparatives; adding er 10: forming a sentence with a conjunction

\section*{B Word work}

Add the correct ending so the word matches the definition.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline trea sure & gold and jewels & PART B F \\
\hline den tures & false teeth &  \\
\hline furni ture & tables and chairs & 8-10: technical \\
\hline plea sur & happiness & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Change the nouns into plurals.
5 The leaf fluttered on the branch.
leaves branches

6 We took the loaf off the shelf.

\section*{loaves}
shelves
(7) The furry bunny rode in the buggy. bunnies buggies

Use one of these words in the sentence.

\section*{structure inflatable reclaimed}

8 This airbed is inflatable.
9) We built a tall structure .
(10) We used reclaimed materials.

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add punctuation to the direct speech.
(1) "Have you remembered the box?"asked Julia.
(2) "We are nearly there," said Umar.
(3) "That's it!" shouted Nick. "Let's go!"
(4) "Be careful. It's very icy," warned Joe.

Use one of these adverbs to complete the sentence.

\section*{afterwards suddenly eventually}
(5) It was a long journey but they arrived eventually
(6) We watched the match and afterwards we had tea.
(7) They fell asleep until suddenly the phone rang.

Improve the report by changing the words in bold. Write the sentence with the new words in place.
( 8 We got the rainwater in the pot.
We collected the rainwater in the measuring jug.
9 Then we can see how much rain there is. Then we can measure the rainfall.
(10) We put the numbers on a paper.

We record the measurements on a chart.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Write four nouns ending with ness.
(1) happiness
(3) kindness
(2) gentleness
(4) gladness
(5) Add the correct double consonant.
hobble
PART A Focus 1-4: the suffix ness grammar ro tt en 5: double consonants 6-10: using conjunctions; ending sentences appropriately

\section*{B Word work}

Add the same ending.
(1) televi sion PART B Focus 1-4: words ending sion 5-7: proofreading for common spelling errors 8-10: synonyms; choosing words for impact
(4) Write another word with the same ending. division

Write the sentence correctly.
(5) I beleve we breath in oxijen.

I believe we breathe in oxygen.
6 Ive choosen my favrite color.
I've chosen my favourite colour.
(7) I surpose you are to bizy to come.

I suppose you are too busy to come.
Write an adjective that is stronger than the word in bold.
(8) It was a horrible sight.
hideous
(9) The book was interesting. fascinating

10 She was surprised. astonished

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add a comma.

Add three phrases to complete the sentence.
2) An elephant uses its trunk to hold things, reach food and drink water.
(3) Seeds are dispersed by the wind, by animals and by water.

Add has or have to complete the perfect form of the verb.
4. You have won first prize!
(5) This year Dad has planted lots of vegetables in the garden.
(6) I have been fishing once before.

Which of these adverbs show time and which show place?

\section*{next outside here today meanwhile everywhere}
(7) time next today meanwhile (8) place outside here everywhere

Continue the sentence after the adverb.
(9) The shadowy figure disappeared but later it reappeared outside.
(10) Sieve the flour into the bowl and next add the sugar.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Write an antonym.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline inflate & deflate & Parta fous \\
\hline (2) input & output &  \\
\hline (3) equal & unequal & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write each singular noun as a plural.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline (4) puppy puppies & \begin{tabular}{l}
kitten \\
kittens
\end{tabular} & mouse mice \\
\hline 5 prince princes & princess princesses & wolf wolves \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Add a reason for the event.
(6) He waited outside the bank for the robbers to appear.
(7) He opened the chest carefully so no-one would hear.

Add the missing letters.
Clue: they are all directions
(8) forwards (10 clockwise
(9) backwards

\section*{B Word work}
(1) Complete the word sum.
scurry +ed = scurried
plenty + ful \(=\) plentiful hungry + ly = hungrily
steady + ness \(=\) steadiness
(2) What spelling rule did you use? If a word ends 'consonant \(y\) ', change the ' \(y\) ' to an ' \(i\) ' to add a suffix.

Write the verb beside the correct definition.
construct examine increase magnifyexamine look at closely
(4) magnify
(5) construct
6) increase
enlarge build add to/make larger

Add the same prefix to all three words.
(7) anti freeze
(8) anti septic
mis read \(\frac{\text { anti clockwise }}{\text { mis behave }}\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
mis understand \\
(9)
\end{tabular}

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add the missing punctuation and capital letters.
(1) dear mrs jenkins,

You are a winner! you have won first prize in our competition.
(2) hi \(_{\text {joss, }}\)
\(W_{\text {we will }}\) meet you and \(\begin{aligned} & \text { andy at } \\ & P \\ & \text { penley station on saturday. see you then. }\end{aligned}\)
(3) dear \(M \mathrm{~m}\) Elarke,

Complete the sentence so it has a main clause and a subordinate clause.
(4) The children of Class 4 peered out of the window as the rain continued to fall.
(5) The message did not arrive until it was too late.
(6) A shadow is formed when an object blocks a source of light.
(7) The lion was caught in the net before he had time to roar.

Cross out the words that do not sound right. Write the correct words.
8 "I is hungry," said the alien. "What does you eat on you planet?"
(9) "I likes it here. Everyone are very friendy to my." like
(10) "I thinks there is lots more peoples for + to meet."
think
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
am & do \\
is & your \\
are & friendly \\
people & me \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A Warm-up}

Write a sentence using these words.
(1) moon dog street The dog sat in the street howling at the moon.
(2) water park kite The kite soared above the park and then landed in the water.

Write the adjective ending with less.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
(3) & fear less & Clue: not scared \\
(4) & speech less & Clue: cannot speak \\
(5) & breath less & Clue: gasping for air
\end{tabular}

Sort the adverbs into two groups.
just then, finally, later, now, eventually, suddenly

PART A Focus 1-2: forming sentences \(3-5\) : adjectives with the suffix less; vowel spellings 6-7: time adverbs 8-10: adding er and est
(6) in the end finally, later, eventually
(7) right then just then, now, suddenly

Complete the word chain.
cold colder coldest
(8) hot
(9) close
(10) heavy
hotter
closer
heavier
\begin{tabular}{l} 
hottest \\
\hline closest \\
heaviest
\end{tabular}

\section*{B Word work}

Write a definition of the word in bold.
(1) We went on a train.
train: a vehicle that runs on rails
(2) We train daily for the race.
train: to exercise, practise
(3) She put the ring on her finger. ring: a piece of jewellery

PART B Focus 1-5: homonyms 1-5: homonym
using context using contex to work out meaning 6-10: understanding and using apostrophes
(4) A bell began to ring. ring: to make a clear, loud sound
(5) What do you notice about the words train and ring?
They have more than one meaning.
Write the word with the apostrophe in the correct place. Then write the full form.
(6) shell' she'll she will
(7) well'
we'll we will
(8) were
we're we are
(9) shed' she'd she would (or she had)

10 youd you'd you would (or you had)

\section*{C Sentence work}

Write these lines so that the said part is in the middle of the dialogue, not at the end.
(1) "What are you doing here? This is private land," said the man.
"What are you doing here?" said the man. "This is private land."
(2) "I am Zoll. I come from the planet Kroll," said the alien.
"I am Zoll," said the alien. "I come from the planet Kroll."
(3) "Come here, Sophie. I want to speak to you," said Mum.
"Come here, Sophie," said Mum. "I want to speak to you."
Make the character sound angry. Write a verb to use instead of said.
(4) demanded
the man
(6) shouted
Mum
(5) growled the alien

Write the sentence using the present perfect form of the verb.
(7) I lost my glasses.
(8) I looked everywhere for them.
(9) Mum searched the car.
(10) No-one found them.

I have lost my glasses.
I have looked everywhere for them.
Mum has searched the car.
No-one has found them.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Change the nouns so the sentence gives a different picture.
(1) A man stood by the door holding a briefcase.
wizard cave broomstick

2 The fox followed the chicken into the farmyard.
policeman
thief
hideout
(3) The baker put the cake in the oven. pirate map chest

Add \(\mathbf{s}\) or \(\mathbf{c}\) to complete the word.



\section*{B Word work}

Complete these word sums.
(1) sudden + ness \(=\) suddenness
(2) plain + ness = plainness
(3) Underline the prefix. subway submarine
4. What does the prefix mean?

PART B Focus under or below

Add the suffix ation to these verbs.
5) inform ation
(7) tempt ation
(6) invite ation
(8) examine ation
9) What type of word have you made? Tick one. verb adjective noun \(\checkmark\) adverb

10 Add the missing syllables.
Clue: finding and thinking
dis covering con sid ering

\section*{C Sentence work}

Cross out the past tense verb. Rewrite the sentence using the perfect form.
(1) I ate my lunch already.
(2) We raised lots of money so far.
(3) My sunflower grew 2 cm since yesterday.
(4) I was here before.

I have eaten my lunch already.
We have raised lots of money so far.
My sunflower has grown 2 cm since yesterday. I have been here before.
(5) Check the punctuation. Add two full stops and two exclamation marks.

SLAM! Everyone stood very still. Yes, it was a magic carpet! No-one moved for a long time.
(6) Why did you decide to use exclamation marks where you did?

To show that what happened made a loud noise or was surprising or exciting.
(7) Underline the main clause in the sentence.

Finish the sentence by adding a subordinate clause.
8 The town turned into a magical place as the snow fell on the houses.
(9) The people saw the smooth, unmarked snow when they awoke.
(10) The water had frozen because it was so cold.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Finish the second sentence.
(1) Jack searched for the gold. Before long, he found something.
(2) Jack searched for the gold. Meanwhile, Jill tried to solve the riddle.

Write two synonyms for the word in bold.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline (3) shake & quiver & tremble \\
\hline (4) hungry & starving & famished \\
\hline (5) creep & sneak & tiptoe \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Add the missing letters \\
Clue: school subjects
\end{tabular} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PART A Focus
1-2: linked sentences; time adverbs
3-5: synonyms; word choice
6-9: words that are often misspelt (subjects
10: forming sentences} \\
\hline his tory & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{(8) geogr aphy} \\
\hline science & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{9 computing} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(10) Write a sentence using these words.

\section*{cat bowl suitcase}

The cat's bowl is by the suitcase.

\section*{B Word work}

Write a definition of the word in bold.
(1) They began to row down the river. to move a boat using oars
(2) We put out a row of chairs.
a line
3 There was a terrible row afterwards. a quarrel
What do you notice about the word row?
4) It has more than one meaning.
(5) It can be said in two different ways.

These words and suffixes are mixed up. Write them correctly. shopness readyful painer
(6) shopper
```

PART B Focus 1-5: homonyms; using context to work out meaning
6-8: adding suffixes; spelling rules
9-10: checking spelling; misspelt
words

```
readiness
(7) painful

Correct the spelling.
9) Purhaps peeple shuld laff moore.

Perhaps people should laugh more.
(10) Exersize is realy good for the hart.

Exercise is really good for the heart.

\section*{C Sentence work}

Continue the sentence with a subordinate clause.
(1) Plants will not grow unless they have water.
2) Houseplants do not grow outside because it is too cold.
(3) Protect your outdoor plants if there is a frost.
4. Underline the adverb in the sentence below.

The van raced down the high street, swerving everywhere and stopping the traffic.
(5) What does the adverb tell you? where the van was swerving - all over the place

Write a sentence about a van using the two adverbs in bold.
(6) soon here The delivery van will be here soon.
(7) later away The van was parked by the shop but it drove away later.

Add the capital letters and punctuation to the direct speech.
8 "Climb up here," said the snake. "it is quite safe."

\section*{A Warm-up}

Underline the word that is not a real word.
(1) careless tuneless tiredless homeless
(2) likely really mostly leastly
(3) villager officer schooler driver

Continue the sentence so that it explains why.
4) She was excited at the thought of a week at the seaside.
(5) He dashed out of the house as the fire began to spread.
(6) The Moon is different from the Earth because it has no water.

Add a short word to complete the longer word.
(7) of ten
(8) al on g
9) sometimes
(10) because


\section*{B Word work}
(1) Write the prefix beside its definition.
auto pre anti
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline auto & self or own & \\
\hline & & 1-4: prefixe \\
\hline anti & against &  \\
\hline pre & before & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Write two words starting with the prefix.
(2) auto
(3) pre
\(\frac{\text { autograph }}{\text { prefix }}\) automatic predict antibiotic
anticlockwise

Write two different definitions.
(5) gum where your teeth fit something people chew
(6) fit healthy and strong to be the correct shape and size
(7) pop to burst suddenly a drink

Complete the pairs of homophones.
(8) cheap and cheep
(9) meet and meat
(10) seen and scene

\section*{C Sentence work}

Add a conjunction to link the two clauses.
(1) "I did it because I thought you would be pleased."
(2) "We can try but I'm not very hopeful."
(3) "Let's tidy up while Mum is out."

Add the capital letters and punctuation.
Add \(B\) W
(4) buzzz! what was that? it was too loud to be a fly. what could it be?
(5) they shouted. no-one came. they shouted again but still no-one came.
(6) it was a great big elephant! an elephant in their front garden!

Write the sentence again using at least one longer noun phrase.
(7) The woman carried a box.

The old woman carried a tiny wooden box with a gold lid.
(8) The castle was made of bricks and had five turrets.

The sparkling castle was made of silver bricks and had five tall turrets.
(9) He wore a hat and a cloak.

He wore a floppy hat and a flowing cloak of multicoloured feathers.
10 How do the noun phrases improve the sentences? They help to create a clearer picture.

\section*{A Warm-up}

Finish the sentence.
(1) Matt did not listen because he was in a hurry.
(2) Matt did not listen when his father warned him not to go.
(3) Matt did not listen until it was too late.

Use the same word to complete both phrases.
(4) wrist watch
watch dog
(5) traffic jam
toast and jam
(6) flat for sale flat as a pancake
(7) The same vowel letters are missing from all these words. Write them in.
young
cousin
country
touch

Complete the word to match the definition.


\section*{B Word work}

Use the prefixes and suffixes to make four words that belong to the same word family as fold.

\section*{un re er able}
(1) unfold
(3) refold
(2) folder
4) foldable

Use two of the words you have made.
(5) This box is foldable.
(6) I'll fold it and then refold it.

Write a definition of the word in bold.
(7) This box is recyclable.
can be recycled or used again
8 The door is unhinged.
has come off its hinges

PART B Focus 1-6: word families; prefixes and suffixes 7-8: inferring meaning from word structure 9-10: common spelling errors

Underline the words that are wrongly spelt. Write the correct spellings.
(9) Make shure the adress is writen clearley.
sure address written clearly
(10) Do you surve enuff froot joose?
serve enough fruit juice

\section*{C Sentence work}

Complete the subordinate clause.
(1) As the ship came closer , Mack began to smile.
(2) If they did not hurry , it would be too late.
(3) Before they could sit down, the classroom door flew open.
(4) When \(\qquad\)
Complete the sentence using prepositions, adverbs or conjunctions to add interesting detail.
(5) The children rushed outside when they saw the spaceship in the playground.
(6) The princess peered out at the busy market as her carriage rattled though the streets.
(7) The sheepdog ran around the field until all the sheep were safely gathered in the pen.

Proofread the text and write it correctly.
8 two mouses appeared squeak squeak they said Two mice appeared. "Squeak, squeak!" they said.
9) help screamed Jo climbing on the chair "Help!" screamed Jo, climbing on the chair.
(10) felix the cat drinked the kittens milk Felix the cat drank the kitten's milk.

Remind the pupil to complete Section 3 of the Progress chart on page 46 of the pupil book.

\section*{Writing task assessment sheet: Adventure story}

Name:
Class/Set:
Teacher's name:
Date:

\section*{Sentence structure and punctuation}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline & Always/often & Sometimes & Never \\
\hline Ideas are developed using a variety of sentence types & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
A range of conjunctions are used to write sentences with \\
subordinate clauses (e.g. while, because, although)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Adverbs and prepositions are used to show time and place & & & \\
\hline Sentence length is varied & & & \\
\hline Expanded noun phrases are used to add detail & & & \\
\hline Use of past tense is maintained, including progressive form & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Sentences are demarcated accurately with question marks and \\
exclamation marks used appropriately
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Capital letters are used for names or effect & & & \\
\hline Direct speech is punctuated with inverted commas & & & \\
\hline Apostrophes are used for contractions and possession & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Composition and effect}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline Story opens in an appropriate way & & & \\
\hline The event (events) is built up in an exciting way & & & \\
\hline Appropriate story-specific language is used & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Adverbs and phrases are used to link sentences (e.g. to signal \\
time or place)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Vocabulary is chosen for effect (e.g. verbs for impact, adjectives \\
to create mood)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Spelling}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Correct spelling of common words, using knowledge of \\
alternative spellings for phonemes
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Compound words or multi-syllable words are correct, including \\
endings (e.g. tion, ture, sure)
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline Correct spelling of words that are often misspelt & & & \\
\hline Words using prefixes or suffixes are correct & & & \\
\hline Verb endings and suffixes are added correctly & & & \\
\hline Spelling of plurals is correct & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Writing task summary}
\(\square\)

\section*{Completed proofreading task: Letter to the head}

Name:
Teacher's name:

Class/Set:
Date:
\(a \mathrm{M}\) J
Deer mrs jenkins,
We are \({ }_{\wedge}^{W}\) riteing to tell you about our scame for raiseing muney to by the new \(\hat{u} \quad e \mathrm{~W} \quad \mathrm{c}\). ture playgrownd equipmunt. we have desided to hold a plant sale we will grow a mixtcher of plants from seed and then sell them. we will put all the informashun on the scool's website so pairents can read it.

We beleeve it is a really good idea becuuse we can grow the plants as part of our
 sciense project. did enough a few packits of seeds, some pots and some compost. That will be enuff to begin with.

We hopes you find our idea intresting.
Class \begin{tabular}{c}
\(G\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Proofreading task summary}

\section*{Section 3 tasks summary}```

