

Singular to Plural

In these sentences, change all the singulars to plurals.

Example: She ate her birthday cake. **They** ate **their** birthday **cakes**.

1. I watched the bird building its nest in the tree.
2. The child was given a large amount of presents for its birthday.
3. He was having difficulty with the Maths test.
4. There was a mouse in the old lady's room.
5. My neighbour has bought a cottage in Islay.
6. This tap's washer is worn and that is why it is dripping.
7. I ate a raspberry and a peach for my lunch.
8. You should take the bus to the nursery.
9. She was bitten by a mosquito on her holiday in Italy.

Active Voice to Passive Voice

In these sentences, change the verbs from active to passive.

Example: She shut the door. The door **was shut** by her.

1. He kicked the ball through the window and it smashed a vase.
2. They would open the doors at nine and start the competition.
3. In Glasgow they have constructed a velodrome.
4. A seven year old girl won the recent Chess Championship.
5. What she wrote in her jotter was her homework.
6. The trees will form a windbreak to protect us.
7. He ran the race as quickly as he could, but he did not break the record.
8. Writers sometimes use the passive voice to sound less direct.
9. I play the piano and the violin in the orchestra.

Verbs

In these sentences, write down the **complete verbs** and give the **tense** of each.

Example: I **will be going** home. (**future tense**)

1. After the earthquake the tower collapsed.
2. Leave that and follow me.
3. Were you following me?
4. My dream is to live on a desert island.
5. We had been walking for two hours.
6. By Tuesday she will have painted the whole house.
7. You could have answered the question easily.
8. Where are my reading glasses?

In each sentence write down a **single verb** that means the same as the ones in italics.

Example: I was *talking to* you. (addressing)

1. Romulus and Remus were *brought up* by wolves.
2. It is difficult to *make out* what she has written.
3. I'll *ring you up* this evening.
4. They finally *set off* today.
5. Please *hold on* while I *look into* the matter.
6. The defeated army *gave up* in the end.
7. The deal *fell through* when the manager *went away*.
8. We will go for a walk if the weather *clears up*.

Pronouns

Put interrogative pronouns (**who, what, which, whose, where, whom**) into these sentences.

1. _____ would you like to do this evening?
2. _____ is your favourite author?
3. _____ is your favourite food?
4. _____ is your best subject at school?
5. Of these two books _____ do you prefer?
6. This is my coat, but _____ is yours?
7. _____ is paying for the tickets?
8. To _____ shall I send the card?
9. _____ is your homework?

Use relative pronouns (**who, that, which, to whom, with whom**) to join these pairs of sentences.

1. This is Esmerelda. She lives in Balfron.
2. This is the castle. It was lived in by Mary, Queen of Scots.
3. Sebastian is a consultant. His work takes him all over the world.
4. The trees are growing. They will form a wood in the future.
5. You are the owner. I wrote to you last week.
6. Eva is a great cook. We are eating with her on Sunday.

Prepositions

Identify the prepositions (e.g. **in, behind, among, across, towards, at, by...**) in the following sentences.

1. Late shoppers hurried _____ the street.
2. Suddenly she came _____ the corner.
3. Jake was standing _____ the counter.
4. I was glancing _____ the shop window displays.
5. They arrived _____ all the other cinema goers.
6. Someone had come _____ this door recently.
7. She did not leave the party _____ ten p.m.
8. He waited _____ a taxi _____ the door of the restaurant.
9. Stop beating _____ the bush.

Adverbs

Write down the adverbs in these sentences.

1. He fell down.
2. Our friendship is now over.
3. She ran swiftly along the path.
4. I lost the book yesterday and I've not seen it since.
5. He decided to lie down.
6. Martin approached the door stealthily.
7. Kirsty's cat ran away today.
8. The graffiti on the wall was covered over.
9. They won the relay convincingly in a record time.

Apostrophes

Rewrite each sentence, inserting the apostrophes that have been missed out.

Example: **Sophie's** taller than **Richard's** sister.

1. Its nine oclock and shes sure shell be late.
2. Were wondering whats stopping its wheels.
3. It isnt likely that Maries been chosen for the part.
4. The teacher collected the childrens toys.
5. Mr Jones team won the football game.
6. Dannys dogs tails were wagging wildly.
7. I dont know what time theyre arriving.
8. He painted all the houses front doors apart from ours.
9. James uncle painted the boys changing rooms.

Commas

Rewrite these sentences with all the necessary commas.

1. I went out to buy nails screws paint wallpaper and brushes.
2. He wore a dreadful old baggy Arran wool jumper.
3. She said "I'm afraid I've broken your pencil."
4. You will come won't you?
5. Joe who is nine wants to be a vet.
6. We are hoping meanwhile to do some shopping.
7. I will be flying from Madrid Spain to Paris France.
8. Following in his father's footsteps he's hoping to run a marathon.
9. I crouched behind the wall my back pressed against the stone.

Direct Speech

Punctuate the following sentences containing direct speech. Remember to include **commas** as well as **inverted commas**.

Example: She asked, "Where are you going?"

1. Nicola said I have never known such cold weather.
2. That really is a ghastly colour said David.
3. Watch out Dawn warned take care you don't slip.
4. Has anyone seen my shorts asked Alistair.
5. Stop it Eva ordered now stop it at once.
6. I bought this pen Ailsa complained and it's never worked.
7. Nikki said she was going to Drymen, adding do you want to come?
8. Give me that book Sheena requested and then pass the biscuits.

Now punctuate these sentences which contain quotations as well as direct speech. You should use **single and double inverted commas** here.

1. Last week I watched the film The Princess Bride.
2. And Elizabeth Ms Cunningham announced will play Lady Capulet in Romeo and Juliet.
3. Humbug cried Scrooge in A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens.
4. Have you read The Hunger Games Katie asked you'll love it.
5. To be or not to be is a famous quotation from Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet.

Imagery

Identify which of these sentences contain **similes**, **metaphors** or **personification**. Explain why they are effective. (You could use the formula 'just as....., so too')

1. He was over the moon about his exam results.
2. She crept as silently as the night into the room.
3. The kitten had a velvet coat.
4. After the fight, the boxer had angry wounds on his face.
5. The cold fingers of fear began to reach him.
6. The baby was as light as a feather.
7. He was as hungry as a caterpillar after his bike ride.
8. The rain danced on the pavement.
9. The bushes were laced with spiders' webs.

Here are some more examples of imagery. Identify which are **similes**, **metaphors** or examples of **personification**. Explain why each is effective.

1. The surface of the lake mirrored the trees by its edge.
2. The long train journey was a nightmare for the young mother.
3. The wind whispered in the trees.
4. His remark in class was met with stony silence.
5. The actor gave a very wooden performance.
6. Suddenly the car's engine spluttered, coughed and died.
7. The sea was on fire, a sheet of gold, as the sun set over the bay.
8. They surged through the door like a plague of locusts.
9. The cliffs stood proud and defiant against the angry sea

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. Find **one** synonym for each of the words in bold in the following sentences.

Example: **active** – lively, busy, energetic, bustling

1. She gave a **perfect** answer to the question.
2. He found the lesson particularly **tedious**.
3. The astronomer was looking for the **distant** star.
4. With the curtains closed, the room became **gloomy**.
5. Mark tried to **catch** the ball in the rugby match.
6. His mother accused him of being **lazy** when he refused to clean his room.
7. The majestic oak was an **ancient** tree.
8. My friend **recommended** a really good book to read.
9. Watching films is an **agreeable** hobby.

Homophones

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another but has different spelling and meaning.

Example: **tea/tee, side/sighed**

Re-write this passage with the correct spelling.

This storey takes plaice in the passed and is the tail of too buoys, won the sun of a barren wile the other's farther was a night. One mourning at the our of ate the pear road of too fined an old manner house on the boarder of Whales. A long lain lead them to clime over a style, threw a gait, across a mote to a grate read door on witch they wrapped. Only piece and quite did they here and then they new there journey had bean in vane.

Spelling

Use the look, cover, write and check method to learn the spelling of the following tricky words:

narrator

necessary

technique

conscience

sense

Now write a short paragraph using each of the words at least once, making clear what they mean.

Word Ladder

Change just one letter on each line to go from the top word to the bottom word. Do not change the order of the letters. Each word must make sense.

REAL

STARS

SHAM

SHINE

Can you 'read' the phrase below?

BLOUNECMOEON

Frequently Confused Words

Explain the difference between these pairs of words:

accept and **except**

breath and **breathe**

current and **currant**

loose and **lose**

suit and **suite**

Hidden Creatures

Can you find an animal name hidden in each sentence?

1. She epitomizes elegance.
2. He made errors.
3. Urban renewal rushes on.
4. Smell new olfactory sensations
5. Her badge reveals who she is.
6. This soap is anti-germ.
7. He did the task unknowingly.
8. I went to a dance class.
9. Would you rebuff a local friend?

