

Year 6 Home Learning Term 3

Complete one home learning task each week and upload to Google Classroom.

<p>Science - Light</p> <p>Task: Make your own shadow puppet theatre.</p> <p>Instructions: Choose a story you enjoy. See the instructions saved in GC for how to make one!</p> 	<p>History/DT - Vikings</p> <p>Task: Create your own Viking long boat.</p> <p>Instructions: Create your own Viking long boat thinking about the structure needed to support the arch. You can use technology (Minecraft/Scratch), paper or any other resource to make your creation.</p> 	<p>PSHE/History</p> <p>Task: Create a poem to mark Holocaust Memorial Day.</p> <p>Instructions: Using your figurative language techniques, create a free verse poem to mark Holocaust Memorial Day.</p> 	<p>Maths - Calculations</p> <p>Task: The answer is 167.45.</p> <p>Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many questions can you come up with that have this answer! The more unique calculations = the more house points!
<p>Geography - South America</p> <p>Task: Create a travel brochure for visiting a country in South America.</p> <p>Instructions: Include travel - how to get there -, cuisine, activities to do and sights to see! Can you make links back to Term 1 and 2 about biomes? Such as the climate, plants, animals etc.</p>	<p>English - Creative writing</p> <p>Task: Create your own myth. Invent your own hero and monster to use in the story. How will good triumph over evil. Can you use any of your Norse mythology knowledge to support your story?</p> 	<p>Art - Surrealism</p> <p>Task: Create your own surrealist artwork at home.</p> <p>Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a normal object (for example: a clock, an apple, a house, or a shoe). Change it in a strange or dream-like way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make it very large or very small Combine it with another object Place it somewhere unusual (like floating in the sky) Draw, paint, or collage your idea on paper. Add colour and detail to make your artwork eye-catching. 	<p>Music - Blues</p> <p>Task - Create your own 12 bar blues.</p> <p>Instructions: Using garage band or chrome music lab, create your own 12 bar blues piece. You might need to look at what that is and what it should need to sound like to be successful.</p>

Year 6 Arithmetic Challenge 1

$0 \times 872 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$5742 + 302 + 489 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$12 + \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} = 507$
$3600 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\boxed{\hspace{1cm}} + 80 = 595$	$4.77 + 9.3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$\boxed{\hspace{1cm}} = 420 \div 6$	$920 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7548 - 3276 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$1201 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8.13 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$\frac{4}{10} \text{ of } 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\frac{1}{6} \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$2\% \text{ of } 4000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Year 6 Arithmetic Challenge 1 Answers

$0 \times 872 = \mathbf{0}$	$5742 + 302 + 489 = \mathbf{6533}$	$12 + \mathbf{495} = 507$
$3600 \div 2 = \mathbf{1800}$	$\mathbf{515} + 80 = 595$	$4.77 + 9.3 = \mathbf{14.07}$
$\mathbf{70} = 420 \div 6$	$920 \div 5 = \mathbf{184}$	$7548 - 3276 = \mathbf{4272}$
$1201 \times 10 = \mathbf{12\,010}$	$8.13 \div 10 = \mathbf{0.813}$	$\frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\mathbf{8}}{9}$
$\frac{4}{10} \text{ of } 50 = \mathbf{20}$	$\frac{1}{6} \div 2 = \frac{1}{\mathbf{12}}$	$2\% \text{ of } 4000 = \mathbf{80}$

Year 6 Home Learning Term 3

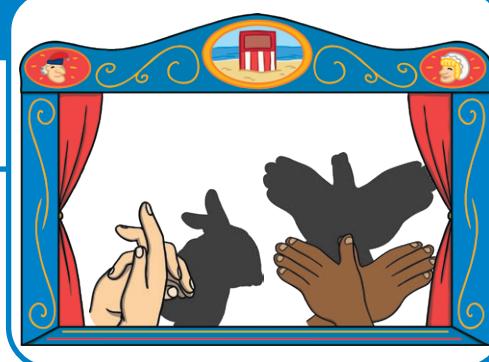
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How to Make a Shadow Puppet Theatre

You will need:

- A cardboard box
- Scissors or a blade
- Baking paper
- Double-sided tape
- Ruler
- Pencil or pen
- A light source, such as torch or phone light



Instructions

1. Open the box and cut off the flaps so the box has one open side.
2. On the opposite side, use a ruler to draw a rectangle shape, leaving an edge of approximately four centimetres on each side.
3. Cut out a piece of baking paper larger than the hole.
4. Place pieces of double-sided tape around the inside edge of the hole. Stick the baking paper onto the tape to create a screen.
5. Decorate your shadow puppet theatre if you wish.
6. Place a light source, such as a torch behind the box, shining onto the baking paper screen.
7. Use puppets or your hands to make shadows onto the screen.

Disclaimer: This resource is provided for informational and educational purposes only. As this resource refers to the use of sharp equipment, small items/loose parts which may present a choking risk, and ingredients/chemicals, you must ensure that an adequate risk assessment is carried out prior to using this resource. You must contact a suitably qualified professional if you are unsure. Twinkl is not responsible for the health and safety of your group or environment. It is your responsibility to ensure the resource and the information/activity it contains are safe and appropriate to use in your situation.

Find Missing Percentage Values

I can calculate the percentage of a quantity.

1. 10% of $\boxed{}$ = 2 8. 40% of $\boxed{}$ = 8 15. 40% of $\boxed{}$ = 52

2. 50% of $\boxed{}$ = 40 9. 60% of $\boxed{}$ = 60 16. 60% of $\boxed{}$ = 96

3. 10% of $\boxed{}$ = 14 10. 70% of $\boxed{}$ = 49 17. 40% of $\boxed{}$ = 72

4. 20% of $\boxed{}$ = 2 11. 80% of $\boxed{}$ = 16 18. 40% of $\boxed{}$ = 44

5. 20% of $\boxed{}$ = 8 12. 80% of $\boxed{}$ = 32 19. 60% of $\boxed{}$ = 36

6. 30% of $\boxed{}$ = 24 13. 80% of $\boxed{}$ = 48 20. 70% of $\boxed{}$ = 91

7. 40% of $\boxed{}$ = 40 14. 90% of $\boxed{}$ = 27

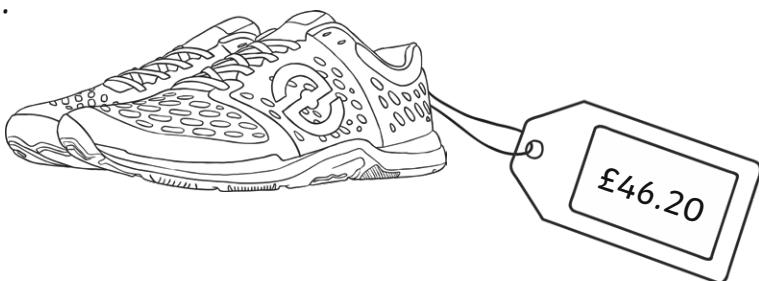
Finding Percentages of Amounts

Twinkl Department Store Sale!

For one day only, we've cut the prices of all our stock for Twinkl Loyalty Card owners! Each item is now only a percentage of its full price. The loyalty card next to each item shows the percentage of the full price that the item costs in the sale.

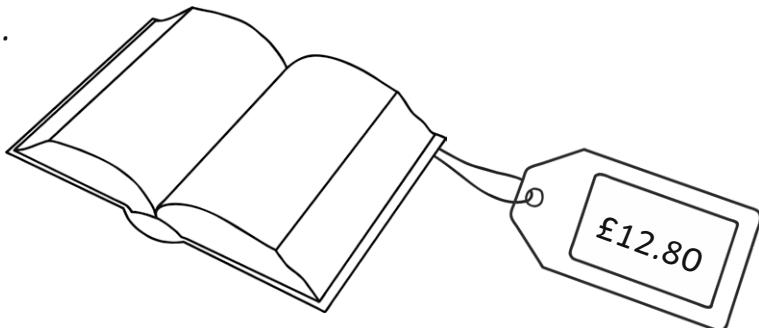
Work out the sale price for each item in the shop.

1.



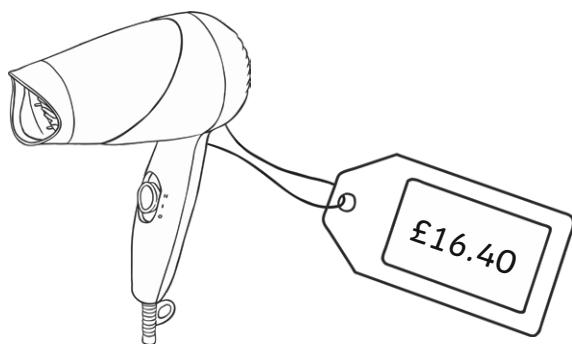
75% of price =

2.



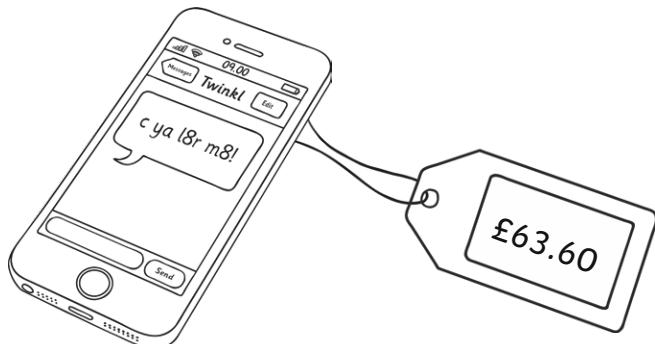
80% of price =

3.



65% of price =

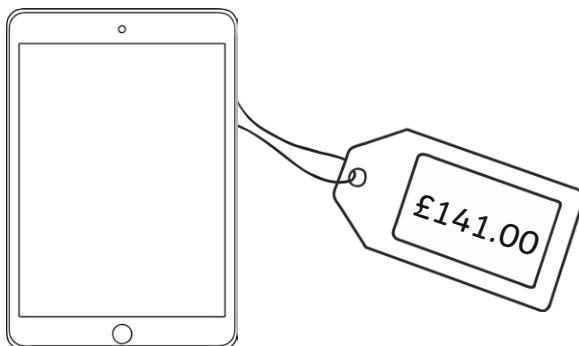
4.



15% of price =

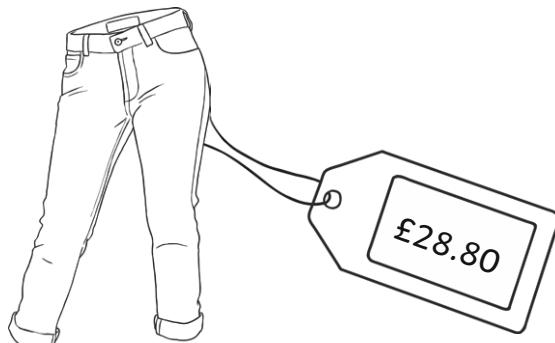
Finding Percentages of Amounts

5.



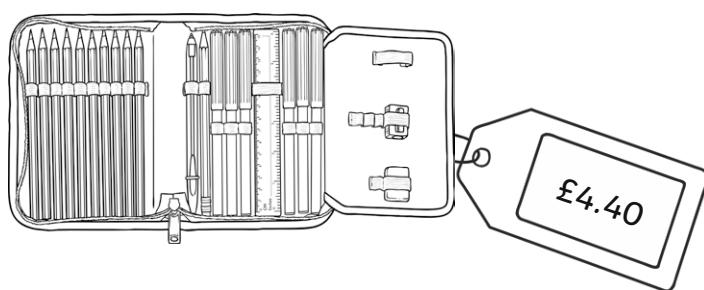
95% of price =

6.



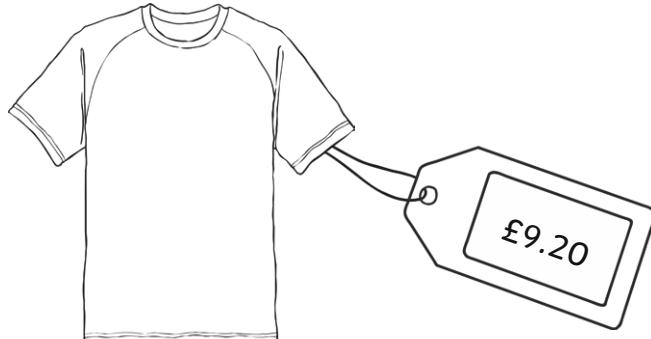
25% of price =

7.



30% of price =

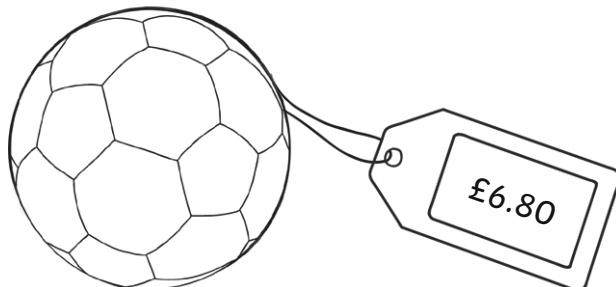
8.



45% of price =

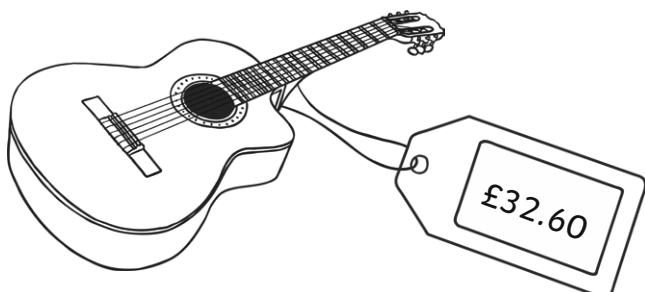
Finding Percentages of Amounts

9.



75% of price =

10.



35% of price =

Challenge: Next week, all the full prices will increase by 5%. Work out the new price for each item. (Hint: Find one tenth, halve it and add this number to the full price.)

Finding Percentages of Amounts Answers

	Item	Full Price	Sale Price	Challenge (+5% Price)
1.	Trainers	£46.20	75% = £34.65	£48.51
2.	Book	£12.80	80% = £10.24	£13.44
3.	Hairdryer	£16.40	65% = £10.66	£17.22
4.	Mobile phone	£63.60	15% = £9.54	£66.78
5.	Tablet	£141.00	95% = £133.95	£148.05
6.	Jeans	£28.80	25% = £7.20	£30.24
7.	Pencil case	£4.40	30% = £1.32	£4.62
8.	T-Shirt	£9.20	45% = £4.14	£9.66
9.	Football	£6.80	75% = £5.10	£7.14
10.	Guitar	£32.60	35% = £11.41	£34.23

Name: _____

Date: _____

10
total marks

Year 6 English Grammar and Punctuation Test 1

1. Circle the object in this sentence.

I stroked the cat carefully.

1 mark

2. Fill in the gaps in the sentence below using the passive form of the verb in the boxes.

After he his breakfast, the dog by his owner.

to give

to walk

1 mark

3. Add a comma to this sentence in the correct place.

Although she had left on time she was late for school.

1 mark

4. Read this sentence. Which punctuation mark is missing from the box? Circle one.

It's very hot today you'd better put on some sunscreen.

colon

semi colon

comma

question mark

1 mark

total for
this page

5. Which sentence is punctuated correctly? **Tick one.**

1 mark

I have two hobbies; painting and hockey.

I have two hobbies painting and hockey.

I have two hobbies: painting and hockey.

6. What does the word 'swiftly' mean in this sentence? **Tick one.**

1 mark

The owl flew **swiftly** towards its prey.

gradually

quickly

slowly

casually

7. **Circle** the subject in this sentence.

1 mark

On Thursday, Millie played at her friend's house.

total for
this page

8. Replace the verb in this sentence with the correct Standard English form.

1 mark

I **were** first to arrive at the park.

.....

9. Read the passage below. Tick the pair of **pronouns which best complete the sentence.**

1 mark

My brother and I love ice-skating and both have a pair of skates.

are much better than the skates you hire from the ice-rink.

us / We

me / It

we / They

me / Them

10. Circle the **relative pronoun in the sentence below.**

1 mark

It's too rainy for the picnic today, which is a shame.

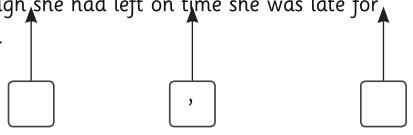
.....

END OF TEST

total for
this page

Year 6 English Grammar and Punctuation Test 1

Answers

1 I stroked the cat carefully.	1 mark	6 gradually <input type="checkbox"/> quickly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> slowly <input type="checkbox"/> casually <input type="checkbox"/>	1 mark
2 After he was given his breakfast, the dog was walked by his owner.	1 mark	7 On Thursday, Millie played at her friend's house.	1 mark
3 Although she had left on time she was late for school. 	1 mark	8 was	1 mark
4 colon (semi colon) comma question mark	1 mark	9 us / We <input type="checkbox"/> me / It <input type="checkbox"/> we / They <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> me / Them <input type="checkbox"/>	1 mark
5 I have two hobbies; painting and hockey. I have two hobbies painting and hockey. I have two hobbies: painting and hockey.	1 mark	10 It's too rainy for the picnic today, which is a shame.	1 mark

Year 6 SATs

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Revision & Practice Booklet 1:
Grammatical Terms & Word Classes

Name: _____





What Are Nouns?

A **noun** is a naming word. They are used to identify a **person, place, object, animal** or **idea**. There are several different types of noun; we most commonly use 'common nouns'.

Common nouns are the general names for people, places, objects or animals.

For example:

teacher

church

candle

gorilla

What Are Proper Nouns?

Proper nouns are different in that they name a **specific place, object or person**. They should also always start with a **capital letter**, such as:

Paris

London
Eye

John
Davis

Months of the year, days of the week, some religious events and brand names are also considered to be **proper nouns**.

1

Circle the **two nouns** in this sentence.

Due to a delayed bus, we arrived just as the band started performing.

2

Tick **four** boxes to show the **nouns** in the sentence below.

In December, Dave visited his uncle in Australia.



3

Write a sentence using the word visit as a **noun**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.



4

Circle all of the **proper nouns** in the following sentences.

On Sunday, I went to see my aunt at her house.

Last year, I went on holiday to Belgium for two weeks.

At the weekend, we went to the cinema in London to see a new film.

5

Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

Does your book fit in the bag?

When we saw the snow, we were very excited.

We train every Friday for rugby.

Will you help me with my homework?

6

Circle all of the **proper nouns** in the following extract.

Sophie and Simone are sisters, who live at 25 Twinkl Street in Sheffield. Simone's birthday is in March and she would like a hamster, which she will call Fluffy.

7

In which sentence is the word light used as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

My bedroom is light and airy.

I will light the candles on the birthday cake.

When I jumped on my bed, I accidentally broke my light.

My little brother has light blue eyes.

8

Complete the sentence with a **noun** formed from the verb to object.

They raised an _____ about the plans for a large housing development nearby.



What Is a Verb?

Verbs tell us the **tense** of the sentence. A **verb** can be a **doing, being** or **action word**.

Verbs usually express **physical actions**, such as:

sing

eat

shout

cry

Verbs can express **mental actions**, such as:

think

guess

feel

consider

Verbs include '**to be**' and '**to have**'. For example:

I **am** the best singer in my class. We **had** a lovely time in France.

1 Circle the **four verbs** in this sentence.

There were lots of children playing on the beach, enjoying the sunshine and eating ice creams.

2 Circle the **two verbs** in each of the sentences.

Miss Frost ate her toast before teaching the class.

I rushed into school after waking up late.

3 Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

My sister is a fabulous dancer.

We travelled to Germany for our holiday.

We were very early for the concert.

Every morning, we read our books.



4

Which sentence uses the word **back** as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

I hurt my back when I fell.

Turn to the back of your book.

We use our back door mostly.

I had to back away slowly.

5

Circle the **two verbs** in each of the sentences.

Are you eating lunch with me today?

James finished his homework before playing football with his friends.

6

Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

Please help me.

My hamster runs quickly on his wheel.

The snow is bright white.

Hamza was late for school again.

7

Circle the **four verbs** in this sentence.

When I was out with my nan, I noticed a large flock of birds circling in the sky before swooping down towards the field.

8

Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

Will you visit me again soon?

I ate the sweets quickly so I didn't have to share.

Working together, we completed our homework in record time.

Please take your shoes off at the door.



What Is an Adjective?

An **adjective** is a **describing word** that can either **come before a noun or come after a form of the verb 'to be'**.

For example:

The pupils did some **remarkable** work.

The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

Many **adjectives** have similar meanings but to varying strengths. For example:

big

large

huge

considerable

colossal

A **powerful adjective** choice can improve the effectiveness of a sentence and add meaning for the reader, such as:

I visited the **large** manor house
with my grandmother.

I visited the **colossal** manor house
with my grandmother.

1 Circle the **four adjectives** in the following sentence.

We visited a stunning building which had exquisite carvings on the great roof and many windows which were gleaming.

2 Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

An immense earthquake shook the ground.

Running from their ruined homes, the people were petrified.

The calm worker tried to help despite the choking dust.

3 Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **shock**.

As the film reached its dramatic conclusion, the crowd were _____.



4

Which sentence uses the word clear as an **adjective**?

Tick **one**.

The day was fine and clear.

Please clear your plates away.

I coughed to clear my throat.

The fever should clear within two days.

5

Circle the **three adjectives** in the sentence below.

She made her way up the windy path, skipping like the happy and content individual she was.

6

Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**?

Tick **one**.

We always go swimming at the weekend.

Our new puppy is adorable.

Would you like to play football or hockey?

Wearing a beautiful dress, the bride entered the room.

7

Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.

great

greater

greatest

most great

In their opinion, he was the _____ singer of all time.

8

Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **happiness**.

As soon as we saw the waterslides, we felt _____.



What Is a Conjunction?

A **conjunction** links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

What Is a Co-ordinating Conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions link two or more words, phrases or clauses together. They give equal importance to the words, phrases or clauses that they connect. We usually remember co-ordinating conjunctions by using the acronym 'FANBOYS'.

for

and

nor

but

or

yet

so

What Is a Subordinating Conjunction?

Subordinating conjunctions connect a subordinate clause, which cannot stand alone, and a main clause. You can remember some of the most useful subordinating conjunctions with the acronym 'I SAW A WABUB'.

if

since

as

when

although

while

after

before

until

because

1 Read the sentences below and circle all of the **co-ordinating conjunctions**.

I like football but I do not like rugby because it is too rough.

Will you go swimming or would you rather go bowling on your birthday?

Jamal feels sick, yet he needs to stay at school until his mum finishes work.

2 Insert a **subordinating conjunction** to show that Amal got out of the pool when the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

Amal stayed in the pool _____ the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

G1.4: Conjunctions



3) Circle the **conjunctions** in this sentence.

Although I know they are bad for me, I love sweets and eat them at least twice a week.

4) What is the word until in this sentence?

Tick one.

I think we should wait **until** everyone is here.

an adverb.....

a preposition.....

a co-ordinating conjunction.....

a subordinating conjunction

5 Choose the best **conjunction** for each of these sentences. Use each conjunction **once**.

although before until

_____ I was excited, I couldn't help feeling a bit nervous too.

_____ we go on holiday, we always pack our cases.

6 What is the word for in this sentence?

Tick one.

Dale had lots of friends **for** he was a kind and cheerful boy.

an adverb.....

a preposition.....

a co-ordinating conjunction.....

7) Read the sentences below and circle all of the **subordinating conjunctions**.

Please read your books when you get in from break.

While you are at the shop, please get some bread and milk.

Keira was tired, as she hadn't slept well last night because of the bright moon.



What Are Pronouns?

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence. They are used to avoid repetition, such as:

Gary ate supper when Gary got home.
Gary enjoyed his supper.

Gary ate **his** supper when **he** got home.
He enjoyed **it**.

What Are Possessive Pronouns?

Possessive pronouns show ownership and take the place of a **noun + apostrophe + s** to show who or what something belongs to, such as his, mine, theirs, yours, hers, ours, its.

Whose birthday is it?

It is **Rachel's** birthday.

Whose birthday is it?

It is **hers**.

What Are Relative Pronouns?

Relative pronouns give **extra information** related to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun. They are used at the beginning of relative clauses.

The diagram consists of five rectangular boxes arranged in a grid. The top row contains one box with the word "who". The bottom row contains four boxes, arranged side-by-side, with the words "whom", "whose", "which", and "that" respectively.

1 Replace the words in the boxes with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun on each line.



2

Circle the **relative pronoun** in this sentence.

Henry, whose seatbelt was now securely fastened, started his car.

3

Read the sentences below and underline all of the **possessive pronouns**.

Are those jelly sweets yours?

The cake is mine but I will share it with you.

A friend of hers who likes football asked if she wanted to watch the match together.

4

Tick the correct **relative pronoun** to complete the following sentence.

Your cousins, _____ you met last year, are coming to visit from France.

who.....

which.....

that.....

whom.....

5

Insert a **possessive pronoun** to show that the umbrella belongs to Susan.

Leon was under his umbrella. Susan was not using _____ despite the heavy rain.

6

Choose the **pronoun** which fits best into each of these sentences. Use each **pronoun** once.

she hers mine

Greta completed a half marathon this morning; _____ will be tired later.

Mum's hand tugged _____ as she pulled me up the hill.

I put my pen safely away in my pencil case, but Poppy put _____ down and now can't find it.

7

Read the sentence below. Circle the **pronoun** the writer uses to refer back to the puppies.

After Frank spent the afternoon seeing his best friend's new puppies, he was hoping to convince his mum to have one of them.



What Is an Adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb or adjective; it tells you **where**, **how**, **how often** or **when** something is done.

My brother rides his bike **everywhere**.

Fazook **bravely** skied down the mountain.

Recently, we visited an interesting museum.

What Is an Adverbial?

An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that **modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, adverb or clause**.

Adverbials of **time** tell us '**when**', such as: **Every week**, we write our spellings.

Adverbials of **place** tell us '**where**', such as: I saw a worm **on the ground**.

Adverbials of **number** tell us '**in what order**', such as: **Firstly**, turn it on.

Adverbials of **frequency** tell us '**how often**', such as: We walk home **daily**.

Adverbials of **manner** tell us '**in what manner**', such as: We will play **quietly**.

1 Tick the **adverb** in the sentence below.

Skiing confidently, Jude made it to the bottom.



2 Circle the **adverbs** in the sentence below.

As we entered the infant classroom, my little sister ran excitedly over to me while squealing loudly.



3

Match the **fronted adverbials** to the correct sentences.

Earlier

Outside

Without warning

Time: _____, we went swimming.

Manner: _____, the door swung open.

Place: _____, the trees bowed in the strong wind.

4

Choose an appropriate **adverbial of frequency** to complete the sentence below.

_____, I play football with my friends.

5

Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

You can go out to play as soon as you have finished your work.

6

Circle all of the **adverbs** in the following sentences.

My ice cream has completely melted.

My cousin Sam eats his crisps noisily.

There are flying ants everywhere.

7

Underline all of the **adverbials** in the following sentences

As quick as a flash, the fox disappeared into the undergrowth.

We have spaghetti bolognese every Monday.

Once a week, I go swimming with my friends.

8

Choose an appropriate **adverbial of place** to complete the sentence below.

The dog sat waiting _____ for its owner to come out of the shop.



What Is a Preposition?

A **preposition** is a **word or group of words used to describe a position, time or movement**.

Prepositions usually sit before nouns (or pronouns) to show their relationship to another word in the sentence, such as:

I will travel to Spain
on an aeroplane.

At six o'clock, I always
watch my favourite
television programme.

Amira swam **through**
the clear, blue water.

The words **when, as, after, until, before** and **since** can be used as prepositions or as subordinating conjunctions in sentences.

If they are being used to explain the **position** of something, they are being used as a **preposition**.

If they are introducing a clause (a group of words including a verb), they are being used as a subordinating conjunction.

1 Tick **all** of the sentences that contain a **preposition**.

I like to jump **on** my trampoline.

Please brush **your** teeth today.

My reading book must be **under** my bed.

At 8 o'clock, we always eat breakfast.

2 Circle the **four prepositions** in the sentence below.

In a hot air balloon, you can float across the sky, between mountains and over forests.

3 Underline the **two prepositions** in this sentence.

After Easter, I will visit my aunt who lives in London.



4 Circle the best **preposition** in each box below to complete the passage.

Sophie took her dog

in
for
beside

a walk

beside
after
before

the river

on
in
under

a sunny day. She was shocked to see a man walking

in front
through
beneath

of her suddenly dive

on
into
down

the water.

The man swam

behind
down
near

the river while her dog tried to

jump

in
on
out of

after him.

5 Write a sentence using **during** as a **preposition**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.



What Is a Determiner?

A **determiner** is a word that comes at the **beginning of a noun phrase**. They introduce the noun and give the reader extra detail about it. There are different types of **determiners**:

articles **a** girl, **an** elephant, **the** dog

demonstratives **this** hat, **that** bus, **these** shoes, **those** boys

possessives **his** book, **her** hair, **my** coat, **their** car

quantifiers **some** water, **each** person, **three** pencils

interrogatives **which** house, **what** letter, **whose** tablet

It's also easy to get confused by words that sometimes act as **determiners** and sometimes as **pronouns** within a sentence. Just think carefully about what job that word is doing within the sentence and where it is within the sentence. For example:

That hat is mine.

determiner

Give me **that** back.

pronoun

1 Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.

Hamza lives in a new house in Grantham with his chinchilla and two dogs.

2 Which sentence includes a **demonstrative determiner**?

Tick **one**.

That's a really great idea.

Look at that huge dog over there.

Mitchell is doing stunts on his new scooter.

Which bag belongs to you?

G1.8: Determiners



3 Circle the correct **determiner** in each box below to complete the passage.

We own

a
an
those

large caravan;

an
some
what

people think it is

too big but when

each
one
five

people are inside, it is perfect.

Some
The
Their

seats fold down to make

whose
four
every

beds.

4 Underline all of the **determiners** in the sentence below.

Keren put two bowls of food and one dish of water down for the cats.

5 Insert **articles** into the spaces below so that the sentences are grammatically correct.

I visited _____ sweet shop to buy _____

bar of chocolate and _____ aniseed sweet; I got 20p

change from _____ £1 coin I paid with.

6 Match the **determiners** to the correct sentences. Use each word once.

each **many** **one**

_____ person had a ticket.

The room was full; _____ people had come to watch the play.

I only have _____ sweet left.



What Is the Subject Of a Sentence?

The **subject** of a sentence is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that represents the person or thing that carries out the **main action** (the verb).

What Is the Object Of a Sentence?

The **object** of a sentence is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun which is involved in or receives the **main action**. The object shows us what the verb is acting on.

Diagram illustrating the components of a sentence:
Jake plays football.
subject → object

Sentences can be written in the **active voice** or **passive voice**.

In **active voice**, the **subject** performs the **action** (the verb) to the **object**.

Jake plays football.

In **passive voice**, the **subject** receives the action (the verb) often with the word 'by' to indicate this, such as:

Football is played by Jake.

1 Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The excited girls rehearsed for the singing contest.

He photographed the beautiful flowers.

Shania painted a detailed watercolour of the view.

2 Which sentences are written in the **active voice**? Tick **all** that apply.

I read a very long book last month.

We were visited by my cousins last week.

We performed a play for our parents.

Wesley enjoyed reading comics.



3 Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The paintbrushes were cleaned by Mitchel and Zania.

4 Underline the **object** in the following sentence.

Every day, Rishi plays the trombone.

5 Label the **subject (S)** and **object (O)** of this sentence.

Angrily, Lyra slammed the door.



6 Circle the **subject** and underline the **object** in the following sentence.

Children under 15 are not allowed to watch this film.

7 Re-write the following sentence in the **passive voice**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The cheerful bus driver whistled a tune.

8 Which sentence is written in the **passive voice**?

Tick **one**.

Dad always empties the dishwasher.

The cakes were stolen by my cheeky puppy.

Jemima enjoys playing football with friends.

The clap of thunder shook the old house.

10-Minute Test



Use a stopwatch or a timer to give yourself 10 minutes to complete the following questions. Use the answer sheet to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas you want to improve on.

1

Which sentence uses the word object as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

The burglar was dragging a large object.

Describe the object clearly.

I must object to these plans.

What is this object used for?

2

Write an explanation of the word **determiner**.

3 Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.

We built three huge snowmen in the garden yesterday.

4

Tick **all** the sentences that contain a **preposition**.

The spooky house is haunted.

I sit between Dana and Kieran.

We usually eat dinner at 6 o'clock.

During assembly, I play music.

5

What is the word after in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

We stand and wait quietly **after** the bell has been rung.

an adverb

a preposition

a co-ordinating conjunction

a subordinating conjunction



6 Re-write the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

The sun shone brightly when the plane flew above the clouds.

7 In which sentence is the word home used as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

We won our first home game of the season.

The floods meant we had to flee our home.

What is your home address?

We are going to home an unwanted cat.

8 Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

The trip to the museum proved to be an enjoyable experience.

I wrote detailed notes about the extraordinary exhibits we saw.

They will be very helpful when I write my upcoming project.

9 Explain what is meant by **active voice** and **passive voice**.

Active voice: _____

Passive voice: _____

10 Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Keziah was given a warning by the referee.



11 Replace the words in the boxes with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun on each line.

After getting a new book, Arjan read _____ non-stop until

the new book

_____ finished _____.

Arjan

the new book

_____ mum couldn't get _____ to put

Arjan's

Arjan

_____ down.

the new book

12 Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The ripe apples fell from the tree.

Ramesh ate the ice cream quickly.

Calmly, we swam in the warm sea.