

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 1

Commands

Turn these questions into a command.

1. Could you get my coat?
2. Could you pass the tomato sauce?
3. Can you lend me £1?
4. Could you get my skateboard?
5. Could you fix my Lego?
6. Could you take my plate away?
7. Could you bring your glass down from your bedroom?
8. Can you bring me your dirty washing?
9. Can you take the rubbish to the bin?
10. Write 10 commands of your own - use accurate grammar and check your spellings!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 2

Apostrophes

Turn these expanded forms into their contracted state e.g. I will → I'll

should not	could have	she is
are not	will not	have not
would not	had not	let us
he had	they have	we are

Write 5 sentences that use the apostrophe for possession (singular) -

remember to use accurate correct grammar and spelling!

Write 5 sentences that use the apostrophe for possession (plural) - remember

to use accurate correct grammar and spelling!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 3

Antonyms.

Give the antonym for each of the following words.

Right	Love	West
Down	Happy	Early
Cold	Increase	Success
Above	Generous	Absent
Artificial	Attractive	Antonym (tricky)

How many more 'antonym pairs' can you find? Suggest at least 5 other examples
- how many can you find?

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 4

Synonyms.

Give a synonym for each of the following words. Be accurate and use the most appropriate!

Large	Soft	Dark
Win	Happiness	Task
Cold	Warm	Difficult
Miserable	Small	Delinquent
Faulty	Feast	Arrogant

Big, hard, bad, long - how many different synonyms for each of these words can you find? Explain to adult which synonym is most appropriate for a given context.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 5

Colons & Semi colons.

Insert a colon where required:

- 1) My friends are John, Marcus, Liam and Paul.
- 2) He ended with the immortal words of the Rockstar "Rock and Roll can never die."
- 3) The game can end in three ways a win, loss or draw.
- 4) The research is true climate change is a reality.

Write 5 of your own sentences that include a colon - remember to use all other punctuation accurately where required.

Rewrite these sentences using a semicolon where required:

- 1) The footballer scored five goals in the FA Cup Final. The fans went wild!
- 2) Cricket is an enjoyable sport, I like it more when we have a tournament.

Write 5 of your own sentences that include a semicolon - remember to use all other punctuation accurately where required.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 6

Articles - 'a' or 'an'?

'a' if the noun begins with a vowel/ 'an' if the noun begins with a consonant.

octopus	raven	chair	arm
school	person	egg	ant
box	shirt	instruction	cup
wall	carpet	folk	sock

Can you find any exceptions to the rule? There are several, please do a little research.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 7

Modal Verbs

Here's a list of modal verbs: can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will and would. Please try to use these in everyday conversation and reflect on how these modify a verb. In the meantime, write 9 statements, each using a different modal verb on the reverse of this sheet. Remember, don't make any errors in grammar or spelling!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 8

Demonstratives:

Underline the demonstratives in the sentences below.

- 1) I like that shirt and those trousers.
- 2) I'm very hungry, I could eat a bit of this and that.
- 3) This apple is very sweet, but that is tasteless.
- 4) That's very unfair on the child.
- 5) Those children are a delight to teach and they're very enthusiastic.
- 6) These grapes taste very sweet, but those are not.
- 7) Those boys who play out are teasing those girls.
- 8) This weather is awful, I bet those sheep in the field are feeling it.

Root Words

Using these root words, what other words can you derive?

e.g. phobia: arachnophobia, claustrophobia

- Auto
- Act
- Normal
- Form

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 9

Possessive determiners

Underline the possessive determiners in the sentences below.

- 1) The ball was his.
- 2) I am very proud of our school.
- 3) She was a champion sprinter.
- 4) Your bedtime is earlier than his.
- 5) It was my decision alone.
- 6) Their car is much better than ours.
- 7) It's a shame its saddle is so small.
- 8) When can we play out?

Relative pronouns.

Using a different relative pronoun, write two separate sentences giving an example of their use in context. The 5 relative pronouns are: who, whom, whose, which & that.

Remember to use accurate spellings and grammar.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 10

Quantifiers

Underline the quantifier in the sentences below.

- 1) There were several teams in the division, three of which were in the relegation zone.
- 2) Seven birds roosted in a couple of trees in the garden.
- 3) For Christmas dinner I roasted a turkey and there was plenty to go around.
- 4) In the 100m sprint Great Britain were first, USA were second and Russia was a distant third.
- 5) It was my decision alone.
- 6) I was late, there was no time to lose.
- 7) Half of the contestants were female.
- 8) Most men chose football and a few females chose cricket.

Homophones

To, too and two! These are examples of commonly used homophones. A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word, but differs in meaning. A homophone may also differ in spelling. How many examples of homophones can you find within 30 minutes? Go!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 11

Nouns

Below are examples of different types of nouns. We've discussed these in class. Place each one under the correct column. When you've finished think of 5 of each noun types and write them in the correct columns.

Manchester United frog fear herd child James flock

Table ball staff determination love Blackpool

Coronation Street road hope group NHS

Proper noun	Common noun	Collective noun	Abstract noun

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 12

Standard English...

'Was' or 'were'?

- 1) The man was/ were standing at the bus stop.
- 2) The chickens was/ were eating the corn.
- 3) A child was was/ were playing out.
- 4) Saturdays and Sundays was/ were a time I could relax.
- 5) Both teams was/ were exceptional in the FA Cup final.
- 6) The staff was/ were having a well-deserved break.
- 7) The flock was/ were migrating to Africa.
- 8) The sheep was/ were chewing the green grass.
*Look at number 8 - why have I used 'sheep' as the noun to make you think?

'Is' or 'are'?

- 1) The children ____ playing out.
- 2) It is a hot day, there ____ not a cloud in the sky.

Research the rule about the usage of 'is' and 'are' (clue: think about the 'was' and 'were' rule. Explain this rule to an adult!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 13

Commands, statements, questions and exclamations.

Write 8 examples of each of the above in the table below. Ensure you use accurate grammar and check your spellings!

Commands:	Statements:
Questions:	Exclamations:

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 14

Formal & informal language

Label each sentence 'formal' (f) or 'informal' (if).

- 1) I don't want to go shopping!
- 2) At weekends I love to watch T.V., especially B.B.C. and I.T.V.
- 3) Attention all customers, the shop will close in approximately five minutes.
- 4) I should have gone to the doctors last Wednesday.
- 5) The weather will be fine, even though it should've rained.
- 6) It is paramount to success that we all listen to the explanation.
- 7) I can't remember what date my mother's birthday is on.
- 8) Dear Charlie,
I was most amused by your story the other day...

Prefixes

You can add the prefix of 'im' before 'proper' to change the word's meaning:
proper → improper.

What words can you think of that have the 5 following prefixes: dis, ex, non, un & en? Find as many as you can. How do prefixes change a word's meaning?
Discuss with an adult.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 15

Object and subject

Identify the 'object' (O) and 'subject' (S) in each sentence.

- 1) The dog chewed the bone.
- 2) The finalist beat her opponent.
- 3) The train pulled the carriages down the railway line.
- 4) What he told me turned out to be a lie.
- 5) The man who lived upstairs gave us some sweets.
- 6) Peter baked some cakes and sold them at playtime.
- 7) The tightrope walker held the pole.
- 8) My friend bought a cake from the bakery.

Suffixes

A suffix is a letter or group of letters that goes on the end of a word ('the stem') and changes the word's meaning. For instance, 'ing': garden → gardening.

Common suffixes include: '-able', '-ible', '-ed', '-en', '-ate', '-ance' & '-acy'.

Think of a possible 'stem' for every suffix above to create a word!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 16

Coordinating conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS).

Write two sentences for each conjunction - remember to use the correct grammar and check your spellings!

Adverbs

Not all words that end in 'ly' are adverbs e.g. sly. Equally, some adverbs do not have the 'ly' suffix e.g. very. There is only one golden rule about adverbs: they are words that modify a verb, adjective or other adverb.

Here are some adverbs that do not have the 'ly' suffix. Put each word into a sentence, where each functions as an adverb:

- sometimes
- too
- very
- fast
- low
- almost
- back
- more

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 17

Subordinate clause and subordinating conjunctions

A subordinate clause (or dependent clause) is a clause that provides additional information about the main clause (or independent clause), but which cannot stand as a sentence alone.

e.g. *We will go to the park, **after** we've been shopping.*

The first part of the sentence is the main clause and the second part is the subordinate clause.

The highlighted word 'after' is called the subordinating conjunction. The most common subordinating conjunctions in the English language include: than, rather than, whether, as much as, whereas, that, whatever, which, whichever, after, as soon as, as long as, before, by the time, now that, once, since, till, until, when, whenever, while, though, although, even though, who, whoever, whom.

Write 10 sentences each using a subordinating conjunction within a subordinating clause and of course a main clause in context. Use accurate grammar and check your spellings!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 18

Prepositions of place.

Some common prepositions of place are: above, about, across, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, since, to, toward, through, under, until, up, upon, with, within.

Write down 10 sentences, each using a preposition of place. Use accurate grammar and check your spellings!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 19

Prepositions of place

Examples of prepositions of place include: at, in, past, until, after, during, etc.

Write 6 sentences using all of the given prepositions of time. Remember to use accurate grammar and check your spellings!

Time to do a little research. Find as many other examples of prepositions of time as you can. Once you've noted the done, write a further 6 sentences using a different preposition of time in an appropriate context.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 20

Verbs

A verb is a word used to describe an action e.g. working, playing, reading, etc.

A verb also describes a state, or occurrence e.g. thinking, worrying, was.

List 10 other adverbs that describe a state, or occurrence.

Nouns to verbs

In many cases words can be used as a noun and a verb e.g. 'brush'.

Used as a noun: Go to the shed and get the brush.

Used as a verb: You must go upstairs and brush your teeth!

Write the following words in an appropriate context where they appear as a noun and another where they appear as a verb:

rain, talk, vote, watch, travel, knot.

Do not change the word e.g by adding a suffix like 'ed' or 'ing'!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 21

Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUNS					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Familiarise yourself with this chart for a short in-class activity about the types of pronouns in the English language next week. Try to memorise the types of pronouns and their 1st, 2nd and 3rd person usage.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 22

Fronted adverbials

Learning Outcome: To place an adverbial phrase at the front of the sentence separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma.

Task: Re-write these sentences so that the adverbial phrase is at the front, separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma.

1. The train is due to leave the station in five minutes.

2. I am going to the zoo later today.

3. The slimy slug crawled along the path very slowly.

4. The chef washed his knives very carefully.

5. Joe tiptoed down the stairs without making a sound.

6. Ellie goes to gym club twice a week.

Write 5 sentences that have a time related fronted adverbial and another 5 that have a place related fronted adverbial. Don't forget to use a comma to demarcate a new clause - and of course, accurate grammar with perfect spellings!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 23

Noun phrases

A noun phrase includes one noun as well as words that describe it (adjectives) for example: the black dog. You can expand a noun phrase by adding, for example changing 'the black dog' to 'the large, furry black dog'. In this case we've expanded the noun phrases using adjectives.

Expand these noun phrases....

- 1) The teacher
- 2) A frog
- 3) An octopus
- 4) It was night

Identifying noun phrases

Sometimes you're asked to identify a noun phrase within a sentence. Remember a noun phrase is a small group of words which contains a noun but doesn't contain a verb. A noun phrase usually contains a noun plus other words to describe it.

Underline the noun phrase in each sentence...

- 1) The beautiful and colourful eagle flew above the mountain.
- 2) Swimming in a lake, a ferocious and predatory crocodile lay in wait for its prey.
- 3) The glorious, warm sun burnt off the morning's cloud cover.
- 4) It was night - there was not a sound - a proud, graceful owl sat high up in a tree on a gnarled branch...

Once you've finished, write 10 more expanded noun phrases within simple sentences - then identify them by underlining them.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 24

Tenses

Rewrite this paragraph in the past tense...

You run across the road, but a car comes by and nearly knocks you down. You race to the corner of the street, then leap over a small, green hedge. You see your friend, Billy. He darts towards you, then you both run towards me. I join in, and I tear along the road next to you. All three of us reach Billy's house and speed up the path to his front door. We arrive at the door, then ring the doorbell. Billy's mum answers, and then lets us in for a drink of orange squash.

Rewrite this paragraph in the present tense...

The dragon walked through the dark, deserted forest, alone except for its magic collar. It trudged along the winding path, and then listened out for pecking noises - it felt hungry, and just fancied a woodpecker or two for its dinner. Finally, the red beast plodded out of the woodland, and stepped into the bright sunshine. It stopped short of the village as it did not know whether or not it would be welcome.

Rewrite this paragraph in the future tense...

George rode towards the dragon, which had captured the damsel in distress. She cried her eyes out, and then blew into her silk handkerchief. He plunged his jousting stick deep into the dragon's heart, which killed him instantly.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 25

Tenses - the past perfect and present perfect.

Both present perfect and past perfect talk about something that happened before a point in time (reference point). In the present perfect, our reference point is the present. In the past perfect, our reference point is in the past.

Past perfect or present perfect? The first one has been done for you.

1. I have washed my hair. (present perfect).
2. We had met before you moved to London
3. When I got to the office, they had left
4. The party has finished.
5. Oh no! You have broken your arm.
6. By the time the spring came, the flowers had bloomed.
7. The teacher has just gone out.
8. Rabia has cut her finger.
9. The movie had already started when we arrived.
10. Have you been busy this month?
11. I have seen him this morning.
12. I was able to pass the exam since I had studied regularly.

Now think about what the future perfect tense is...research its meaning for us to discuss in class next week!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 26

Subjunctive form

Show if each of the following sentences uses the **SUBJUNCTIVE** or not. Place a tick (✓) in the box if it does, or a cross (✗) if it does not. **HINT:** look at the underlined verb.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. If I <u>were</u> you, I would take the day off. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. He would know what to do if he <u>was</u> here. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. If it <u>was</u> not for that woman's bravery, they would have been hurt. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Gina could have helped us if she <u>were</u> around. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. I would visit Ancient Egypt if I <u>were</u> able to go back in time. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Kamal might have been a basketball player if he <u>was</u> taller. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. If she <u>was</u> serious about studying, she would do very well at school. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. If it <u>were</u> possible, Phyllis would spend the weekend with us. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. I wish I <u>was</u> a bird with wings! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Lionel wished his neighbour <u>was</u> not so noisy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Svenja wishes she <u>was</u> able to work more efficiently. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Fabio wished it <u>was</u> possible to speak to someone in charge. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Travis was positive that if he <u>were</u> quiet, he could sneak up on his sister. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. If Quentin <u>were</u> in charge, none of this would be happening. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Petra was sure that if she <u>were</u> Justin, she would not be so calm! | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Explain the subjunctive form to an adult!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 27

Passive or active form?

Part A – Recap on subject, verb, object: Link each word to its correct definition

Subject	person or thing that the action is done to
Object	an action, or a state of being
Verb	person or thing that does the action

The usual order of these in an English sentence is:

--	--	--

Part B – Passive verbs

Here are two sentences. Underline the subject of each sentence.

Daniel broke his finger.

Daniel's finger was broken.

Sometimes the person or thing that the action is done to appears as the **subject** of the sentence. Then we use a **passive** verb form.

To make a verb passive, use a form of the verb "to be" (*am, are, is, was, were, be*) with the **past participle** of the action verb (*broken, taken, helped, stolen, created, pleased, eaten ...*)

Use the preposition **by** to indicate the person or thing that does the action.

Rewrite each of the following sentences using a passive form of the verb.

1. Greta skilfully milked the cow.
2. The loggers cut down a giant redwood tree.
3. The immune system defends the body from infection.
4. The examiners will carefully mark your papers.
5. A dog bit two children in the park.

Now rewrite these sentences using an **active** form of the verb:

1. Philip was persuaded to come along by Gloria.
2. Drivers who break the speed limit will be caught by automatic cameras.
3. The field was ploughed by the farmer with his blue tractor.



Name: _____

English Homework: Week 28

Direct and indirect speech?

Reported and Direct Speech

Direct speech uses:

- speech marks
- the speaker's actual words
- new speaker, new line
- Narration about who said it can go **before, after or in amongst** the speaker's actual words.

Now use these rules to turn the following short reports into direct speech.

Think about the words which the person would have actually said. You will usually have to change the verb tense.

1. Paul told Lily that he was really happy to see her.

2. Katie explained that the puppies were still tiny and had not opened their eyes.

3. Tim's mum asked him whether he had started his homework yet.

4. Hassan's auntie told him to get his shoes on if he was going to go with her.

5. The captain ordered his men to prepare themselves thoroughly and to make sure they would be ready to leave at dawn the next day.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 29

Commas

Section 1:

Using the table, create sentences but insert commas where required.

Miss. Mann,	my best friend,	likes catching mouse.
Sam,	my uncle and aunt,	went to the supermarket.
Tom and Julie,	our headmistress,	enjoys playing the piano.
Mr. Adams,	my black cat,	snores through the wall.
Midnight,	our headmaster,	takes assemblies.
Mrs Black,	my next door neighbour,	can run very fast.

Example: Miss. Mann, our headmistress, enjoys playing the piano.

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

Section 2:

Put a comma on each side of the subordinate clause.

1. The man clutching his bag tightly shouted at the thieves.
2. A tree swaying violently in the wind suddenly fell on the roof.
3. Henry an experienced cyclist found the route easy.
4. Millions of people even old ones are learning to use computers.
5. My last thought just before I fell asleep was how much I was dreading tomorrow.
6. An enormous creature covered in mud and dripping with water appeared out of the mist.
7. The kitten a beautiful tabby was quite enchanting.
8. Judy my mother and Tom my father went to visit Granddad.

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 30

Commas (continued)

Section 3:

Fill in the blanks with a subordinate part, remember to include the commas.

1. Lucy _____ went to the police station.
2. The man _____ shouted at the thieves.
3. The girl _____ didn't catch the bus.
4. Tabby _____ caught a mouse in the hall.
5. My Uncle _____ and my Cousin _____ went to a big theme park.

Section 4:

Write ten sentences using commas for a new clause. Remember, use accurate grammar and check your spellings!

Name: _____

English Homework: Weeks 31& 32

Revision Fortnight

Using your 'PAG' Revision Booklet, revise all the terms for all of the grammatical devices we've looked at this year. If there are any you are unsure of, please write them down and bring them into school for us to discuss on Friday. You will need to be familiar with all of these terms, as I can guarantee all will appear on your SAT paper.

You know where I am if you need help!

Name: _____

English Homework: Week 33

Thinking about high school. I want you to write a short diary entry about your next big step. In this give your hopes and outline any worries too. I expect to see accurate grammar and spelling throughout.

This is a recount, so ensure it is:

- in the past tense
- in the 1st person
- includes thoughts and feelings
- written in chronological order
- has prepositions of time
- is organised into paragraphs with cohesive devices in between



Name: _____

English Homework: Week 34

Not long to go before the end of the term. It's time to reflect on happy moments at Carr Head. In preparation for your Leavers' Assembly, I want you to note 5 of these down with a little elaboration for each outlining what made this moment so memorable.



Name: _____

English Homework: Week 35 & 36

It's nearly your Leavers' Production and time we all learnt our lines. You have a fortnight to learn your lines for this year's blockbuster. If your character (s) has little dialogue, think about your character's personality and familiarise yourself with the whole script so you can propose ideas for us to include!