Week 1: Capital Letters and full stops (Due Tuesday 10th November)

Capital Letters are used at the start of a sentence, for the pronoun 'I', and for Proper Nouns (names of specific people, places or things e.g., London)

Full Stops belong at the end of a complete statement or sentence.

Rewrite each sentence, include the correct capital letters and full stops:

1. on tuesday afternoon, lucy and i walked to central park
2. king charles lives in buckingham palace in london
3. my brother loves eating italian pizza on friday nights
4. last august, we travelled across france and visited paris

The paragraph below is missing capital letters and full stops. Correct the mistakes.

every morning, mr oakley feeds the animals on his farm near york he has two dogs named max and barnaby after finishing his chores, he drives into town to buy supplies next month, he is traveling to Scotland

Week 2: Determiners (Due Tuesday 17th November)

A determiner is a word that comes before a noun to introduce it or tell us which one or how many (e.g., A, three, some).

Underline or circle the determiner in each sentence below. (Hint: Look for the word introducing a noun!)

1. The dragon breathed bright red flames into the night sky.
2. She found an ancient coin buried under the old oak tree.
3. My younger brother loves reading books about space.
4. Can you hand me those sharp scissors on the table?
5. Several children won prizes in the school art contest.

Fill in the blank with either 'a' or 'an'. (Remember: Use 'an' before a vowel sound!)

1. _____ enormous elephant
2. _____ shiny new bicycle
3. _____ honest mistake
4. _____ friendly dog
5. _____ umbrella in the hall
6. _____ golden crown

Week 3: Plural forms of nouns (Due Tuesday 24th November)

Spelling Rules for Plural Nouns

- Most nouns: add -s (cat → cats)
- Ends in -ch, -sh, -x, -s, -z: add -es (box → boxes)
- Ends in consonant + -y: change -y to -ies (city → cities)
- Ends in -f or -fe: change to -ves (leaf → leaves)
- Vowel + -y: just add -s (boy → boys)
- Irregular plurals: total change (child → children, tooth → teeth)

Write the correct plural form for each singular noun below:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1. Church		5. Library	
2. Wolf		6. Match	
3. Party		7. Thief	
4. Monkey		8. Fox	

Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form of the irregular noun shown in brackets.

1. Three _____ (mouse) scurried across the kitchen floor.

2. All the _____ (child) played happily in the park after school.

3. The dentist told me to brush my _____ (tooth) twice a day.

4. A flock of _____ (goose) flew over the lake in a V-formation.

5. Two _____ (man) and three _____ (woman) joined the marathon.

Week 4: Speech punctuation (Due Tuesday 1st December)

Rules for Speech Marks (Inverted Commas)

- Put inverted commas “ ” around only the words spoken aloud.
    - Capital letter: Start the spoken words with a capital letter
- Punctuation inside: Put a comma, full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark inside the closing speech mark (e.g., “Stop!” shouted Oliver).

Add inverted commas (“ ”) around the words that are spoken aloud in each sentence.

1. It is time for dinner, announced Dad.
2. Where did I leave my pencil? asked Maya.
3. Look at that massive rainbow! exclaimed Leo.
4. The teacher said, Please open your books to page ten.

Rewrite each sentence adding capital letters, speech marks (“ ”), and missing commas or punctuation marks inside the speech marks.

1. we need to leave right now whispered sam
2. what time does the film start asked amira
3. gracie yelled hold on tight to the railing

Week 5: Conjunctions (Due Tuesday 8th December)

Coordinating Conjunctions: Join two main clauses of equal weight for example: and, but, so, or, yet

Subordinating Conjunctions: Introduce a dependent clause that adds extra detail for example: because, although, while, when, if, since, before

Choose the most suitable conjunction from the box to complete each sentence.

Word Bank: because | although | but | so | while | if

1. We wanted to play outside, _____ it started to pour with rain.

2. Put on your warm coat _____ you do not catch a cold.

3. _____ it was getting late, the children continued reading their book.

4. You can have an apple _____ you finish your packed lunch first.

5. Sam listened to music _____ he tidied his bedroom.

Combine each pair of simple sentences into one complex sentence using the conjunction in brackets.

1. The knight grabbed his shield. The dragon roared loudly. (when)

2. We missed the school bus. We had to walk in the morning. (so)

Week 6: Suffixes (Due Tuesday 15th December)

A suffix is a letter group added to the end of a root word to change its meaning or word class.

Fill in the blank by adding a suffix (-ly, -ion, -ous, -less) to the root word in brackets.

1. Please read the book _____ so you do not wake the baby. (quiet)
2. The knight stepped into the _____ cave without fear. (danger)
3. The teacher gave us clear _____ for the project. (instruct)
4. The lost puppy looked _____ sitting in the rain. (help)

Circle the incorrectly spelled suffix word in each sentence and write the correct spelling next to the arrow.

1. She was feeling very happyly after winning the trophy. → _____
2. We made a special decorasion for the school hall. → _____
3. Swimming with sharks can be extremely poisonous. → _____
4. The puppy played carelesssly around the flower garden. → _____