



BRITISH LEARNING CENTRE

YEAR 3

Grammar & Punctuation

Workbook

Twelve units cover the Year 3 grammar and punctuation of the English National Curriculum, from word families to inverted commas.

Name:

English | Learn it · Practise · Challenge · Check

How to use this workbook

1

Learn it

Read the explanation, key words and worked example.

2

Practise

Answer the questions on Sheet A.

3

Challenge

Try the harder questions on Sheet B.

4

Check

Check with the answers at the back and tick the tracker.

My progress tracker

#	Unit · I can...	Tried	Nearly	Got it!
1	Word families I can find words that belong to the same word family.			
2	Prefixes: un, dis, mis, in, re I can add a prefix to change the meaning of a word.			
3	Prefixes: super, anti, auto, sub, inter I can use prefixes to work out what new words mean.			
4	Using a or an I can choose a or an by listening to the first sound.			
5	Conjunctions I can use conjunctions to show time and cause.			
6	Clauses and subordinate clauses I can find the main clause and the subordinate clause.			
7	Adverbs of time and cause I can use adverbs to show when things happen and why.			
8	Prepositions I can use prepositions to show place, time and cause.			
9	The present perfect tense I can use has or have to write in the present perfect.			
10	Paragraphs I can group sentences about one idea into a paragraph.			
11	Headings and sub-headings I can use headings and sub-headings to organise information.			
12	Inverted commas I can use inverted commas to show direct speech.			



CHECK

Start test

Start test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 20

Answer all the questions.

- 1 Which word is in the same word family as **teach**?
☐ teacher ☐ touch ☐ beach
- 2 Add a prefix: The shoelace was tied. Now it is _____. (tied)
- 3 Which prefix means 'under'?
☐ sub- ☐ super- ☐ anti-
- 4 What does **inter-** mean in *international*?
☐ between ☐ under ☐ against
- 5 Write a or an: I saw _____ igloo.
- 6 Write a or an: She drew _____ unicorn.
- 7 Tick the conjunction: *We stayed in because it was cold.*
☐ stayed ☐ because ☐ cold
- 8 Write **before** or **because**: I brushed my teeth _____ I went to bed.
- 9 Tick the subordinate clause: *When the bell rang, we lined up.*
☐ When the bell rang ☐ we lined up
- 10 Tick the adverb of time: *Soon the sun came out.*
☐ Soon ☐ sun ☐ came
- 11 Tick the preposition: *The cat slept under the bed.*
☐ slept ☐ under ☐ bed
- 12 Write has or have: We _____ finished our lunch.
- 13 Write has or have: Tom _____ lost his coat.

14 Which sentence is in the present perfect?

- ☐ I have visited Bangkok. ☐ I visited Bangkok. ☐ I visit Bangkok.
-

15 When should you start a new paragraph?

- ☐ when the time, place, topic or person changes ☐ after every sentence
☐ only at the end
-

16 What does a sub-heading tell the reader?

- ☐ what a section is about ☐ the writer's name ☐ the page number
-

17 Which letters are all vowels?

- ☐ a, e, i, o, u ☐ b, c, d, f, g ☐ a, b, c, d, e
-

18 Join with **so**: It was raining. We took an umbrella.

19 Add the missing inverted commas: I am thirsty, said Ali.

20 Add the missing inverted commas: Mum asked, Where is your coat?

1

UNIT 1 · LEARN IT

Word families

I can... find words that belong to the same word family.

A word family is a group of words that share the same root word. The words are linked in spelling and in meaning.

For example, *help*, *helper*, *helpful* and *unhelpful* all come from the root word **help**. If you know one word, it helps you understand the others.

Top tip: Look for the root word hiding inside a longer word.

Key words

word family

root word

prefix

suffix

Example

Root word: **help**

Word family: **helpful** · **helper** · **helpless** · **unhelpful**

Tick the correct answer.

1 Which word is in the **teach** family?

☐ teacher ☐ touch ☐ team

2 Which word is in the **play** family?

☐ plate ☐ player ☐ plan

3 Which word is in the **kind** family?

☐ kid ☐ king ☐ kindness

4 Which word is in the **child** family?

☐ childhood ☐ chill ☐ cold

5 Which word is in the **friend** family?

☐ fried ☐ friendly ☐ free

6 Which word is in the **sign** family?

☐ sing ☐ sight ☐ signature

7 Which word is in the **act** family?

☐ action ☐ ant ☐ arch

8 Which word is in the **paint** family?

☐ pain ☐ painter ☐ pint

9 Which word is in the **care** family?

☐ careless ☐ car ☐ card

10 Which word is in the **light** family?

☐ lift ☐ lighthouse ☐ lie

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write the missing word from the word bank.

Word bank: artist · helpful · careful · rider · happiness · darkness · unkind · player · reread · sadly

- 1 The _____ drew a picture of a lion. (art)
- 2 Maya was very _____ to the new pupil. (help)
- 3 Be _____ when you cross the road. (care)
- 4 The _____ fell off the horse. (ride)
- 5 Kenji jumped for joy with _____. (happy)
- 6 The owl hunts in the _____. (dark)
- 7 It is _____ to laugh at people. (kind)
- 8 Our best _____ scored a goal. (play)
- 9 Please _____ your story to check it. (read)
- 10 The puppy looked _____ at the rain. (sad)
- 11 Write two words in the word family of **fair**.

- 12 Write two words in the word family of **use**.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Prefixes: un, dis, mis, in, re

I can... add a prefix to change the meaning of a word.

A prefix is a group of letters added to the start of a word. It changes the meaning of the word.

un-, **dis-** and **in-** usually mean 'not' or 'the opposite'. **mis-** means 'wrongly'. **re-** means 'again' or 'back'.

Top tip: Adding a prefix does not change the spelling of the root word: dis + appear = disappear.

Key words

prefix

root word

opposite

meaning

Worked example

The magician made the rabbit disappear .
(appear)

Tick the correct answer.

- 1 Which word means 'not happy'?
- ☐ unhappy ☐ dishappy ☐ mishappy
-
- 2 Which word means 'not agree'?
- ☐ unagree ☐ disagree ☐ inagree
-
- 3 Which word means 'spell wrongly'?
- ☐ unspell ☐ respell ☐ misspell
-
- 4 Which word means 'not correct'?
- ☐ incorrect ☐ uncorrect ☐ discorrect
-
- 5 Which word means 'fill again'?
- ☐ disfill ☐ refill ☐ misfill
-
- 6 Which word means 'not obey'?
- ☐ unobey ☐ misobey ☐ disobey
-
- 7 Which word means 'behave badly'?
- ☐ misbehave ☐ unbehave ☐ rebehave
-
- 8 Which word means 'not active'?
- ☐ unactive ☐ inactive ☐ disactive
-
- 9 Which word is the opposite of 'lock'?
- ☐ dislock ☐ mislock ☐ unlock
-

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Add a prefix to the word in brackets.

- 1 I _____ my key and now I cannot find it. (placed)

- 2 Please _____ the milk to the fridge. (turn)

- 3 Ravi _____ with his sister about the film. (agrees)

- 4 This answer is _____. Try again. (correct)

- 5 The cat _____, so we searched the garden. (appeared)

- 6 Can you _____ this knot? (tie)

- 7 I _____ the question, so my answer was wrong. (read)

- 8 The shop will _____ next week. (open)

- 9 The old bench was very _____. (comfortable)

- 10 The ladder was _____, so Dad held it. (steady)

- 11 What does **rewrite** mean?

- 12 Write a sentence with the word **unkind**.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Prefixes: super, anti, auto, sub, inter

I can... use prefixes to work out what new words mean.

Some prefixes come from Latin and Greek. **super-** means 'above' or 'more than'. **anti-** means 'against'. **auto-** means 'self' or 'own'.

sub- means 'under' or 'below'. **inter-** means 'between' or 'among'. If you know what the prefix means, you can often work out a new word.

Top tip: Find the prefix first, then look at the rest of the word.

Key words

prefix

above

against

self

under

between

Prefix table

Prefix	Meaning	Example
super-	above, more than	superstar
anti-	against	antiseptic
auto-	self, own	autograph
sub-	under, below	submarine
inter-	between, among	international

Tick the correct meaning.**1 submarine**

☐ a boat that goes under the sea ☐ a boat that flies ☐ a very big boat

2 autograph

☐ a map of a town ☐ your own signature ☐ a picture of a car

3 supermarket

☐ a small stall ☐ a shop under the ground ☐ a very large shop

4 antiseptic

☐ a cream that works against germs ☐ a kind of insect ☐ a sweet drink

5 international

☐ inside one town ☐ between nations ☐ under the sea

6 subway

☐ a path under a road ☐ a road in the sky ☐ a fast car

7 superhero

☐ a hero with more than normal powers ☐ a hero who is asleep ☐ a small hero

8 autopilot

☐ a system that flies a plane by itself ☐ a pilot's hat ☐ a broken plane

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write the missing word from the word bank.

Word bank: anticlockwise · autograph · automatic · subway · subheading · superstar · supersonic · international · interact · submerge

- 1 Turn the lid _____ to open the jar.

- 2 The singer wrote her _____ in my book.

- 3 The _____ doors open by themselves.

- 4 We walked through the _____ under the busy road.

- 5 Each part of the report has a _____ .

- 6 The famous footballer is a _____ .

- 7 The jet is _____. It flies faster than sound.

- 8 Our _____ school has pupils from 40 countries.

- 9 In drama, we _____ with each other.

- 10 The hippo can _____ itself under the water.

- 11 Write a sentence using a word that starts with **super**.

- 12 Write a sentence using a word that starts with **sub**.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

4

UNIT 4 · LEARN IT

Using a or an

I can... choose a or an by listening to the first sound.

We use **a** before a word that starts with a consonant sound: *a dog, a banana*. We use **an** before a word that starts with a vowel sound: *an apple, an egg*.

The vowels are a, e, i, o and u. All the other letters are consonants. Always listen to the first sound: *an hour* (the h is silent), *a unicorn* (it starts with a 'y' sound).

Key words

vowel

consonant

sound

first letter

Top tip: Say the word aloud. Listen to the first sound, not just the first letter.

Worked example

I ate an orange and a pear.

Tick a or an.

1 ___ elephant
☐ a ☐ an

2 ___ umbrella
☐ a ☐ an

3 ___ tiger
☐ a ☐ an

4 ___ igloo
☐ a ☐ an

5 ___ bus
☐ a ☐ an

6 ___ owl
☐ a ☐ an

7 ___ hour
☐ a ☐ an

8 ___ unicorn
☐ a ☐ an

9 ___ ant
☐ a ☐ an

10 ___ kite
☐ a ☐ an

11 ___ orange
☐ a ☐ an

12 ___ uniform
☐ a ☐ an

13 ___ apple
☐ a ☐ an

14 ___ giraffe
☐ a ☐ an

15 ___ insect
☐ a ☐ an

16 ___ house
☐ a ☐ an

17 ___ eagle
☐ a ☐ an

18 ___ lemon
☐ a ☐ an

19 ___ onion
☐ a ☐ an

20 ___ year
☐ a ☐ an

21 ___ arm
☐ a ☐ an

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write a or an.

1 Mia saw _____ octopus at _____ aquarium.

2 There is _____ bird in _____ tree.

3 Can I have _____ ice cream, please?

4 Omar has _____ uncle in Dubai.

5 We waited for _____ hour at the station.

6 Zara wore _____ yellow dress.

7 It was _____ easy test.

8 He found _____ old coin and _____ shell.

9 Is there _____ answer to _____ question like this?

10 Kai kicked _____ football over _____ wall.

11 Rewrite the sentence correctly: I found a egg in a nest.

12 Rewrite the sentence correctly: An girl gave me an useful tip.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Conjunctions

I **can...** use conjunctions to show time and cause.

A conjunction joins two parts of a sentence. It can tell us when something happened, why it happened or what happened next.

when, **before**, **after** and **while** tell us about time. **because** tells us why. **so** tells us the result.

Top tip: Read your sentence aloud to check that the conjunction makes sense.

Worked example

We stayed inside because it was raining.

Key words

conjunction

join

time

cause

result

Tick the best conjunction.

- 1 I was tired ___ I went to bed early.
☐ so ☐ because ☐ before
- 2 Brush your teeth ___ you go to bed.
☐ because ☐ before ☐ so
- 3 Aiko was happy ___ she won the race.
☐ so ☐ while ☐ because
- 4 Dad read a book ___ the baby slept.
☐ while ☐ so ☐ because
- 5 We clapped ___ the song ended.
☐ so ☐ when ☐ because
- 6 Wash your hands ___ you eat.
☐ so ☐ because ☐ before
- 7 It was cold ___ I wore a coat.
☐ so ☐ while ☐ after
- 8 We played in the park ___ school finished.
☐ after ☐ so ☐ because
- 9 The plants grew ___ we watered them.
☐ so ☐ because ☐ while
- 10 Leo sang ___ he washed the dishes.
☐ so ☐ because ☐ while

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Join the two sentences using the word in bold.

1 **because** — Sam laughed. The joke was funny.

2 **so** — The shop was closed. We went home.

3 **after** — We had a swim. We ate lunch.

4 **while** — I did my homework. My brother played.

5 **when** — Everyone lined up. The bell rang.

6 **before** — Put on your shoes. You go outside.

7 **because** — Nina wore a hat. It was sunny.

8 **so** — The baby was hungry. Mum made some milk.

9 **while** — Grandpa slept. We tidied the kitchen.

10 **when** — The crowd cheered. The team scored.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Clauses and subordinate clauses

I can... find the main clause and the subordinate clause.

A clause is a group of words with a verb. A main clause makes sense on its own: *The dog barked.*

A subordinate clause often starts with a conjunction such as **because, when, if, while** or **after**. It does not make sense on its own: *because it was hungry*. It needs a main clause.

Top tip: Cover the subordinate clause. The main clause should still make sense.

Key words

clause

main clause

subordinate clause

verb

conjunction

Example

The dog barked because it was hungry.

Main clause: **The dog barked**

Subordinate clause: **because it was hungry**

Tick the subordinate clause.

- 1 We went inside when it started to rain.
☐ We went inside ☐ when it started to rain
- 2 Because she was tired, Priya went to bed.
☐ Because she was tired ☐ Priya went to bed
- 3 I read a comic while I waited.
☐ I read a comic ☐ while I waited
- 4 After the film ended, we went home.
☐ After the film ended ☐ we went home
- 5 Tom smiled because he won a prize.
☐ Tom smiled ☐ because he won a prize
- 6 If it is sunny, we will go to the beach.
☐ If it is sunny ☐ we will go to the beach
- 7 The cat hid until the storm stopped.
☐ The cat hid ☐ until the storm stopped
- 8 Before we ate, we washed our hands.
☐ Before we ate ☐ we washed our hands

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Tick the correct answer.

1 Is this a main clause or a subordinate clause? *the bus was late*

☐ main clause ☐ subordinate clause

2 Is this a main clause or a subordinate clause? *when the sun set*

☐ main clause ☐ subordinate clause

3 Is this a main clause or a subordinate clause? *because I was hungry*

☐ main clause ☐ subordinate clause

4 Is this a main clause or a subordinate clause? *Ali kicked the ball*

☐ main clause ☐ subordinate clause

5 Is this a main clause or a subordinate clause? *while Mum cooked*

☐ main clause ☐ subordinate clause

6 Add a main clause: ... **when the bell rang.**

7 Add a main clause: ... **because it was raining.**

8 Add a subordinate clause: **I was very happy** ...

9 Add a subordinate clause: **We ate ice cream** ...

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Adverbs of time and cause

I can... use adverbs to show when things happen and why.

Adverbs can tell us when something happens: **first, next, then, soon, later, finally**. They help to put events in order.

Some adverbs show cause and result, such as **therefore**: *It rained all day. Therefore, the match was cancelled.*

Top tip: Time adverbs at the start of sentences make instructions and stories clear.

Key words

adverb

time

order

cause

Worked example

First, crack the egg into a bowl. Next (or Then) , whisk it with a fork.

Tick the adverb in each sentence.

1 Soon the rain stopped.

☐ Soon ☐ rain ☐ stopped

2 We will eat later.

☐ will ☐ eat ☐ later

3 Finally, the bus arrived.

☐ Finally ☐ bus ☐ arrived

4 I tidied my room yesterday.

☐ tidied ☐ room ☐ yesterday

5 Then the dragon flew away.

☐ Then ☐ dragon ☐ flew

6 The film starts now.

☐ film ☐ starts ☐ now

7 It was icy. Therefore, the school closed.

☐ icy ☐ Therefore ☐ school

8 First, open the lid.

☐ First ☐ open ☐ lid

9 Tomorrow we will visit Grandma.

☐ Tomorrow ☐ visit ☐ Grandma

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write the missing word from the word bank.

Word bank: First · Next · Then · After that · Finally · Therefore · soon · yesterday

- 1 _____ , fill a pot with soil.

- 2 _____ , make a small hole with your finger.

- 3 _____ , drop the seed into the hole.

- 4 _____ , cover the seed with soil.

- 5 _____ , water the pot every day.

- 6 It was very hot. _____ , we stayed in the shade.

- 7 The shop opens in five minutes. We will go there _____ .

- 8 I finished my book _____ , so today I will start a new one.

- 9 Write a sentence that starts with **Later**.

- 10 Write a sentence that uses **therefore**.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Prepositions

I can... use prepositions to show place, time and cause.

A preposition links a noun to other words in the sentence. Prepositions can tell us where (**in, under, behind, between**), when (**before, after, during, until**) or why (**because of**).

The cat hid under the table during the storm.

Top tip: A preposition is usually followed by a noun or noun phrase: under the bridge.

Key words

preposition

place

time

cause

noun

Worked example

Which word is a preposition? *We played football after school.*

☐ played ☒ after ☐ school

Tick the preposition.

1 The ball is under the car.

☐ ball ☐ under ☐ car

2 We swam before breakfast.

☐ swam ☐ before ☐ breakfast

3 Meera sat between her friends.

☐ sat ☐ between ☐ friends

4 The shop is closed because of the snow.

☐ closed ☐ because of ☐ snow

5 I read during the journey.

☐ read ☐ during ☐ journey

6 The keys are behind the sofa.

☐ keys ☐ behind ☐ sofa

7 We waited until lunchtime.

☐ waited ☐ until ☐ lunchtime

8 The frog jumped into the pond.

☐ jumped ☐ into ☐ pond

9 Put the book on the shelf.

☐ Put ☐ on ☐ shelf

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write the missing word from the word bank.

Word bank: above · across · during · behind · because of · until · after · in

- 1 The bird flew _____ the clouds.

- 2 We walked _____ the bridge.

- 3 Nobody talked _____ the test.

- 4 The fox hid _____ the tree.

- 5 The picnic was cancelled _____ the rain.

- 6 You can play _____ dinner is ready.

- 7 Let's go to the park _____ school.

- 8 My birthday is _____ June.

- 9 Write a sentence using the preposition **under**.

- 10 Write a sentence using the preposition **before**.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

The present perfect tense

I can... use has or have to write in the present perfect.

The present perfect tells us about something that happened in the past but still matters now. We make it with **has** or **have** and a past form of the verb.

I have finished my homework. (It is finished now.) *Ana has lost her pencil.* (She still cannot find it.) Compare the simple past: *I finished my homework yesterday.*

Key words

tense

present perfect

simple past

verb

Top tip: Use has with he, she, it or one name. Use have with I, you, we and they.

Worked example

She has eaten all the cake!

Tick has or have.

1 I ___ lost my hat.

☐ has ☐ have

2 Kofi ___ finished his picture.

☐ has ☐ have

3 We ___ seen that film.

☐ has ☐ have

4 The dog ___ eaten my sock!

☐ has ☐ have

5 They ___ gone to the shops.

☐ has ☐ have

6 She ___ written a poem.

☐ has ☐ have

7 You ___ grown so tall!

☐ has ☐ have

8 It ___ stopped raining.

☐ has ☐ have

9 My friends ___ arrived.

☐ has ☐ have

10 Ella ___ broken her ruler.

☐ has ☐ have

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write the verb in the present perfect.

1 I _____ to school. (walk)

2 Sara _____ her room. (clean)

3 We _____ a new game. (find)

4 Dad _____ the car. (wash)

5 They _____ a sandcastle. (build)

6 The bell _____. (ring)

7 Which sentence is in the present perfect?

☐ I ate an apple. ☐ I have eaten an apple. ☐ I eat an apple.

8 Which sentence is in the present perfect?

☐ She made a cake. ☐ She makes cakes. ☐ She has made a cake.

9 Rewrite in the present perfect: *Leo opened the window.*

10 Rewrite in the present perfect: *We painted the fence.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Paragraphs

I can... group sentences about one idea into a paragraph.

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea. Each new paragraph starts on a new line.

We start a new paragraph when the time, place, topic or person changes. Paragraphs make writing easier to read.

Top tip: Remember TiPToP: start a new paragraph when the Time, Place, TOpic or Person changes.

Key words

paragraph

topic

main idea

new line

Example

Paragraph 1 — Turtles are reptiles. They have a hard shell to keep them safe.

Paragraph 2 (new topic: food) — Sea turtles eat jellyfish and seagrass. Some also eat crabs.

Should the bold sentence start a new paragraph? Tick.

- 1 The fox slept in its den. **The next morning, it went hunting.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 2 Lions live in Africa. **They live in groups called prides.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 3 We played on the beach. **Later that day, we went to the market.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 4 Kai loves football. **He plays every Saturday.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 5 Tigers have orange fur with stripes. **Elephants are the largest land animals.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 6 Maya opened the box. **Inside was a tiny kitten.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 7 The children walked into the forest. **Meanwhile, back at the castle, the king was worried.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 8 Penguins cannot fly. **They use their wings to swim.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 9 "Can I help?" asked Ravi. **"Yes, please," said Mrs Tan.**
☐ yes ☐ no
- 10 The volcano was quiet for years. **Then, in 1980, it erupted.**
☐ yes ☐ no

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Day at the Zoo NON-FICTION

(1) On Saturday, my family went to the zoo. (2) We took the bus from our house. (3) First, we saw the giraffes. (4) They were eating leaves from the tall trees. (5) After lunch, we visited the reptile house. (6) A huge snake was curled up on a rock. (7) At five o'clock, we went home. (8) I was so tired that I fell asleep on the bus.

1 Paragraph 2 should start at sentence _____ .

2 Paragraph 3 should start at sentence _____ .

3 Paragraph 4 should start at sentence _____ .

4 Why should sentence 5 start a new paragraph?

5 What is a paragraph?

☐ a group of sentences about one idea ☐ one long word ☐ a list of names

6 Write a short paragraph about your favourite animal. Use two or three sentences.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Headings and sub-headings

I can... use headings and sub-headings to organise information.

Non-fiction texts often use headings and sub-headings. The heading is the title. It tells the reader what the whole text is about.

Sub-headings split the text into sections. Each sub-heading tells the reader what that section is about, so they can find information quickly.

Top tip: A good sub-heading is short and clear, e.g. What do owls eat?

Key words

heading

sub-heading

section

non-fiction

title

Example

ALL ABOUT OWLS ← heading

Where owls live ← sub-heading

Owls live in woods, barns and deserts.

What owls eat ← sub-heading

Owls eat mice, insects and small birds.

Tick the best sub-heading for each paragraph.

1 Pandas eat bamboo. They spend up to 14 hours a day eating.

☐ What pandas eat ☐ Where pandas sleep ☐ Baby pandas

2 Camels live in hot, dry deserts in Africa and Asia.

☐ Camel races ☐ Where camels live ☐ What camels eat

3 Baby turtles hatch from eggs on the beach. They crawl to the sea.

☐ Turtle shells ☐ Turtle food ☐ How turtles are born

4 You will need flour, eggs, milk and butter.

☐ Ingredients ☐ Method ☐ Serving

5 Bees collect nectar from flowers and turn it into honey.

☐ Bee stings ☐ How bees make honey ☐ Where bees live

6 Wear a hat, use sun cream and drink lots of water.

☐ Keeping safe in the sun ☐ The history of hats ☐ Rainy days

7 Frogs lay their eggs, called frogspawn, in ponds.

☐ Frog food ☐ Frog eggs ☐ Frog songs

8 The Great Wall of China is thousands of kilometres long.

☐ Who built the wall ☐ How long is the wall? ☐ Visiting China

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Text without headings NON-FICTION

(1) Elephants live in Africa and Asia. Some live on grasslands and some live in forests.

(2) Elephants eat grass, leaves, fruit and bark. An adult can eat more than 100 kilograms of food every day.

(3) Elephants live in family groups called herds. The oldest female leads the herd.

- 1 Write a heading for the whole text.

- 2 Write a sub-heading for paragraph 1.

- 3 Write a sub-heading for paragraph 2.

- 4 Write a sub-heading for paragraph 3.

- 5 Why do writers use sub-headings?

☐ to help readers find information ☐ to make the text longer ☐ to show who wrote it

- 6 Which is a heading, not a sub-heading?

☐ Amazing Sharks ☐ What sharks eat ☐ Shark babies

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Inverted commas

I can... use inverted commas to show direct speech.

Direct speech is the exact words a character says. We put inverted commas (speech marks) around the spoken words.

The inverted commas open before the first spoken word. They close after the last spoken word and its punctuation: *"Let's go to the beach," said Mum.*

Top tip: Put your finger on the words the person really says. Only those go inside the inverted commas.

Key words

direct speech

inverted commas

speech marks

speaker

Example

"Let's build a den," said Tariq.

Spoken words: Let's build a den

Inverted commas go around them. The comma goes inside.

Tick the correct answer.

1 Which is correct?

- ☐ "I am hungry," said Leo. ☐ "I am hungry, said Leo." ☐ I am "hungry," said Leo.

2 Which is correct?

- ☐ "Maya asked, Where is my bag?" ☐ Maya asked, "Where is my bag?"
☐ Maya asked, "Where is" my bag?

3 Which is correct?

- ☐ "Look at the rainbow! shouted Ben." ☐ Look at "the rainbow!" shouted Ben.
☐ "Look at the rainbow!" shouted Ben.

4 Which is correct?

- ☐ "Come in," said the teacher. ☐ "Come in, said the teacher."
☐ Come "in," said the teacher.

5 Which is correct?

- ☐ Dad "said, Dinner is ready." ☐ Dad said, "Dinner is ready."
☐ "Dad said, Dinner is ready."

6 Which is correct?

- ☐ Can we "play?" asked Hana. ☐ "Can we play? asked Hana."
☐ "Can we play?" asked Hana.

7 Which words are spoken? *"It is snowing!" cried Olga.*

- ☐ It is snowing! ☐ cried Olga

8 Which words are spoken? *Sami said, "I like maths."*

- ☐ Sami said ☐ I like maths.

9 Which is correct?

- ☐ "Good morning, said Mr Lee." ☐ "Good morning," said Mr Lee.
☐ Good "morning," said Mr Lee.

10 Which words are spoken? *"Hurry up!" called Dad.*

- ☐ Hurry up! ☐ called Dad

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Add the missing inverted commas.

1 I love pizza, said Kenji.

2 Where are you going? asked Gran.

3 Stop! shouted the guard.

4 Amira said, My cat is called Luna.

5 We won the match! cheered the team.

6 The teacher asked, Who has finished?

7 That is my seat, said Hugo.

8 Grandma said, Let's bake a cake.

9 Write a sentence where a character asks a question. Use inverted commas.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!



CHECK

End test

End test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 20

Answer all the questions.

- 1 Which word is in the same word family as **paint**?
☐ pain ☐ painting ☐ point
- 2 Add a prefix: I _____ the word, so it was wrong. (spelled)
- 3 Which prefix means 'against'?
☐ anti- ☐ auto- ☐ sub-
- 4 What does **auto-** mean in *autograph*?
☐ self or own ☐ between ☐ above
- 5 Write a or an: Kim ate _____ egg.
- 6 Write a or an: Jo has _____ uniform.
- 7 Tick the conjunction: *Dad sang while he cooked.*
☐ sang ☐ while ☐ cooked
- 8 Write **so** or **after**: The road was icy _____ we drove slowly.
- 9 Tick the subordinate clause: *I smiled because I was happy.*
☐ I smiled ☐ because I was happy
- 10 Tick the adverb: *Finally, the train arrived.*
☐ Finally ☐ train ☐ arrived
- 11 Tick the preposition: *We ate lunch during the trip.*
☐ ate ☐ during ☐ trip
- 12 Write has or have: They _____ gone home.
- 13 Write has or have: The baby _____ fallen asleep.

14 Which sentence is in the present perfect?

☐ Nia wrote a letter. ☐ Nia has written a letter. ☐ Nia writes a letter.

15 What is a paragraph?

☐ a group of sentences about one idea ☐ a single word ☐ a type of punctuation

16 Which is the best sub-heading for this: *Owls eat mice and insects.*

☐ What owls eat ☐ Where owls live ☐ Owl chicks

17 Which letters are all consonants?

☐ b, d, m, s ☐ a, e, o, u ☐ i, t, o, p

18 Join with **when**: The cat ran away. The dog barked.

19 Add the missing inverted commas: Help me! cried the boy.

20 Add the missing inverted commas: Lin said, I have a new bike.

**Start test**

1 teacher 2 untied 3 sub- 4 between 5 an 6 a 7 because 8 before 9 When the bell rang 10 Soon 11 under 12 have 13 has 14 I have visited Bangkok. 15 when the time, place, topic or person changes 16 what a section is about 17 a, e, i, o, u 18 It was raining so we took an umbrella. 19 "I am thirsty," said Ali. 20 Mum asked, "Where is your coat?"

Unit 1 · Sheet A — Word families

1 teacher 2 player 3 kindness 4 childhood 5 friendly 6 signature 7 action 8 painter 9 careless 10 lighthouse

Unit 1 · Sheet B — Word families

1 artist 2 helpful 3 careful 4 rider 5 happiness 6 darkness 7 unkind 8 player 9 reread 10 sadly 11 Answers will vary, e.g. unfair, fairly, fairness. 12 Answers will vary, e.g. useful, useless, reuse, user.

Unit 2 · Sheet A — Prefixes: un, dis, mis, in, re

1 unhappy 2 disagree 3 misspell 4 incorrect 5 refill 6 disobey 7 misbehave 8 inactive 9 unlock

Unit 2 · Sheet B — Prefixes: un, dis, mis, in, re

1 misplaced 2 return 3 disagrees 4 incorrect 5 disappeared 6 untie 7 misread 8 reopen 9 uncomfortable 10 unsteady 11 To write something again. 12 Answers will vary, e.g. It was unkind to take her pencil.

Unit 3 · Sheet A — Prefixes: super, anti, auto, sub, inter

1 a boat that goes under the sea 2 your own signature 3 a very large shop 4 a cream that works against germs 5 between nations 6 a path under a road 7 a hero with more than normal powers 8 a system that flies a plane by itself

Unit 3 · Sheet B — Prefixes: super, anti, auto, sub, inter

1 anticlockwise 2 autograph 3 automatic 4 subway 5 subheading 6 superstar 7 supersonic 8 international 9 interact 10 submerge 11 Answers will vary, e.g. The superstar waved to the crowd. 12 Answers will vary, e.g. The submarine dived deep into the sea.

Unit 4 · Sheet A — Using a or an

1 an 2 an 3 a 4 an 5 a 6 an 7 an 8 a 9 an 10 a 11 an 12 a 13 an 14 a 15 an 16 a 17 an 18 a 19 an 20 a 21 an

Unit 4 · Sheet B — Using a or an

1 an; an 2 a; a 3 an 4 an 5 an 6 a 7 an 8 an; a 9 an; a 10 a; a 11 I found an egg in a nest. 12 A girl gave me a useful tip.

Unit 5 · Sheet A — Conjunctions

1 so 2 before 3 because 4 while 5 when 6 before 7 so 8 after 9 because 10 while

Unit 5 · Sheet B — Conjunctions

1 Sam laughed because the joke was funny. 2 The shop was closed so we went home. 3 We had a swim after we ate lunch. 4 I did my homework while my brother played. 5 Everyone lined up when the bell rang. 6 Put on your shoes before you go outside. 7 Nina wore a hat because it was sunny. 8 The baby was hungry so Mum made some milk. 9 Grandpa slept while we tidied the kitchen. 10 The crowd cheered when the team scored.

Unit 6 · Sheet A — Clauses and subordinate clauses

1 when it started to rain 2 Because she was tired 3 while I waited 4 After the film ended 5 because he won a prize 6 If it is sunny 7 until the storm stopped 8 Before we ate

Unit 6 · Sheet B — Clauses and subordinate clauses

1 main clause 2 subordinate clause 3 subordinate clause 4 main clause 5 subordinate clause 6 Answers will vary, e.g. Everyone ran outside when the bell rang. 7 Answers will vary, e.g. We played indoors because it was raining. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. I was very happy when I saw my cousins. 9 Answers will vary, e.g. We ate ice cream after we went swimming.

Unit 7 · Sheet A — Adverbs of time and cause

1 Soon 2 later 3 Finally 4 yesterday 5 Then 6 now 7 Therefore 8 First 9 Tomorrow

Unit 7 · Sheet B — Adverbs of time and cause

1 First 2 Next 3 Then 4 After that 5 Finally 6 Therefore 7 soon 8 yesterday 9 Answers will vary, e.g. Later, we went to the market. 10 Answers will vary, e.g. I forgot my coat. Therefore, I was cold.

Unit 8 · Sheet A — Prepositions

1 under 2 before 3 between 4 because of 5 during 6 behind 7 until 8 into 9 on

Unit 8 · Sheet B — Prepositions

1 above 2 across 3 during 4 behind 5 because of 6 until 7 after 8 in 9 Answers will vary, e.g. My shoes are under the bed. 10 Answers will vary, e.g. I read a story before bedtime.

Unit 9 · Sheet A — The present perfect tense

1 have 2 has 3 have 4 has 5 have 6 has 7 have 8 has 9 have 10 has

Unit 9 · Sheet B — The present perfect tense

1 have walked 2 has cleaned 3 have found 4 has washed 5 have built 6 has rung 7 I have eaten an apple. 8 She has made a cake. 9 Leo has opened the window. 10 We have painted the fence.

Unit 10 · Sheet A — Paragraphs

1 yes 2 no 3 yes 4 no 5 yes 6 no 7 yes 8 no 9 yes
10 yes

Unit 10 · Sheet B — Paragraphs

1 3 2 5 3 7 4 Because the time changes (after lunch) and the topic changes to the reptile house. 5 a group of sentences about one idea 6 Answers will vary, e.g. My favourite animal is the dolphin. Dolphins are very clever. They talk to each other with clicks.

Unit 11 · Sheet A — Headings and sub-headings

1 What pandas eat 2 Where camels live 3 How turtles are born 4 Ingredients 5 How bees make honey 6 Keeping safe in the sun 7 Frog eggs 8 How long is the wall?

Unit 11 · Sheet B — Headings and sub-headings

1 Answers will vary, e.g. All About Elephants. 2 Answers will vary, e.g. Where elephants live. 3 Answers will vary, e.g. What elephants eat. 4 Answers will vary, e.g. Elephant families. 5 to help readers find information 6 Amazing Sharks

Unit 12 · Sheet A — Inverted commas

1 "I am hungry," said Leo. 2 Maya asked, "Where is my bag?" 3 "Look at the rainbow!" shouted Ben. 4 "Come in," said the teacher. 5 Dad said, "Dinner is ready." 6 "Can we play?" asked Hana. 7 It is snowing! 8 I like maths. 9 "Good morning," said Mr Lee. 10 Hurry up!

Unit 12 · Sheet B — Inverted commas

1 "I love pizza," said Kenji. 2 "Where are you going?" asked Gran. 3 "Stop!" shouted the guard. 4 Amira said, "My cat is called Luna." 5 "We won the match!" cheered the team. 6 The teacher asked, "Who has finished?" 7 "That is my seat," said Hugo. 8 Grandma said, "Let's bake a cake." 9 Answers will vary, e.g. "Can I borrow your pen?" asked Nam.

End test

1 painting 2 misspelled 3 anti- 4 self or own 5 an 6 a 7 while 8 so 9 because I was happy 10 Finally 11 during 12 have 13 has 14 Nia has written a letter. 15 a group of sentences about one idea 16 What owls eat 17 b, d, m, s 18 The cat ran away when the dog barked. 19 "Help me!" cried the boy. 20 Lin said, "I have a new bike."