

Key Stage 1

SPAG Booklet 10



Name.....

Suffixes

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

Example: *enjoy* + *ment* = *enjoyment*

Can you join the words below to the correct suffixes to make new words? One has been done for you.

dark

ment

=

care

ful

=

delight

ly

=

amaze

ness

=

darkness

first

less

=

Expanded Noun Phrases

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

Example: horse

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

Examples: a puppy or this puppy or my puppy

An **expanded noun phrase** will give you more information.

Example: a cute puppy

We could expand this even more!

Example: a cute, spotty puppy.

Read the underlined noun phrases in the sentences below (and on the next page) and add information to them by expanding them. The first one has been done for you.

Tip: add adjectives before the noun

1. The witch flew away on her broomstick.

The wicked, old witch flew away on her crooked broomstick.

2. The children stroked the kittens.

3. The man drove the car.

More Expanded Noun Phrases

4. The girl tripped over a step.

5. The elephant ate some leaves.

6. The boy ate a lolly.

7. The cat chased the mouse.

8. The snake hissed at the raccoon.

9. The magician did some tricks.


Adverbs


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


Example: *sleeping* *sleeping peacefully*


The characters in the pictures below are doing an **action**. The verb to describe the action is written in the middle column.

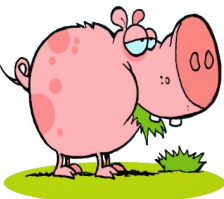
Can you think of some adverbs to add to the verbs which will help to describe the action? The first one has been done for you.

	Verb	Verb + Adverb
	running	running quickly
		running swiftly

	Verb	Verb + Adverb
	shouting	

	Verb	Verb + Adverb
	skipping	

	Verb	Verb + Adverb
	buzzing	

	Verb	Verb + Adverb
	munching	

Verb Tenses

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

*Example: The horse **is jumping**.*

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

*Example: Yesterday, the horse **was jumping**.*

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

*Example: Tomorrow, the horse **will be jumping**.*

It is your job to write the past, present and future tense for each of the verbs given below. The first one has been done for you.

	Past	Present	Future
walk	was walking	is walking	will be walking
read			
sleep			
shout			
frown			
leak			
blow			
burn			
turn			

They're, their or there - what's the difference?

It is important not to confuse *they're*, *their* and *there*.

they're is a contraction (a shortened version) of they are. The apostrophe replaces the letter **a** and the two words are merged into one.

Example: They're going to the park.

their shows possession. It's just like my, his, her, and our.

Example: Their clothes are very wet.

there is a place. It's similar to here.

Example: The apples are over there.

The sentences below should have *they're*, *their* or *there* written on the lines. It is your job to write the correct word on each line. Make sure each sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

_____ breakfast is ready.	they're
	their
	there

_____ running to school.	they're
	their
	there

My puppy is over _____	they're
	their
	there

_____ going to the park with _____ dad.	they're
	their
	there

Full stops, commas and question marks

One of the punctuation marks in each of the sentences below is missing. An arrow is pointing to where the punctuation mark should be.

It is your job to draw a loop around the correct punctuation mark.

The first one has been done for you.

"Can I have an ice cream please," asked Linda.	.
	?
	,

Petra likes swimming, tennis and golf.	.
	?
	,

The Anderson family are going on holiday next week.	.
	?
	,

"Please will you teach me to swim," asked Tom politely .	.
	?
	,

Ben ate one grape, two cherries and a pear.	.
	?
	,

Compound Words

A **compound word** is made when two words are joined to form a new word.

Example:



hand

+






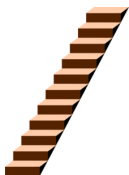
bag



=



handbag



Can you work out what the compound words below should be?

	+		=	

	+		=	

	+		=	

	+		=	

	+		=	

Paragraphs

Paragraphs are groups of sentences. When we write a few sentences about the same idea, it is better to organise them into a group or **paragraph** so that they are easier for the reader to understand.

The sentences below are about a boy called Jack.

It is your job to organise the sentences into three paragraphs under the following headings:

The way he looks

Where he lives

The kind of person he is

Write your paragraphs down on the next page.

His favourite activities are playing his guitar and singing pop songs.

Jack is small for his age but he is very strong .

Jack likes to wear jeans, t shirts and dark sunglasses which make him look cool.

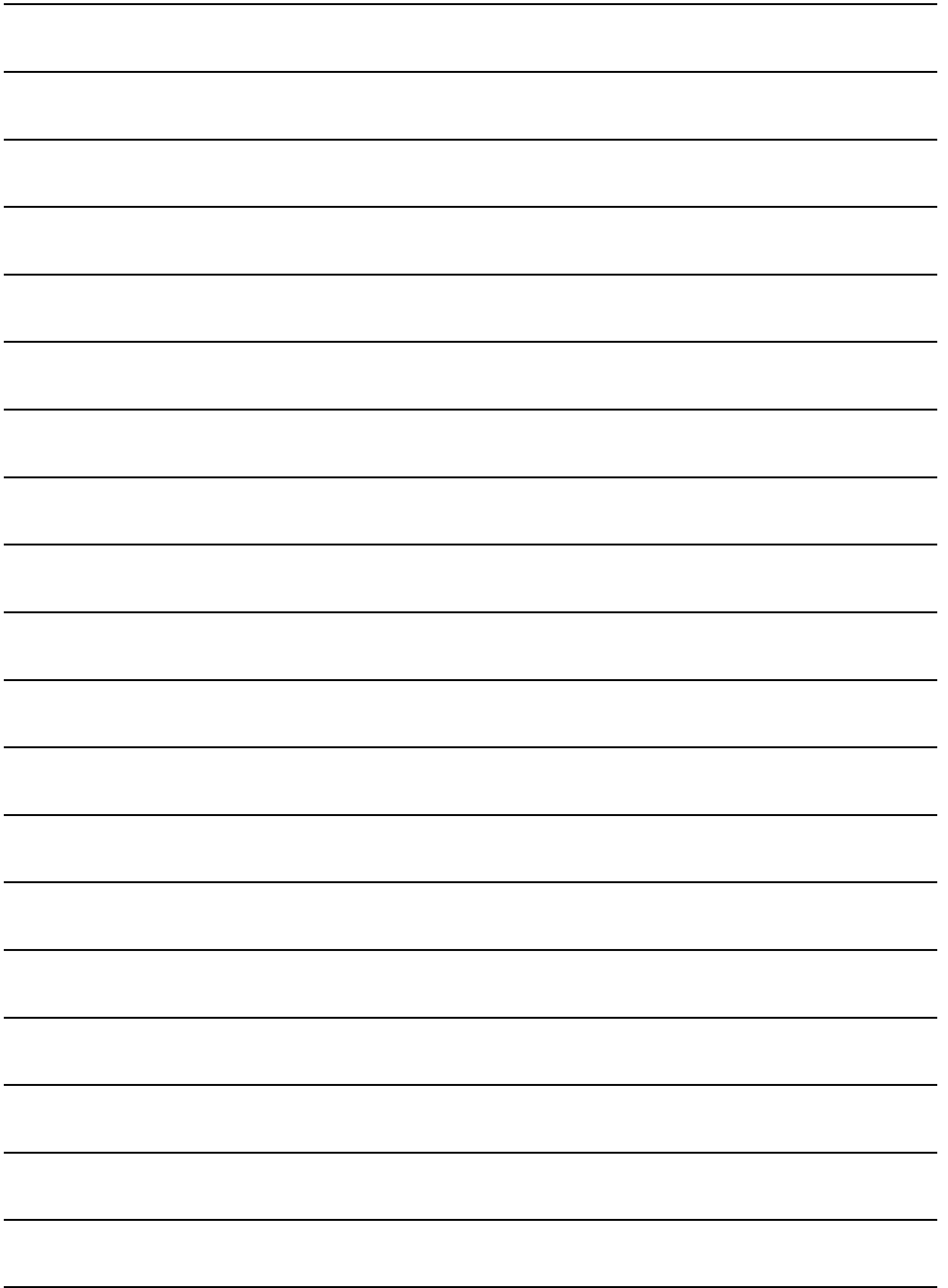
He has a very trendy hair style which is short at the back and long at the front.



Jack lives in a town house with his mum, dad and two sisters.

He spends most of his time in his dad's garage where he is allowed to make lots of noise.

Jack is a lively boy and likes to have fun.



Plurals

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

Examples: **cat** → **cats**

match → **matches**

If the word ends in **y**, sometimes you have to change the **y** to **i** and add **es**.

Example: **lady** → **ladies**

Read the words below. Write the plural form of each word by correctly adding **s** or **es**. One has been done for you.

lens

lenses

belt

caterpillar

patch

butterfly

baby

Full Stops and Capital Letters

The sentences below have not been punctuated.

Copy the sentences and punctuate them by adding **capital letters**, **full-stops** or **question marks** in the correct places.

1. emma and john are going to blackpool on saturday

2. will you be going on holiday in august

3. who baked this delicious christmas cake

4. my favourite sport is rugby and john's favourite sport is golf

5. tom has two cousins and their names are ben and robin

6. jacob and john were both born in january

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. Peter carried the cake <u>carefully</u> .				✓
2. Alex <u>wandered</u> slowly to school.				
3. Henry tucked into his <u>delicious</u> lunch.				
4. Polly gave the kitten some <u>milk</u> .				
5. The cows munched the <u>juicy</u> grass.				
6. Helen jumped <u>joyfully</u> .				
7. Sam enjoyed <u>playing</u> football.				
8. I picked two apples from the <u>tree</u> .				
9. The swan swam <u>gracefully</u> through the water.				