

Introduction

Photocopiable Punctuation and Grammar provides a variety of different activities and approaches to help Year 5 pupils understand various aspects of the English language.

It has been written with the 'Sentence Level Work' of the 'National Literacy Strategy' in mind but could be used equally well in classes following other schemes of work.

The photocopiable pages could be used with whole classes, small groups or individual pupils at the discretion of the class teacher. They are ideal for the 'twenty minute independent activity time'.

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Thornton, Lancashire.

First Published May 2006

ISBN 10-1 905509 09 X

ISBN 13-978 1 905509 09 6

Contents

Year 5 Term 1

Essential Words in Sentences	4
Essential Words in Sentences	5
Changing Word Order in Sentences	6
Making Subject and Verb Agree in Sentences	7
Making Subject and Verb Agree in Sentences	8
Double Negative	9
Standard English	10
Proof Reading	11
Tenses	12
Complex Sentences Using Connectives	13
Using a Range of Connectives	14
Writing for a Different Audience	15
Reported Speech	16
Direct and Reported Speech	17
Commas in Complex Sentences	18
The Colon	19
Speech Marks in Direct Speech	20
Direct Speech	21
Direct Speech	22
Verb Tenses – Present and Past	23
Verb Tenses – Present, Past and Future	24
Active or Passive Verbs	25
Interrogative Verbs	26
Imperative Verbs	27
1st, 2nd and 3rd Person Verb Forms	28
Imperative Form in Instructional Writing	29
Past Tense in Recounts	30

Year 5 Term 2

Playing with Words (1)	31
Playing with Words (2)	32
Agreement of Subject and Verb	33
Agreement of Verb, Tense and Subject	34
Double Negatives	35
Writing in Standard English	36
Informal and Formal Styles of Writing	37
Common Nouns	38
Collective Nouns	39
Pronouns	40
Pronouns	41
Agreement between Nouns, Pronouns and Verbs	42
Homonyms	43
Ambiguity – Making Your Meaning Clear	44
Combining Two or More Sentences	45
Re-ordering Two or More Sentences	46
Newspaper Headlines	47
Clauses Within Sentences	48
Using Pronouns	49

Year 5 Term 3

Agreement Between Subject and Verb	50
Keeping Verb Tenses the Same in Writing	51
Double Negatives	52
Standard English	53
Writing for Different Audiences	54
Prepositions	55
Using Punctuation Accurately in Complex Sentences	56
Using Apostrophes to Show Possession	57
Using Apostrophes to Show Possession	58
Using Apostrophes to Show Possession	59
Apostrophes for Contractions	60
The Main Clause in a Sentence	61
Clauses	62
How Clauses are Connected	63
Using Connectives	64

Learning Objective: to investigate which words or groups of words can be moved into a different order without changing the meaning.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Changing Word Order in Sentences

You can often move the words in a sentence around so that they say the same thing in another way. For example: There was a television in the boy's bedroom. **This sentence could be rearranged to say** - In the boy's bedroom, there was a television. **The meaning is exactly the same** and the words are the same, **but the order of the words is different**. This can sometimes make your writing more **interesting**.



Task 1

Complete each of these sentences using the **new beginning**.

1. Jane wore a woolly hat and gloves to keep her warm.

To keep her warm _____

2. There were lots of crumbs under the table.

Under the table _____

3. I'm happy when I win a game.

When I win a game _____

4. There are some vegetarian dishes on the menu.

On the menu _____

5. The tide comes in very fast at Morecambe Bay.

At Morecambe Bay _____

6. When you use boiling water you must be very careful.

You must be very careful _____

7. The teacher shouted at the footballers to get their attention.

To get their attention _____

Task 2

Rewrite these sentences **beginning with the word shown in bold**.

1. The wind was wild **outside**. _____

2. She explained the problem **very** quietly. _____

3. The loser accepted defeat **graciously**. _____

4. The bus fare will be £1 **at** most. _____

5. There are seven days **in** a week. _____

6. The skier waxed his skis **for** extra speed. _____

7. For protection, **I** always use sunscreen. _____

8. We mow the grass **every** week. _____

Task 3

Find three sentences in your reading book in which the word order can be changed. Write them on the back of this sheet.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Double Negative

No, not (n't), nowhere, nothing, no-one, never are negative words. In this sentence there are **two** negatives. **She never goes nowhere.** It is incorrect to put **two negatives** in a sentence.

Task 1

In these sentences **underline the negative words**. Tick the sentences with one negative (✓) and put a cross (X) after the sentences with two negatives.

1. My aunty never goes nowhere for her holidays.
2. I have not got any money for my bus fare.
3. We were not doing nothing at all.
4. I looked for my shoes but could not find them nowhere.
5. Don't you never go to the cinema?
6. We couldn't get any milk as the shop was shut.
7. Won't you come and visit me next week?
8. There is not nothing to worry about.



Task 2

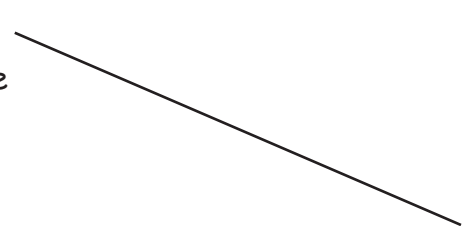
Match up the negative words with their opposite positive word.

negative word

nothing
nowhere
no
no one
never

positive word

any
ever
anyone
anywhere
anything



Task 3

Underline the negatives in each sentence and rewrite each one correctly.

1. There isn't no milk left in the fridge.

2. Dad doesn't need no help with the washing.

3. You never win nothing on the lottery.

4. She wasn't making no noise as she crept up the stairs.

5. He doesn't want to play no more.

6. She didn't do nothing wrong.

Task 4

Choose 4 of these sentences and rewrite them as a positive sentence. For example: There is milk left in the fridge. This is the positive version of question one in Task 3.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Standard English

When English began to be printed nearly 600 years ago rules were developed so that everyone would write it in the same way. We call this 'Standard English'.

Standard English is used in **books** and **written work**.

Non-standard English is often used when **people are speaking**.

'I haven't got no pencils!' is **non-standard English**.

'I haven't got any pencils' is **standard English**.



Task 1

Rewrite these sentences in Standard English.

1. What's 'e doin'?

2. I don't want no trouble from you

3. I ain't got no money for me bus fare.

4. Me and Jean done our homework like real good.

5. These sums are like real hard.

6. I dunno what she's doin'.

7. The baby wer real good.

8. We wasn't doin' nuthin' wrong!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Task 2

Correct the underlined words so that the paragraph is written in **standard English**.

Me and my friend was walking home from school and when we come round the corner we seen some cows in the middle of the road. We didn't know if they was fierce or what. They was like massive. We couldn't do nothin' for shakin. Then this bloke came wiv a trailer. He were the farmer what owned the cows. He loaded them up dead easy and off they went. The road were a right mess afterwards!

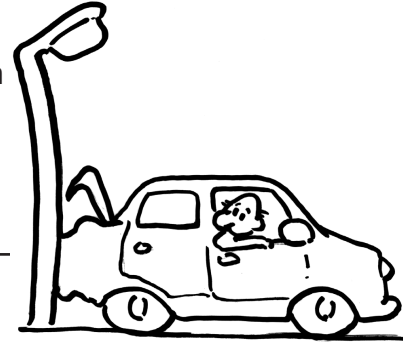
Task 3

Think of **three examples of your own of non-standard English** as in task one above. Write them down and ask a friend to correct them.

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Clauses are Connected

When there is **more than one clause in a sentence** they can be **connected in a variety of ways**. e.g. The girl wanted to go out, **however** her mum said she had to do her homework. In this example, '**however**' is a **connective joining the two clauses into one sentence**.



Task 1

*These sentences contain **two clauses**. **Underline each clause** and **ring the connecting word or words**.*

1. Mr Brown had a new car, but he had damaged it in a crash.
2. The bus set off from the stop, before the old lady had time to get off.
3. Last year we went to London, where I had a ride on the London Eye.
4. The cat ran off, consequently the dog stopped barking.
5. Because the storm lasted all night, there was plenty of snow and we made a large snowman.
6. She didn't buy any new shoes, although there were many that she liked.
7. Mary was creeping quietly up the stairs, when suddenly her Mum came out of the bedroom.
8. Just as the whistle blew, United scored a goal.
9. Even though Mary was really tired, she ran with all her strength to the finishing post.

Task 2

*Use **one of the connectives from the box** below to connect two clauses. Write the **complex sentences** on the lines below.*

Clause 1

The old witch cackled
The audience applauded
The band began to play
Jim stood on the starting line

Connective

and
as
before
after

Clause 2

the concert was over.
everyone began to dance.
the race began.
she cast a spell.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____