

Week 1 - Determiners (Hand in by Wednesday 10th June)

A determiner is a word that goes before a noun to introduce it or give us more information about it. It can tell us who owns something, which specific thing we are talking about, or how many there are.

Task 1: Underline the determiner(s) in each sentence (there may be more than one in each).

1. The friendly dog wagged its tail.
2. I found those shiny coins on the playground.
3. Could I please have some milk in my tea?
4. Every student must bring their notebook to class tomorrow.
5. She bought five red apples from the local shop.

Task 2: Choose the best determiner from the word bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank: this | an | their | many | those

1. Look at _____ birds flying high up in the sky!
2. We didn't realize there would be so _____ people at the museum.
3. The children forgot to pack _____ lunchboxes today.
4. I really enjoy reading _____ book because the story is exciting.
5. Olivia ate _____ orange for her afternoon snack.

Task 3: Write some of your own sentences and underline or highlight the determiners in each one.

Week 2 - Word Classes (Hand in by Wednesday 17th June)

Here are the eight main word classes that you need to know: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and determiner.

Task 1: Read each sentence below. Look at the bold word and write its word class.

1. The dragon flew **gracefully** over the mountain peaks.
2. I wanted to go to the park, **but** it started to pour with rain.
3. The **ancient** map revealed the location of the hidden treasure.
4. Put your muddy boots **outside** the back door, please.
5. **They** decided to bake a chocolate cake for Maya's birthday.

Task 2: Sort the words from the word bank into their correct columns in the table.

Word Bank: whispered | clumsily | beneath | although | elephant | gigantic | curiosity | since

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Preposition	Conjunction

Task 3: Complete each sentence by adding a word that belongs to the word class in brackets.

1. The _____ (adjective) explorer hacked his way through the dense jungle.
2. Maya safely _____ (verb) the horse across the shallow river.
3. We couldn't play football outside _____ (conjunction) it was getting dark.
4. The mischievous puppy hid the television remote _____ (preposition) the sofa cushions.
5. The audience cheered _____ (adverb) when the magician finished his final trick.

Week 3 - Clauses (Hand in by Wednesday 24th June)

A clause is a group of words that contains a verb and its subject.

Task 1: Read each sentence below. Look at the bold word and decide if it is a main or subordinate clause.

1. Although it was freezing cold, we played football outside.
2. The children ran for cover when the rain started to pour.
3. Astronauts train for many years before they go into space.
4. If you finish your homework early, you can watch television.
5. Matt smiled proudly as he lifted the trophy high in the air.

Task 2: Link the main clauses to the subordinate clauses using the best subordinating conjunction from the word bank. Use each one only once.

Word Bank: because | unless | while | although | before

1. Put some sun cream on _____ you go out into the bright sunshine.
2. The goalkeeper made a spectacular save _____ she had a hurt wrist.
3. You cannot go on the school trip _____ you bring back your permission slip.
4. The lights suddenly flickered and went out _____ we were watching a movie.
5. Ben drank a huge glass of water _____ he was incredibly thirsty.

Task 3: Underline or highlight the relative clause in each sentence.

Top Tip: A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that describes a noun.

It usually starts with a relative pronoun like who, which, that, whose, or where.

1. The ancient castle, which stood on top of the hill, looked spooky at night.
2. The baker who made this chocolate cake deserves a medal.
3. I lost the library book that I borrowed last Tuesday.
4. The village where my grandmother lives is very peaceful.

Week 4 - Apostrophes (Hand in by Wednesday 1st July)

An apostrophe has two completely different jobs. It can be used for contraction or possession. You do not need an apostrophe when just making a word plural.

Task 1: Contraction: Write the contracted form of the underlined words using an apostrophe.

1. We are going to the theme park on Saturday.
2. I could not find my left shoe anywhere.
3. She would love to come to your party.
4. They told us they have already seen this movie.
5. Be careful, there is a wasp on your sleeve!

Task 2: Possession: Rewrite the sentence and put the apostrophe in the correct place. Use the clues in the brackets to help.

1. The players jerseys were covered in mud after the match. (Clue: There is a whole team of players).
2. The dog bark woke up the entire street last night. (Clue: There is only one dog).
3. The teachers staffroom is strictly out of bounds for students. (Clue: The room belongs to all the teachers).
4. We need to clean out the guinea pig cage this afternoon. (Clue: You only own one guinea pig).
5. The women football team won the championship trophy. (Clue: An irregular plural group).

Task 3: Its Vs It's: Choose the correct word to fill the gap.

It's = It is (contraction)

Its = belonging to it (possession - no apostrophe allowed here!)

1. _____ freezing outside, so make sure you wear your big coat.
2. The robotic dog wagged _____ metal tail.
3. The old castle lost _____ roof during the violent storm.

Week 5 - Direct Speech (Hand in by Wednesday 8th July)

Direct speech repeats the exact words that someone said.

Task 1: Add inverted commas “ ” around the words that are being spoken in each sentence.

1. Stop right there! shouted the police officer.
2. I would like a scoop of mint chocolate chip, please, said Lily.
3. The coach yelled, Run faster, team!
4. I can't find my school shoes anywhere, groaned Noah.
5. Do you know the way to the library? asked the stranger.

Task 2: Rewrite these sentences and include any missing capital letters, commas and end of sentence punctuation.

1. the wizard whispered look closely at the crystal ball
2. where are you going asked dad as I walked toward the door
3. I am so excited for the weekend cheered Jessica

Task 3: Said is DEAD: Replace the word said in the sentences below using a more exciting verb.

1. "We won the cup!" said the victorious players.
2. "I... I'm afraid of the dark," said the frightened little boy.
3. "Get out of my garden!" said the angry giant.
4. "To solve the equation, you must add these numbers," said the teacher.
5. "I didn't mean to do it," said Liam under his breath.

Week 6 – Parentheses (Hand in by Wednesday 15th July)

We use parentheses to add extra information or an afterthought into a sentence. If you take the parentheses out, the sentence will still make sense on its own.

Task 1: Cross out the underlined parenthesis and read the sentence back to yourself. Put a tick in the box if the remaining sentence still makes perfect sense on its own, or a cross if it does not.

1. The Titanic (a massive luxury passenger ship) sank in the North Atlantic Ocean. []
2. Marcus (fell off his brand-new skateboard and bruised) his left knee. []
3. Mount Everest – which is the tallest mountain in the world – is very difficult to climb. []
4. The local library, which was built in 1892, is closed on Sundays. []

Task 2: Insert the punctuation marks listed in the brackets into the correct places in each sentence to show where the parenthesis belongs.

1. [Use Brackets] Tokyo the capital city of Japan is the most populated city in the world.
2. [Use Commas] My sister who is an excellent swimmer won three gold medals at the gala.
3. [Use Dashes] The rollercoaster the terrifying Drop of Doom was closed for repairs.
4. [Use Commas] The old oak tree which had stood in our garden for a century was blown down.

Task 3: Look at this plain sentence: The dog chased the ball. Rewrite this sentence three times, adding different types of extra information using the correct punctuation each time

1. Add a fact using brackets:
2. Add a descriptive detail using a pair of commas:
3. Add a dramatic or exciting detail using dashes: