

KS1

S pelling P unctuation a nd G rammar



Name.....

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a group of letters you can add to the ends of words to make new words.

Suffixes	...ful	...est	...less
Meanings	full of	most	without
Examples	hope - hopeful (full of hope)	loud - loudest (most loud)	fear - fearless (without fear)

Read the sentences below. It is your job to add the correct suffix to the word in bold to make the sentence make sense.

The first one has been done for you!

1. When Jason cut his leg, it felt very **painful**.

...ful

...est

...less

2. "You must always try your **hard**_____." said the teacher.

...ful

...est

...less

3. "It was **care**_____ to leave your coat on the bus." said Mum.

...ful

...est

...less

4. Imelda was the **wicked**_____ of all the witches.

...ful

...est

...less

5. The puppy was very **play**_____.

...ful

...est

...less

6. Amy was **thought**_____ to forget to wish you a happy birthday.

...ful

...est

...less

Adjectives

An adjective is a **describing** word. Adjectives help to describe **nouns** (the names of things or places).

Example: The fox has a *bushy* tail.

The adjective is written in *blue*.

Each of the sentences below includes an adjective. It is your job to find the adjective and write it in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

Sentence	Adjective
1. The tiny puppy wagged its tail.	tiny
2. I ate the juicy grapes.	
3. The colourful butterfly flew away.	
4. The wicked witch cast a spell.	
5. My little brother is called Tom.	
6. The wiggly worm crawled away.	
7. The happy children played in the park.	
8. I washed my dirty hands.	
9. The strong wind blew off my hat.	
10. Peter and Paddy are good friends.	

Expanded Noun Phrases

A **noun** is a word that names things we are talking about (a person, place or thing).

Example: monkey

A **noun phrase** does the same job as a noun but gives you a little more information.

Examples: my monkey or this monkey or a monkey

We can make an **expanded noun phrase** by adding one or more adjectives. This will give the reader more detail.

Example: a hairy monkey

We could expand this even more!

Example: a cute, hairy monkey with big brown eyes.

Expanded noun phrases can be used in sentences to improve them and make them more interesting.

Read the sentences below. The noun phrases are very short. It is your job to improve the sentences by expanding the noun phrases. The first one has been done for you.

1. **The princess** was wearing **a cape**.

The beautiful princess was wearing a sparkly, purple cape.

2. **The dog** was barking at **the cat**.

3. **The cows** were eating **the grass**.

4. **The lion** growled at **the zebra**.

Using Expanded Noun Phrases

Look at the story characters below.

It is your job to write a few sentences about each character (looks, feelings and behaviour).

Use expanded noun phrases to add detail to your writing.

Shrek



Cruella De Vil



Snow White



Adverbs

Adverbs are describing words. They help to describe verbs (doing words) and other word types.

Example 1: *walked* —————→ Mrs Brown **quickly** walked to school.

Example 2: *walked* —————→ Mrs Brown *walked* to school **quickly**.

The sentences below should include verbs and adverbs. However, although you can see the verbs, there is only an empty space where the adverb should be. It is your job to choose the best adverb and add it to the sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. The princess danced **beautifully**.

quickly

slowly

beautifully

2. The swan swam _____ across the lake.

clumsily

awkwardly

gracefully

3. The boy ate the chocolate cake _____.

elegantly

greedily

confidently

4. The giant shook his fists _____.

happily

angrily

quietly

5. The thunder rumbled _____.

gently

magically

noisily

6. The puppy wagged its tail _____.

quickly

excitedly

beautifully

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs

Some of the words in the sentences below have been underlined.

It is your job to show whether the underlined word is a **noun**, **verb**, **adjective** or **adverb** by ticking the correct box.

The first one has been done for you.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1. The <u>little</u> mouse twitched its nose.			✓	
2. The blue balloon <u>drifted</u> away.				
3. There is a large <u>tractor</u> in the field.				
4. I stepped <u>carefully</u> across the icy path.				
5. Anne's bicycle horn made a <u>loud</u> noise.				
6. The sun <u>shone</u> down on the blue sea.				
7. The jolly sailor laughed <u>loudly</u> .				
8. Ben could see the <u>tall</u> giraffe.				
9. Helen rode her lovely, brown <u>horse</u> .				

Simple Verb Tenses

The **present** tense of a verb names an action that is happening now.

*Example: I **help** my friends.*

The **past** tense of a verb names an action that has already happened.

*Example: Yesterday, I **helped** my friends*

The **future** tense of a verb names an action that will happen in the future.

*Example: Tomorrow, I **will help** my friends.*

The table below includes a list of verbs written in the present tense. It is your job to write each verb in the past and future tenses. The first one has been done for you.

Present	Past	Future
cook	cooked	will cook
dance		
jump		
help		
look		
walk		
shout		
play		
talk		
shout		

Spell it right

Read the lists of numbers below. Each number must have its number word spelt correctly. It is your job to tick the correct spelling of each number word.

1

won

one

wun

2

too

to

two

3

free

three

threa

4

for

faw

four

5

fighv

fiev

five

6

six

syx

sicks

7

sethen

sevan

seven

8

ate

eight

ayght

9

nyne

nine

nighn

Full stops, question marks and capital letters

None of the sentences below have been correctly punctuated.

It is your job to rewrite each sentence with the correct punctuation.

The sentences may need CAPITAL letters, full stops or question marks.

The first one has been done for you.

1. i am going to visit my friends in australia. would you like to come too

I am going to visit my friends in **A**ustralia. **W**ould you like to come too?

2. how many miles is it from bristol to london

3. alex and i are going to our aunt jane

4. how many friends have you invited to your party

5. my aunty verity has a horse called george

6. lesley and john are going to malta in august

7. i am going to a wedding next saturday

Contractions

Contractions are shortened forms of two words. This means that they started off as two words but have been shortened to one.

Example: is not → isn't

An **apostrophe** is used to show where a letter or letters have been missed out.

Your job is to choose the correct contractions from the bottom of the page and match them to the correct word pairs.

did not	_____	<i>didn't</i>
has not	_____	
do not	_____	
he will	_____	
it will	_____	
will not	_____	
could not	_____	
she will	_____	

it'll	couldn't	she'll
hasn't	he'll	don't
won't	didn't	

Plurals

There are many rules for changing words from **singular** to **plural**. We are going to learn about just two.

To make a noun **plural** (more than one) you can add **s** or **es**.

BUT - how do we know when to add **s** and when to add **es**?

adding 's'	adding 'es'
For most words, all we do is add an 's' to change it to a plural. spoon - spoons house - houses dog - dogs	When words end in any of the letters below, we must add 'es'. ch sh ss s x z fox - foxes

It is your job to write the correct plural for each of the words below.

cross

snake

box

fork

church

wish

tree

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that are used to link different parts of sentences.

Example: I bumped my head **but** I didn't cry.

The conjunction is written in **blue**.

There are two types of conjunction.

Coordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunctions
Examples: and but or so	Examples: when while before after

It is your job to choose the best conjunctions from the examples above to complete the sentences below. The first one has been done for you.

1. We wanted to go to the pantomime **but** we were too late.

2. I read my book _____ I waited for the bus.

3. Janet was hungry _____ she ate all her dinner.

4. I brushed my teeth _____ I went to bed.

5. You can have some grapes _____ you cannot have any sweets.

6. I love to eat fruit _____ it is very good for me.

7. I always have a snooze _____ I have walked the dog.

8. Paddy likes football _____ he doesn't like tennis.

9. Would you like milk in your coffee _____ would you prefer cream?

Questions and Exclamations

Questions are sentences that ask something. They must end with a question mark "?".

Example: When will we be going to the park?

Questions need an answer.

Exclamations are sentences that begin with the words "how" or "what". They must end with an exclamation mark "!".

Example: What a lovely day it is!

Exclamations show shock, surprise or wonder at something. They do not need an answer.

Read the sentences below and put a question mark or an exclamation mark at the end of each to show whether they are questions or statements. One has been done for you.

*Tip - if it doesn't need an answer, it is **not** a question.*

Sentences
1. What big ears you have!
2. Where have you been
3. Why are you running so fast
4. How silly of me to forget my glasses
5. What would you like for your dinner
6. How clever of you to pass your driving test
7. What a wonderful day it has been