

Revise and Practise - Grammar (Pack 2)

This pack has been created to help your child improve their grammar skills.

Many children need to practice their grammar. By the end of Primary school, children’s grammar and punctuation skills need to be at a high level. They need to have a good grasp of adverbs, adverbial phrases, conjunctions for different purposes, clauses, active/passive voice etc, in order to structure their sentences in interesting and grammatically correct ways.

How to Use This Pack

Your child can work through this pack at their own pace.

When a section has been completed, work can be marked using the answers sheets.

Tracking Progress

Keep track of progress using the Progress Tracker. Your child can think about how they found the work and colour in the appropriate face.



I am confident with this.



I found some parts hard.



I found this difficult, I need more practice.

Contents

	Page Number
Sentence Types	3
Collective Nouns	5
Abstract Nouns	6
Pronouns - Personal, Possessive, Relative	7
Subject, Verb and Object	8
Subject, Verb Agreement	9
Synonyms	10
Adjectives - Comparative and Superlatives	11
Adverbs	12
Adverbial Phrases	13
Clauses and Phrases	14
Conjunctions for Different Purposes 1	15
Conjunctions for Different Purposes 2	16
Complex Sentences	17
Active and Passive Voice	18
Formal and Informal Language	19
Answers	20

Subject, Verb and Object



Sentences need to have a subject and verb in them. Some sentences also have an object.

The **subject** is who the sentence is about. The **verb** tells you what they are doing. The **object** is the person or thing that the action of the verb is done to. Subjects and objects can be a noun, pronoun or noun phrase.



e.g. **We** played in the **garden**.

Subject = we **Verb = played** **Object = garden**

The subject usually comes before the verb in a sentence. The object usually comes after the verb in a sentence.

1) Read these sentences. Underline the subject and the verb.

Does the sentence have an object? Write yes or no. If yes, what is the object?

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a) <u>I</u> <u>ran</u> to the shop. | Object: yes, shop |
| b) It rained. | Object: _____ |
| c) <u>We</u> liked the ice-cream. | Object: _____ |
| d) <u>Bees</u> buzz around flowers. | Object: _____ |
| e) <u>The cat</u> jumped. | Object: _____ |
| f) <u>All the stars</u> come out at night. | Object: _____ |
| g) <u>The baby</u> cried. | Object: _____ |

2) Write a subject and verb for each sentence. Circle the object.

- a) The witch cast a spell.
- b) _____ the banana.
- c) _____ to the moon.
- d) _____ some cakes.

3) Complete the sentence, write the object.

- a) The cat pounced _____
- b) The farmer milked _____
- c) The doctor diagnosed _____
- d) The train crashed _____

Formal and Informal Language



The way we speak and write depends on the audience.

Formal Language is used when: speaking / writing to a business or someone in authority, on public notices or warnings, when speaking politely etc.

Informal Language is used when: speaking to writing to friends, family or familiar acquaintances, writing notes etc.

1) Match the informal word to its formal equivalent.

Informal		Formal
say sorry		discover
get		enter
ask for		improve
find out		was not
go in		request
get out		apologise
don't		receive
follow		children
wasn't		acceptable
book/save		exit
make better		refrain
ok		adhere
kids		reserve

2) Re-write these informal sentences into formal sentences.

a) Don't smoke. _____

b) Tia got the letter. _____

c) I'll save you a place. _____

d) Go out this way. _____

e) Make your writing better. _____

Answers

Sentence Types

- 1) Answers may vary. Example answers: a) Can we go to the park today? b) Will it snow? c) What is your favourite food?
d) Can you remember your homework?
- 2) Answers may vary. Example answers: a) Tell me where the football pitch is. b) Help me move this cupboard. c) Buy me a bicycle.
d) Visit Grandma in hospital.
- 3) Answers will vary. 4) Answers will vary.

Collective Nouns

A gaggle of geese, a man with no feet, a pride of lions, a flock of sheep, a bunch of grapes and a team of athletes.
A swarm of bees, a forest of tress, a shoal of fish, and a litter of pigs.
Crowds of people, climbing piles of rubbish.
A herd of elephants carrying bouquets of flowers!

Abstract Nouns

- 1) The underlined word should be: a) knowledge b) astonishment c) courage d) disbelief e) turret f) peace
- 2) a) His ability to keep rhythm was amazing.
b) The judge wanted justice to be given.
c) It was the belief of the deserted man that kept him going.
d) With all that wisdom, there was no stopping the magician.
- 3) a) brilliance b) confusion c) clarity
- 4) Answers will vary.

Pronouns – Personal, Possessive, Relative

1)	<u>Personal Pronoun</u>	<u>Possessive Pronoun</u>	<u>Relative Pronoun</u>
	we	ours	which
	it	hers	whomever
	him	your	whom
	she	you	that
	I	his	who
	us	they	what
	me	our	whose
	my		

- 2) a) she = Lucy Pronoun = personal b) it = swimming Pronoun = personal
c) his = Dean's granddad pronoun = possessive he = Dean Pronoun = personal
d) your = the people who the bags belong to Pronoun = possessive e) which = reason Pronoun = relative
f) we = other people, or the girl's friends, or relatives Pronoun = personal
g) whomever = the owner of the sandwich Pronoun = relative

Subject, Verb and Object

- 1) a) yes, shop b) no c) yes, ice-cream d) yes, flowers e) no f) yes, night g) no
- 2) Answers starters will vary. Circled objects should be a) spell b) banana c) moon d) cakes
- 3) Answers will vary.

Subject, Verb Agreement

- 1) a) The bouncy ball landed in the garden. Subject = noun phrase b) We played together. Subject = pronoun
c) The dragon breathed fire. Subject = noun d) They met. Subject = pronoun
e) The hilarious clown collapsed. Subject = noun phrase f) The test will be taken today. Subject = noun
g) Colouring books can be bought from the shop. Subject = noun phrase
- 2) a) We had too much to eat. b) I am going to bed now. c) Who are you talking to? d) Jen is my best friend.
e) Dad has finished his tea.
- 3) My teacher tell^{told} us to get our books out. We say^{said} we will do it after we has^{have} finished talking. This made our teacher angry. "Who is^{are} you talking to?" she asked us. This took us by surprise, we quickly get^{got} our books and run^{ran} to our seats. The teacher said, "when I came round I want to see you working hard!" I write^{wrote} a long story for her.