Direct speech is when you write the actual words a person has said. We show this by putting inverted commas or ndirect speech marks ("") around the spoken words. Example: "Did you check the weather forecast this morning, Vicar?" asked John. Indirect speech is when you write about what a person has said, but without using the actual words spoken - so you don't need inverted commas. Example: John asked the vicar if he had checked the weather forecast this morning. Did you check the weather forecast this morning, Vicar? A Which of these sentences are direct speech? Copy these headings and write the sentence numbers under the correct heading. indirect speech direct speech 1 Mary said that she was sure it would rain. 2 "Did you have good weather for your holiday?" my teacher asked. 3 Michael yelled, "Mind the tree, it's falling!" 4 The children said they had great fun in the snow. 5 Ms Budgell explained that she did not like the cold. 6 "It will rain tomorrow," predicted the weather forecaster.

Making adjectives



Look in your dictionary if you are not sure.

SPELLING

Plurals 'f' and 'fe' endings

Adjectives are words which describe people, places or things. Notice how these nouns change to adjectives when y is added: storm, stormy thunder, thundery.

However, be careful, because when adding y we sometimes need to double the last letter, or drop the last e:

fog, foggy

haze, hazy.

A Change these nouns to adjectives.

1 rain

2 mist

3 wind

4 snow

5 ice

6 chill

7 sun

8 breeze

To make plurals of nouns that end in f or fe we usually change the f or fe to v, and add es.

Examples: wolf, wolves

wife, wives

A Copy the table and fill in the blanks.

singular	half	thief		knife	wife	calf	
plural	halves	-	leaves				loaves

QUIZ

Scrambled words

Unscramble these raindrops.

The first is done for you.

n r

Alphabetical order

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

- 1 hot, ice, cold, rain
- thunder, forecast, shine, drop
- wind, weather, water, whether

