

Literacy

Support

Booklet

Literacy Resource Card.

Use the card to help you when writing.

Homophones – words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

were is the past tense of are.
We were watching TV.

where is used for places and positions.
Where is Italy?

we're Short for 'we are'.
We are going to school.

wear is what you do with clothes.
I wear slippers.

their belongs to someone.
Their car is fast.

they're short for 'they are'.
They are going to the zoo.

there is about places.
Stand over there.

of I am full of chocolate.

off He is a friend of mine.

too Time for take off.

two Twenty pounds off.

to means 'as well' or 'too much'.
I ate too much.

to is just the number.
I want two toys.

to means towards or is part of a verb.
I am going to the park.

new Not old.

knew *Jim bought a new car.*

no Past tense of know.

know *Jenny knew how to ride a bike.*

no Used to refuse or disagree.

know *No, I won't go to the park.*

no Regard as the truth.

know *I know she won't fall.*

Powerful verbs – add some atmosphere with an effective powerful verb.

whispered	wiped	exclaimed
shouted	amused	squealed
muttered	sniggered	mumbled
asked	cautioned	grabbed
replied	squeaked	staggered
sobbed	pleaded	hopped
yelled	stomped	skipped
screamed	threatened	snatched
demanded	huddled	gazed
stormed	charged	leaned
cluttered	stepped	danced
charged	shuffled	shimmered
glowered	frightened	blasted
yelled	resisted	whistled
roared	stared	whipped
cried	scraped	chuckled
grumbled	gulped	giggled

Adverbs – add some extra detail to the verb.

badly	rapidly	mysteriously
well	calmly	brightly
beautifully	accidentally	carefully
slowly	seriously	courageously
fast	cautiously	deliberately
softly	gently	elegantly
rudely	fortunately	frantically
awkwardly	happily	innocently
eventually	angrily	neatly
lazily	truthfully	painful y
smartly	soon	powerfully
sweetly	hourly	politely
loudly	harshly	quickly
cheerfully	bravely	quietly
wearily	foolishly	softly
loudly	gently	reluctantly

Connectives – extend your sentences using one of these connectives.

and	in spite of	in addition to
but	even though	being
so	such as	having
then	nevertheless	besides
when	after	therefore
because	before	finally
if	as well as	whenever
while	as	meanwhile
until	also	immediately
although	plus	consequently
however	despite	alternatively
whilst	walking	furthermore

Apostrophe to show a letter missing.

do not don't
will not won't

Apostrophe to show something belongs to someone.

My sister's bike.
Jim's fishing rod. The teacher's chair.

Speech marks used correctly.

'What time is it Jenny?' asked Fred.

Fred shouted, 'Come back!'

Jack cried, 'I wanted to ride the horse.'

Remember – Always use V.C.O.P.

**Highlight the capital letters in the newspaper articles.
Discuss why they have they been used.**

Charlie Porter won the Gardener's Cup at the Flower and Produce Show in the Market Hall on Wednesday. Harry Jones was runner up with Helen Parry in third place. The event was sponsored by Weathertown Gardener's Association. If you are interested in becoming a member of the Gardeners Club please write to Heather Jones, 76 Briery Way, Weathertown, WE2 6HJ.

Rescuers struggled through high water and mountains of debris to reach areas crushed by Hurricane Katrina when it struck the Gulf Coast on Monday. The storm inflicted catastrophic damage as it slammed into Louisiana with 140 mph winds, then raged into Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee.

Jennifer Aniston has finally got one over on her love rival Angelina Jolie. The former Friends beauty has been named as the celebrity most British women would love to look like.

Aniston polled a whopping 28 per cent of the vote, way ahead of her nearest challenger, Sienna Miller, who got 11 per cent. The sexy Jolie was even trounced by Abi Titmuss, who received two per cent, as the voluptuous actress failed to even make the top eight. However, it wasn't all bad news for Jolie. Her fella, Brad Pitt, Aniston's-ex lest we forget, was voted the celebrity most British blokes wanted to resemble. He beat fellow Hollywood star Jude Law and English football captain David Beckham.

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters correctly

1. the queen lives at buckingham palace.
2. my birthday is on september 25th.
3. send completed forms to this address: 16, whitefriars place, liverpool, l7 9pq.
4. jenny told ben to get ready for school. "but i don't want to go back to school. summer holidays are too much fun."
5. hurricane katrina caused devastation throughout alabama in august this year.
6. ben nevis is the highest mountain in scotland.
7. michael owen has just been signed by newcastle united. their football ground is called st james' park.
8. if you are having problems with your tax code please contact the inland revenue office.
9. my mother and i are going on holiday to the costa del sol.
10. dr harold shipman was a convicted serial killer.

Plurals

Words taken from in Matt's Million by Andrew Norriss

Most words add an 's' when there is more than one object. For example:

million → millions
pound → pounds

Words that already end in a hissing, shushing or buzzing sound would look and sound odd (**kiss → kisss**) and so 'es' is added to make the plural. For example:

kiss → kisses
wish → wishes
box → boxes
splash → splashes

HELP - Words ending in s, z, ch, sh and x are often followed by 'es'.

Read the words below. Say each word aloud and listen to the sound of the ending. Add 's' or 'es' to the end of each word to make the plural.

cheque	book	address	inch
bus	mansion	bike	garage
comic	virus	watch	money box
letter	game	lunch	house

Now read the words again and check that they look and sound right.

Singular or Plural

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Matt eats two of bread a week. | loaf or loaves |
| 2. Matt can travel to manyin his Rolls-Royce. | city or cities |
| 3. Matt and his mum visit several | house or houses |
| 4. Mr Wattis needs to wear his to read. | glass or glasses |
| 5. Mrs Collins is revising for her | exam or exams |
| 6. Matt bought a couple of | hamburger or hamburgers |

Paragraphs

Definition

- A paragraph is a group of sentences which deal with one subject.
- The sentences are all related to the subject.
- If the subject changes, a new paragraph should begin.

Examples

Here's an example of two paragraphs:

Emily was running to catch the bus. She was late - and she was out of breath. Oh dear! The bus was starting to pull away from the bus stop.

Suddenly, her friend Sarah appeared up the road. She waved to the driver, and he stopped the bus.

Use

- Paragraphs are used to break up writing into chunks.
- Each of these chunks should deal with one subject or event.
- Paragraphs are used to create structure in writing.
- They can also be used to make your writing more lively and interesting.
- The subject of a paragraph can be anything you like.
- But when you change the subject, start a new paragraph.
- Leave a space between the two paragraphs.
- This makes your writing easier to read.
- If you are in any doubt, keep your paragraphs short.
- Long paragraphs are really difficult to read.

Here's a good example of a paragraph.

It has a first sentence which grabs your attention, and a last sentence which makes you want to know more.

A strange thing happened to me on the way to school today. I was just going to cross the road when a big red van drove by. The driver sounded his horn then opened his window. I thought he was going to shout at me. Instead, he threw a cardboard box into the road. There was nobody around, so I picked it up. Imagine my surprise when I found out what was inside.

NB! If you are in doubt, keep your paragraphs shorter, rather than longer.

Learning objective – To use “our” correctly.

Are or Our?

Are

is a form of the verb

“to be”

You are happy

I am happy.

He is happy.

Use your white board. Write each sentences correctly.

Where he going?

Where is he going?

Where I going?

Where am I going?

Where you going?

Where are you going?

Our means it **belongs to us**

If it is just you, you would say my.

It is my house.

If it is you and some others (we) use our.

Its is our house

We would like you to open our school library.

The dog is ours

Try these

Will you come to _____ house.

Will you come to my house. Or Will you come to our house?

We love to ride _____ bikes.

We love to ride our bikes.

Is that your cat? Yes, the cat is _____

Yes, the cat is ours!

Or

Yes, the cat is mine!

Are or Ours?

Where _____ you going?

Where are you going?

Where is _____ classroom?

Where is our classroom?

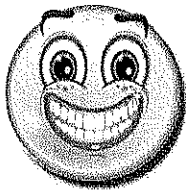
One of _____ desks is missing.

One of our desks is missing.

We want to give you one of _____ pencils.

We want to give you one of our pencils.

Do you think you can
use "our" correctly?



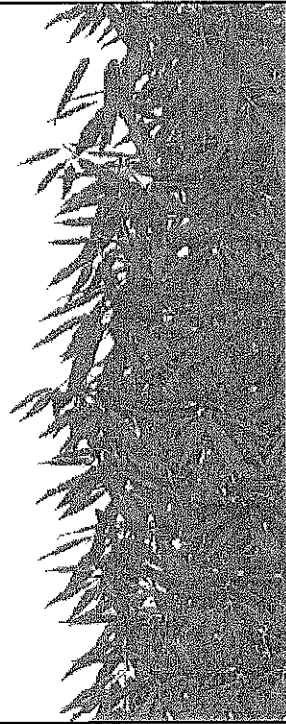
I understand how
to use our.

I think I understand
but maybe need
more practice.



I need some more
help.

Their, There and They're



Their

- * Belonging to them



There

* Over there



They're

* They are



Which one?

- * How often do they tidy _____
mess up? Never!



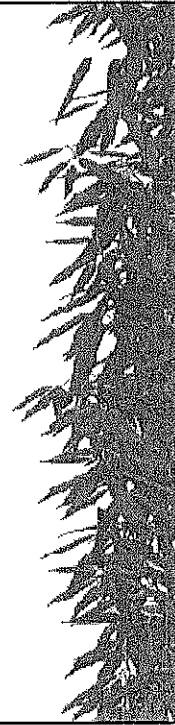
Which one?

- * How often do they tidy their mess up?
Never!



Which one?

- * _____ legs are so long, they can just walk over fences!



Which one?

- * Their legs are so long, they can just walk over fences!



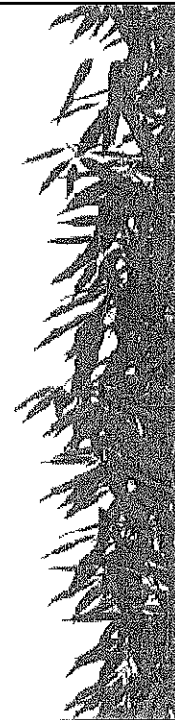
Which one?

* The Science Books are over ____.



Which one?

* The Science Books are over there.



Which one?

- * "_____ " over _____!"
shouted Mr Studd.



Which one?

- * "They're" over there!" shouted Mr
Studd.



Which one?

- * _____ lazy! That is _____
rubbish over _____. .



Which one?

- * They're lazy! That is their rubbish over there.



Was and Were - The past tense of the verb to be

I was

You were

He was

She was

We were

They were

Write out these sentences with the correct past tense of to be.

1. The bike (was / were) red.
2. The birds (was / were) singing.
3. Most of the children (was / were) at the Finsbury Park Circus.
4. Tutankhamen (was / were) an Egyptian pharaoh.
5. Yesterday I (was / were) upset because my football team lost.
6. The leaves in the garden (was / were) falling on the ground.
7. The children in Venus class (was / were) happy because they were going on a trip.
8. Sally (was / were) hopping down the street.
9. Lots of people (was / were) waiting for the 390 bus. Everyday they (was / were) annoyed because the bus always took a long time to arrive.
10. During playtime there (was / were) a thunderstorm. All the children (was / were) upset because they had to come inside. However when they (was / were) inside they realised it was better to be out of the rain. One child had stayed out in the playground longer than the others and she (was / were) soaking wet.

Your or You're - Do you know which to use?

'Your' is used when something belongs to you

'You're' is used when you want to shorten 'You are...'

Eg:

Your cat (the cat belonging to you) has eaten my rabbit!

You're (You are) going to have to buy me a new rabbit.



COPY THESE SENTENCES INTO YOUR BOOKS USING THE CORRECT SPELLING of YOUR OR YOU'RE.

1. The wheel has fallen off car.
2.going to have to visit the garage to get it repaired.
3. Do you know where nearest garage is?
4. nearest garage is in Selby.
5. Don't leave valuables in car whilst it is in the garage.
6. Cover seats with plastic so that they don't get dirty.
7. going to have to pay more for alloy wheels.
8. Do you know what time going to the garage?
9. If you leave keys with me I could take it.
10. Then again, I don't know how to drive car.
11. car will soon be as good as new.
12. Very lucky to have such a classic car.



Today and Yesterday

When we write about things that happen today, we use the verb in the sentence in its present tense.

When we write about things that happened yesterday, we have to change the verb to its past tense.

Today I see my friends. "See" is the present tense of the verb.

Yesterday I saw my friends. "Saw" is the past tense of the verb.

Change the sentences so that things happened yesterday.

Use the words in the verb box to help you.

Today I fly my kite.

Yesterday I _____ my kite.

Today Paul does his best work.

Yesterday Paul _____ his best work.

Today I drink apple juice.

Yesterday I _____ apple juice.

Today I sing some songs.

Yesterday I _____ some songs.

Today I swim in the swimming pool.

Yesterday I _____ in the swimming pool.

Today I paint a picture.

Yesterday I _____ a picture.

Verb box

flew

painted

sang

did

drank

swam

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Today I see my friends. "See" is the present tense of the verb.

Yesterday I saw my friends. "Saw" is the past tense of the verb.

Change the sentences so that things happened yesterday.

Use the words in the verb box to help you.

Today I go to the shop.

Yesterday I _____ to the shop.

Today Leanne writes a letter.

Yesterday Leanne _____ a letter.

Today I finish all my work.

Yesterday I _____ all my work.

Today I throw the ball.

Yesterday I _____ the ball.

Today I buy some sweets.

Yesterday I _____ some sweets.

Today I listen to some music.

Yesterday I _____ to some music.

Verb box

listened

threw

wrote

went

bought

finished

Today and Yesterday

When we write about things that happen today, we use the verb in the sentence in its present tense.

When we write about things that happened yesterday, we have to change the verb to its past tense.

I see my friends. "See" is the present tense of the verb.

I saw my friends. "Saw" is the past tense of the verb.

Change the sentences so that things happened yesterday.

Use the words in the verb box to help you.

I give my friend a present.

I _____ my friend a present.

Lucy cooks her dinner.

Lucy _____ her dinner.

I speak to Philip.

Yesterday I _____ to Philip.

The boy falls down.

Yesterday the boy _____ down.

I come to school.

Yesterday I _____ to school.

I play tennis in the playground.

I _____ tennis in the playground.

Verb box

cooked

gave

spoke

went

came

fell

Today and Yesterday

When we write about things that happen today, we use the verb in the sentence in its present tense.

When we write about things that happened yesterday, we have to change the verb to its past tense.

I see my friends. "See" is the present tense of the verb.

I saw my friends. "Saw" is the past tense of the verb.

Change the sentences so that things happened yesterday.

Use the words in the verb box to help you.

Today I am happy.

Yesterday I _____ happy.

Paul drives to work.

Yesterday Paul _____ to work.

Today I look out of the window.

I _____ out of the window.

I help my Mum with the washing.

I _____ my Mum with the washing.

I ask my friend to play with me.

I _____ to play with me.

I want to read my book.

I _____ to read my book.

Verb box

helped

drove

asked

looked

wanted

was

Perfect Punctuation



Rules to Remember

Keep in mind...

- ✓ Punctuation marks are simply signals, pointing out how the written language should be spoken.
- ✓ Periods, question marks, and exclamation points end sentences.
- ✓ Commas signal a pause.
- ✓ Coordinating conjunctions join two independent clauses (sentences).
- ✓ Independent clause + coordinating conjunction + independent clause = a compound sentence.
- ✓ Dependent clauses cannot stand alone; independent clauses can stand alone.
- ✓ Appositives identify or rename nouns and pronouns.
- ✓ Non-restrictive phrases aren't necessary to make a sentence complete.
- ✓ Mild interjections include words like *well* and *oh*.
- ✓ Words that address people are treated like mild interjections.
- ✓ Transitional words and phrases are used to link thoughts between sentences.
- ✓ Semicolons (;) mark a halfway point in strength between a comma and a period.
- ✓ A participle resembles a verb but is used as a modifier. Participles usually end in *-ing* or *-ed*.

Punctuation Rules

Commas

- ✓ A comma usually precedes a coordinating conjunction that separates two independent clauses.
- ✓ Commas separate items in a series.
- ✓ Commas set off appositives from the rest of a sentence.
- ✓ Commas set off non-restrictive phrases because they aren't necessary to make complete sentences.
- ✓ Commas separate mild interjections from the rest of the sentence.
- ✓ Commas separate titles or people's names used in direct address from the rest of the sentence.
- ✓ Commas set off transitional words and phrases from the rest of a sentence.
- ✓ A comma follows a dependent clause that comes before an independent clause.
- ✓ A comma follows a single participle or participial phrase that introduces a sentence.
- ✓ A comma always separates the name of a city from the name of a state (example: Chicago, Illinois).
- ✓ A comma follows a friendly salutation.

Colons

- ✓ A colon (:) follows a formal salutation.
- ✓ A colon follows a sentence or phrase that introduces a list.

Semicolons

- ✓ Use a semicolon (;) instead of a conjunction to separate two closely related independent clauses, or sentences.
- ✓ Use semicolons to separate items in a series when commas appear between the semicolons.

Quotation Marks

- ✓ Quotation marks surround the exact words that someone is saying or has spoken.
- ✓ Commas are used to separate a direct quotation from the "he said/she said" part of the sentence.
- ✓ Commas used in a split quotation are "in and then out"—inside the first set of quotes and outside the second.
- ✓ Use quotation marks to indicate shorter works, or parts of works, such as articles, chapters, songs, poems, short stories, and parts of musical compositions.

Italics and Underlining

- ✓ Use italic type or underlining to indicate longer works, such as book titles, magazine titles, and albums.



Commas

A comma tells the reader to pause for a moment, often to help make the meaning of a sentence clearer. Commas can be confusing, because they are used in lots of different ways.

This worksheet explains 3 of the main ways we use commas:



1 To separate items in a list

If you are listing more than 2 items in a sentence, put a comma after each one but not before **and**.

eg: For breakfast I had egg, bacon, toast, tomatoes and a cup of tea.

You can make a list of phrases as well.

eg: I left my house, got into my car, started the engine and drove off.



2 When joining 2 sentences together

We often join together sentences with a comma and a conjunction. A conjunction is a joining word like **and**, **but**, **though** etc.

eg: I got to work on time. I left my house late. (2 sentences)

I got to work on time, **though** I left my house late. (comma and conjunction)



3 When adding extra information to a sentence

We use commas around extra information added to a sentence.

eg: My dad rides a bike on Hampstead Heath. (simple sentence)

My dad, **who likes to keep fit**, rides a bike on Hampstead Heath. (extra information about my dad is added, with commas)



Practise using commas 1

Practise using commas to separate items in a list.

Add the commas to these sentences:

- 1 I went to the shop and bought apples bananas potatoes and tomatoes.
- 2 I came home unpacked the shopping bags put the kettle on and made a cup of tea.
- 3 I then phoned Alice Peter John Karen and Barbara to invite them to my party.
- 4 The phone rang the door bell went and the baby cried all at the same time.
- 5 So I picked up the baby answered the phone went to the door and then turned on the bath.
- 6 I put bubble bath bath oil and bath salts into the bath turned the taps off put the radio on and tried to relax.
- 7 No sooner had I got in the bath than the phone rang again the baby woke up and my peace was shattered.
- 8 I sighed jumped out of the bath grabbed the baby answered the phone made another cup of tea and laughed to myself.



Practise using commas 2

Practise using commas and conjunctions to join sentences. Join the sets of sentences below with one of the conjunctions from the box. Don't forget the comma! (There may be more than one right answer)

and but though because as

- 1 I enjoy watching films. I don't like violent ones.
- 2 John has to go home early. His mother is ill.
- 3 The mountain is high. It's not the highest one in the lake district.
- 4 My name is Rachel. I live in Clapton.
- 5 I better get home in time for Eastenders. It's my favourite soap opera.
- 6 I'm going to have a picnic. It's a very sunny day.
- 7 The student likes the classes. She can't come every day.
- 8 She had to go to hospital. She had broken her leg.



Practise using commas 3

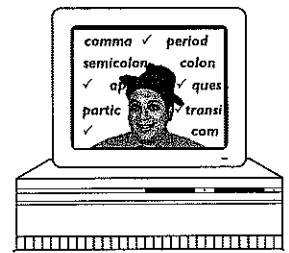
Try to fit one of the extra bits from the box into each of the sentences below. Remember, put commas around the extra information.

who did an art degree
who had really enjoyed the show
which was just coming round the corner
though it's very pretty
which served lovely food

- 1 The bus was ten minutes late.
- 2 The people were all clapping.
- 3 The pub was very full.
- 4 My flat is too small for a family.
- 5 My boyfriend is a blacksmith now.

name _____

Perfect Punctuation



Using Commas Correctly

Practice Worksheet 1

Insert commas into the following sentences. Then, using your "Rules to Remember" sheet, tell which comma rule applies. Remember: You can find additional comma rules underneath the "Quotation Marks" heading. Only use rules that apply to commas.

1. First of all the student store will no longer sell water pistols.

Rule: _____

2. Melvin the class clown ate his notebook. (Note: This sentence is about Melvin.)

Rule: _____

3. Hey Jerry that's enough yodeling.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

4. "I love raindrops roses and kittens" Susan gushed romantically "but I hate bright copper kettles."

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

5. When he was bowling last night Manuel who's in my gym class dropped the ball on his foot.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

6. Stacey's campaign for treasurer was very imaginative but she lost the election.

Rule: _____

7. Sobbing softly Maria told her sad story to the counselor.

Rule: _____

8. Susan Edwards who wore the fluorescent yellow dress to school yesterday won an award for journalism.

Rule: _____

9. "Lou I saw you reading in the library" said George.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

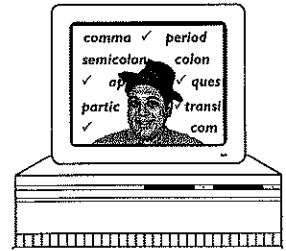
10. Well Pansy my prize-winning Persian cat has her own bedroom. (Note: This sentence is about Pansy.)

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

name _____

Perfect Punctuation



Using Commas to Combine Sentences Practice Worksheet 2

A. *Combine these sentences using appositives. Remember to put commas in the correct places.*

Example: Lee Smith is a well-known designer.

He created this style.

Lee Smith, a well-known designer, created this style.

1. Barnaby Quip sneezes anytime he hears people abusing the language in their speaking and writing.
He is an English linguaphile.

2. Pablo Picasso was a great artist.
He was born in Spain.

3. Chocolate is my favorite dessert.
It gives me the energy to do my homework.

B. *Combine these sentences using participles or participial phrases. Remember to put commas in the correct places.*

Example: Sam typed 80 words-per-minute.

He finished the paper in no time.

Typing 80 words-per-minute, Sam finished the paper in no time.

4. Gwen tripped over the trash can.
She chased the school bus all the way down the street.

5. I fasted for 24 hours.
I licked the plate clean.

6. Connor failed to understand his wife's grocery list.
He asked several employees at the grocery store where he could find garlic butter onions.

7. Bryce was overjoyed.
He went onstage to accept his Oscar for Best Actor in *Perfect Punctuation*.

name _____

Perfect Punctuation



Inserting Commas Correctly

Practice Worksheet 3

Insert commas into the following story, wherever they are necessary. Look at your "Rules to Remember" sheet again for hints that will help you correctly locate where commas should be placed in the story.

An ordinary palm tree in Little Havana a primarily Hispanic section of Miami Florida was believed to perform miracles. This was because Julio Mendoza an old man with cataracts had rubbed some of the sap of this tree into his eyes rinsed them with water and could see.

Actually there is a little more to the story than that. The whole story is that the old man had faith that the tree sap would heal his eyes and miracles only happen to people who believe in them.

Overjoyed Julio shouted "Maria I can see again! Alfredo it's a miracle! The old tree gave my eyes light!" The word spread.

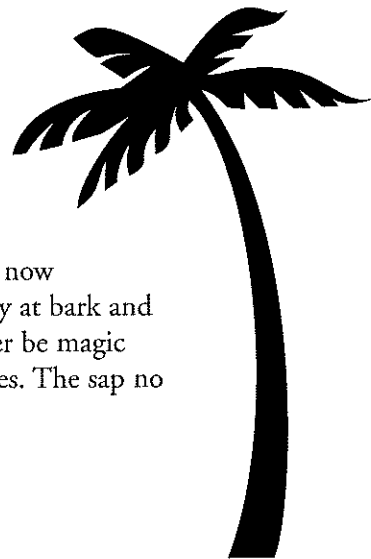
Then everyone with an ailment gathered around the old tree. People with arthritis and migraines claimed that their headaches and body aches disappeared.

Pushing to catch a glimpse of its strong branches thousands more people crowded around the tree. As greater crowds gathered police who arrived at the scene much later than everyone else were forced to divert traffic from the area. Moreover some people began selfishly chipping at the twisted bark with knives screwdrivers and small saws.

One old woman who had faith that the old tree would heal her grandson came to watch and listen. After watching for a long while she became very sad. "The tree has lost its power" she said. "My grandson Manuel" she moaned "will never be healed by the magic tree."

Indeed the tree was losing life. Julio who was cured and could now see also stood helplessly and watched as people continued to chip away at bark and branches. Because he could see he cried. He knew the tree would never be magic again because people had cut into the bark to get a piece for themselves. The sap no longer flowed in it.

"The next time I discover something magic" Julio cried "I'm going to keep it a secret." After that experience he certainly did.

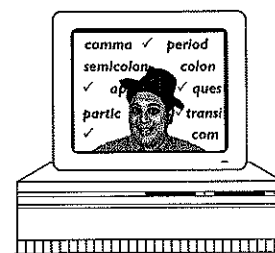


name _____

Perfect Punctuation

Using Quotation Marks, Semicolons, and Colons Correctly

Practice Worksheet 5



Insert the proper punctuation into the following sentences. Then, using your "Rules to Remember" sheet, tell which rule applies. Although you will also need to insert commas, you do not need to state the comma rule—unless the comma(s) is used with quotations.

1. Mark said I know how many spots a giraffe has.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

2. The following electives will be offered next year conversational Japanese advanced basketweaving shoemaking and comic books as literature.

Rule: _____

3. I will go said Merv where the wild goose goes.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

4. I finished reading a Walt Whitman poem Song of Myself for English class.

Rule: _____

5. The winners were as follows Carl Colon first place Colin Comma second and Lotta Quotations third.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

6. My sister's hair was a mess this morning I hid her brush.

Rule: _____

7. Marvin Muscle thinks that A Tale of Two Cities is a song actually it is a book by Charles Dickens.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

8. To Whom It May Concern

I am writing to inquire about the possibility of obtaining a summer job with Super Sundae Shoppe.

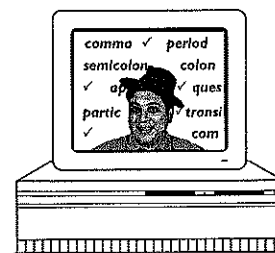
Rule: _____

9. Anita if you haven't finished your homework then you can't watch television tonight said her mother.

Rule: _____

Rule: _____

name _____



Perfect Punctuation

Using Quotation Marks Correctly

Practice Worksheet 6

Read the following dialogue between Barnaby and his punctuation agent, Sabrina. Then, on this sheet or another sheet of paper, rewrite this dialogue in the form of a story. You will need to use quotation marks. Remember to start a new paragraph every time the speaker changes. Also, challenge yourself to use at least one split quotation, to vary where you put the "he said/she said" part of the sentence, and to use different words for "said."

BARNABY

Sabrina, take a bow. Your performance was wonderful. I really think Bryce finally understands why punctuation is so important to his monologue.

SABRINA

I know; I think it's great, Barnaby. Do you think he'll get the part?

BARNABY

As long as he remembers the ABCs of commas, quotation marks, semicolons, colons, and all of that other good stuff we taught him today, Bryce will be fine. I'd say we're Oscar-worthy teachers, wouldn't you? Uh oh, Sabrina. Ah... AH-CHOO! I've got another case coming through on my monitor. It's Sam's second one today. I'll have to get back to you.

SABRINA

Sure thing, Barnaby. Break a leg!

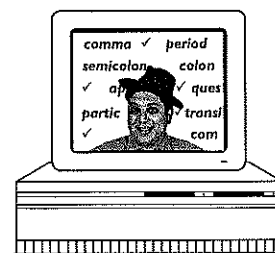
BARNABY

I just might do that if I keep on sneezing! Ah-chhooooo!

Story (If you need more room, use the back of this sheet or another sheet of paper)

name _____

Perfect Punctuation



Using Quotation Marks and Italics or Underlining Correctly

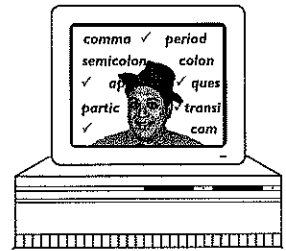
Practice Worksheet 8

Long works (books, albums, etc.) are indicated by italics (on a word processor) or underlining (when writing longhand). Quotation marks are used for shorter works, such as poems, songs, and articles. Insert the proper quotation marks and underlining into the following sentences. Remember: Only the **title** of the book, magazine, or newspaper, etc. is underlined or italicized. (Example: *Newsweek* magazine or Newsweek magazine—not *Newsweek magazine* or Newsweek magazine).

1. My favorite part in Jane Eyre, Charlotte Bronte's most famous novel, is when Jane meets Mr. Rochester for the first time.
2. I wrote a poem titled Why I Can't Clean My Room, and when I read it to my mother, she rolled her eyes.
3. Whenever I run outside, I listen to Bruce Springsteen's Born in the U.S.A.; it's the best song on his album, which is also called Born in the U.S.A.
4. Animal and Plant Kingdoms, Chapter 14 in our biology textbook, is on our assignment sheet for next week.
5. Did you see that article called Top 10 Restaurants in New York in yesterday's New York Times?
6. Marla played Somewhere Over the Rainbow at her piano recital because her teacher thought the audience would enjoy it.
7. The latest hair styles for soap opera stars is the featured topic in this month's Seventeen magazine. I think the article is called As the Hair Curls.
8. I wanted to read Samuel Coleridge's poem, Rime of the Ancient Mariner, at the poetry and literature festival this weekend; but since three other people are planning to perform it also, I am going to read an excerpt from Edith Wharton's novel, Ethan Frome, instead.
9. Obviously, we would look in Volume M of World Book for information about different types of music.
10. Alfonso soon realized that Webster's Unabridged Dictionary would not be able to help him find out which poet wrote The Raven.

name _____

Perfect Punctuation



Recognizing Perfect Punctuation

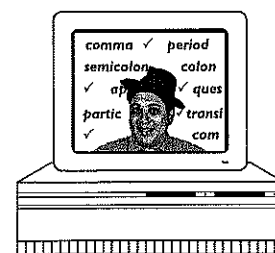
Practice Worksheet 9

Write + by each sentence in which all punctuation marks are used correctly. Place 0 by the incorrect ones. If the sentence is incorrect, rewrite it correctly below the original sentence.

1. _____ "I love my history class", said Larry.
2. _____ "When we arrived home," exclaimed Mr. Mitchell, "we found the house ablaze."
3. _____ Please pick up the following items from the grocery store; milk, eggs, and oatmeal cookies.
4. _____ Morton sighed, "Computers are wonderful."
5. _____ Jack said sadly "Why can't I go, too?"
6. _____ When I read the book "Jane Eyre," I became so sad that I cried for three days straight.
7. _____ Last week Dara received *Newsweek*, even though she doesn't subscribe to that magazine.
8. _____ "Do you like asparagus, he asked?"
9. _____ The newly elected officers were the following Noah Weisberg, president, Maria Perez, vice-president, Julia Horn, secretary, and Josh Walden, treasurer.
10. _____ "I don't know." said her friend. "Why would he do that?"
11. _____ The wolf huffed and puffed; he blew the bird cage over.
12. _____ "I received the following grades on my report card: three A's, three B's, and one B+," she said. "Does that mean," she added, "I can go to the Halloween party on Friday night?"
13. _____ Did I hear Mr. Rodriguez say, "Let's dance"?
14. _____ "On a Grecian Urn" is one of John Keats' best poems.
15. _____ "If I had studied," Sylvia said to her best friend, "I would have done better on the test."
16. _____ Mary screamed! "Run for your life."
17. _____ Dear Sir or Madam:
I am writing to inquire about the job you advertised in last week's *Chicago Tribune*.

name _____

Perfect Punctuation



Quiz

Write + by each sentence in which all punctuation marks are used correctly. Place 0 by the incorrect ones.

1. _____ George Washington, slept here.
2. _____ I have never read *Seventeen* magazine.
3. _____ I have a subscription to *Seventeen* magazine.
4. _____ My muscles are sore today; I ran a marathon yesterday morning.
5. _____ If you go to the store can you please pick up milk, cheddar cheese, and raisins?
6. _____ Have you ever read "Snail's Pace," the new book about life in the fast lane?
7. _____ Sabrina shrugged her shoulders and said, "Quotation marks are easy".
8. _____ My brother, who is very irresponsible, is supposed to pick me up at the airport.
9. _____ Dancing like a maniac down the street, Howard attracted a lot of attention.
10. _____ "Aimee was so hungry," I said. "That I could have fed her shredded newspapers."
11. _____ Actually Marvin asked me if I would go to the dance with him. Sorry, Stan.
12. _____ "I invited the following people to the movies: Jim, Ethan, Lynn, Carmen, and Cindy," she said. "Do you think," she added, "I should invite Kevin, too?"
13. _____ "Gabe, do want to work on our project, or should we go bowling instead?" asked Marie.
14. _____ If we leave now we'll need most of these items: brushes, combs, backpacks, crackers, and lettuce.
15. _____ Dear Jeffrey,
Hey how's it going?
16. _____ We plan to go to the movie, but we won't eat dinner until later.
17. _____ Brittany on the other hand can't wait to eat.
18. _____ Whenever you're in doubt, of what to do, read the directions.
19. _____ Broken, the china plate lay at her feet.
20. _____ "I think," added Barnaby, "that I have to sneeze. Achhooooo!"

Common nouns and proper nouns

Name _____ Date _____

In each box write 3 **proper nouns** for each example of a **common noun**.

<p>Common Noun: man Proper Noun: David Beckham</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>	<p>Common Noun: city Proper Noun: London</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
<p>Common Noun: building Proper Noun: Urbis</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>	<p>Common Noun: month Proper Noun: December</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
<p>Common Noun: chocolate Proper Noun: Twix</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>	<p>Common Noun: pub Proper Noun: The Blue Bell</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
<p>Common Noun: country Proper Noun: Germany</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>	<p>Common Noun: train station Proper Noun: Manchester Piccadilly</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
<p>Common Noun: organisation Proper Noun: Inland Revenue</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>	<p>Common Noun: competition Proper Noun: World Cup</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>

ADJECTIVES

- A Copy out the following passage. Underline the 11 nouns and then circle the adjectives which are used to describe them.

Heavy seas were breaking over the stone jetty. The battered ship limped through the narrow entrance to the inner harbour. Her captain was exhausted. The brave man had been standing on the open bridge for many hours, steering the stricken ship to a safe mooring.

- B Rearrange the groups of red letters to make adjectives to fit the nouns that follow them. Eg: gridvin rain
driving rain →

alenc hands

geteixni story

ystru iron

yklis fur

lfbietau flowers

ludo voices

loco drink

licodiesu meal

- C Write these sentences. Choose adjectives of your own to fill the spaces.

The _____ sunlight filtered through the _____ branches of the _____ trees. Two _____ deer peered from the _____ shade beneath a _____ chestnut tree. The larger, a _____ buck, took a _____ step forward. He paused, listening to the _____ sound of a _____ dog. The second deer gave him a _____ push and they both stepped out into the _____ light of the _____ clearing.

Comparing Adjectives

When we compare two nouns we use a comparative adjective.
e.g. Emma is *strong*. Amy is *stronger*.

When we compare three or more adjectives we use a superlative adjective.
e.g. Emma is *strong*. Amy is *stronger*. Sue is the *strongest*.

Complete the chart below. Then write some sentences showing you have understood.

adjective		comparative	superlative
1	light	lighter	
2	fast		fastest
3		rounder	
4	soft		
5			longest
6		colder	
7	smooth		
8			slowest
9		sharper	
10	rough		

Name..... Date.....

ADVERBS

Adverbs describe verbs and they tell us more about how the verb was performed (done). They also make your writing more interesting.

Where to use an adverb...

An adverb can be used next to the verb;

(verb) (Adverb)

Simon ran *quickly* to Peter's house.

Or somewhere else in the sentence;

(Adverb)

(Verb)

Gently the mum rocked her baby back to sleep.

Word Bank of Adverbs

quickly	quietly	slowly	gently	angrily	loudly
greedily	sadly	sweetly	anxiously	accurately	noisily
firmly	badly	happily	carefully	tiredly	nastily
tightly	furiously	aggressively	delicately	pointlessly	

Copy out these sentences into your Literacy books adding in an adverb to describe the verb, underline the verb in red and the adverb in blue.

- 1) Dave kicked the ball.
- 2) Susan was singing in the shower.
- 3) Michelle waited outside the head teacher's office.
- 4) The choir sang in assembly.
- 5) The rugby team ran into the changing rooms.
- 6) The class smiled at their new teacher.
- 7) The passengers fastened their seatbelts.
- 8) Tom wrote the sentences in his book.
- 9) Mrs Smith placed the book on the table.
- 10) Mr Filtch ate the entire cake.

Brightly
Cutey
Happily
Calmly
Guiltily
Lovingly
Thoughtfully
Funnily
Secretly

Politely
Guiltily
Sadly
Carefully
Terribly

Quickly
Nastily
Wickedly
Nicely
Horribly
Angrily
Sweetly
Suddenly
Carefully
accidentally

Adverbs that describe
how a character has
spoken

Prefixes and suffixes

Put in the correct prefix to change the word to the opposite meaning.

Choose from
un, in, dis

1. friendly

2. happy

3. please

4. tidy

5. lucky

6. usual

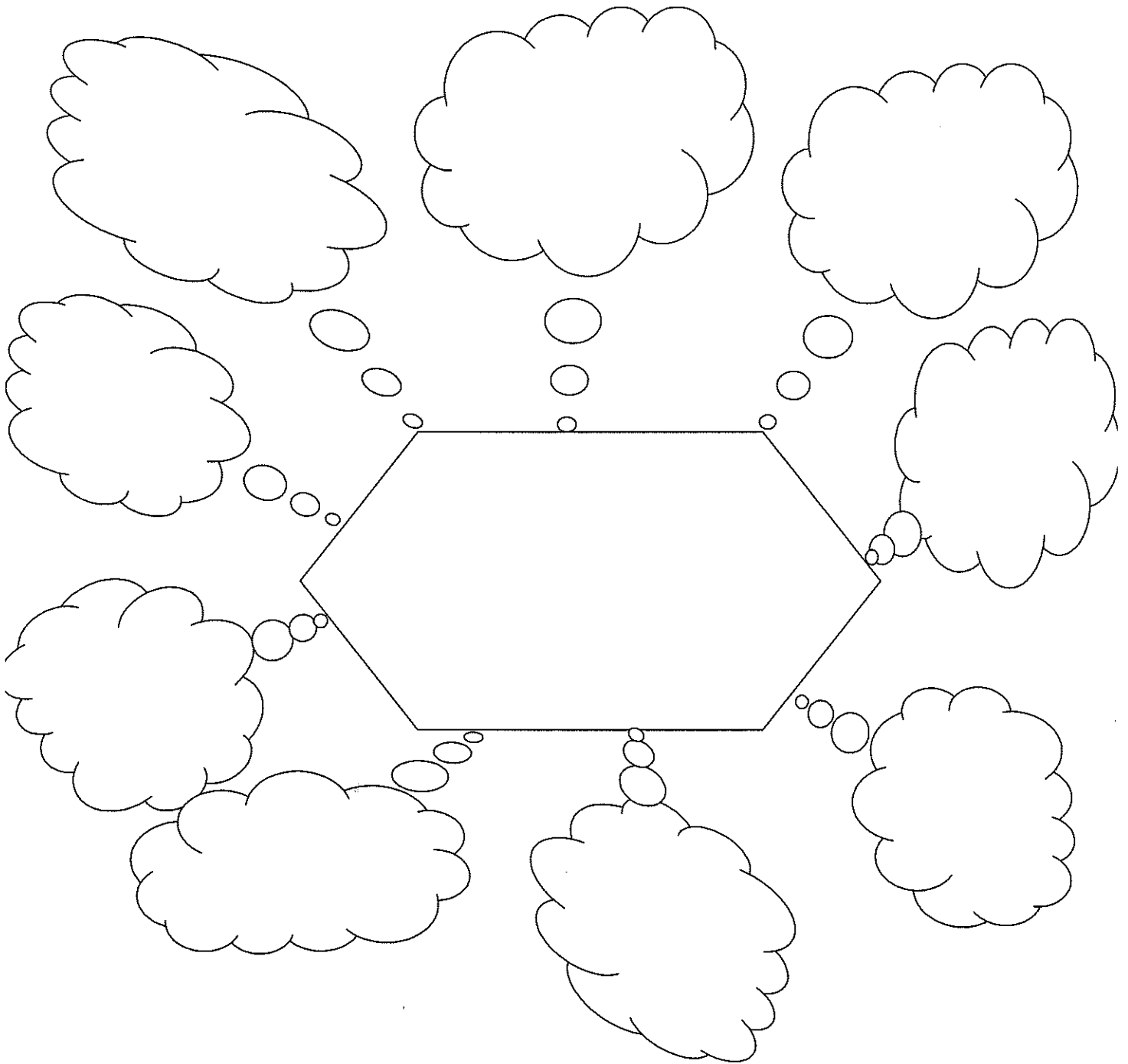
7. agree

8. correct

9. trust

10. like

Suffixes





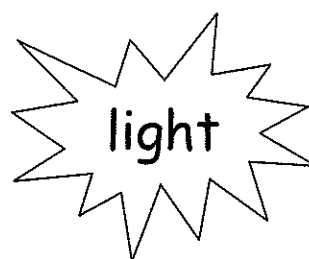
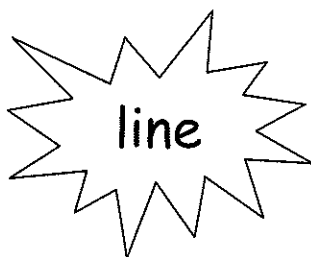
Can you think of enough words with this suffix to fill the bubbles?

Name _____

Date _____

Root Words


-  How many words can you find with these root words? Use a dictionary to help you.
-  Underline the prefixes (letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning) in one colour and suffixes in another colour.




-  Choose from the list of words below to complete the sentences:

signify sign resigned signal signature significant

1. When I _____ my name at the end of a letter, I write my _____.
2. The starter gives a _____ to _____ that the race has begun.
3. It was a _____ day for the team when their top player _____.

-  What is the root word? _____

-  Use the prefixes and suffixes listed below to make as many words as you can from these root words.

prefixes	please	part	take	appear	suffixes
de- dis- mis- un- over- under-				<u>disappearing</u>	-ure -ed -ant -ance -ing -ly

bare

blew

bear

blue

dear

fair

deer

fare

flower

cereal

flour

serial

hare

son

hair

sun

tied

sew

tide

sow

HOMOPHONES - **extra words** allowed/aloud ate/eight beach/beece cellar/seller
check/cheque die/dye curren/current foul/fowl grate/great groan/grown hear/here
heard/herd higher/hire hole/whole hour/our key/quay knew/new knight/night knot/not
knows/nose mail/male main/mane meat/meet missed/mist none/nun pale/pail
pair/pear plane/plain practise/practice praise/prays right/write sale/sail sea/see
their/there threw/through wait/weight waste/waist week/weak would/wood