

Choose your own starter



Sentence building: Begin with a simple sentence. For example, *The man saw a girl.*

Add an adjective to describe the man. *The tall man saw a girl.*

Find a synonym for the word girl. *The tall man saw a young woman.*

Add a pair of adjectives to describe the girl. *The tall man saw the beautiful and well-dressed young woman.*

Add a clause by adding some additional information beginning with 'who'. *The man, who had never been to this town before, saw a beautiful and well-dressed woman.'*

Do this for the following sentences:

- The teacher spoke to the boy.
- The cat saw a dog.
- The girl went to the shop.
- The man drove the car.



Speech marks: To show when someone is speaking:

"I would be fine," she replied, "If only I knew where my father was."

Punctuate these:

Oh! Romeo! Why did you have to be called Romeo? inquired a distraught Juliet.

I think replied Joe my mother preferred it to the name Brooklyn.

Juliet responded politely when can I change my name to Mrs Montague?

I don't think Ma and Pa will be too pleased. We'd better delay the wedding a while Romeo replied unhappily.

Full stops and commas: Copy out the paragraph and add capital letters, full stops and commas where needed.

Full stop: goes at end of sentence

Comma: divides parts of a sentence (lists or clauses) You do not need a comma if an 'and' is used.

At 3 o'clock I was woken abruptly by a rumbling noise and a violent shaking sensation the floor bed chairs were moving although I was still drowsy with sleep my first thought was to grab my baby son who was asleep in the next room if I'd only left him alone he would probably have slept through the whole event we took our positions as we'd learnt at school under the dining room table and waited whilst the ornaments continued to rock dangerously on their shelves an earthquake as big as this had not hit the area for fifteen years.

Synonyms: Rewrite the following sentences taking out the weak underlined word and replacing it with a more interesting alternative.

That's a nice hat you're wearing.

There's a lot of nonsense spoken about music.

They live in a big house.

She's got an amazing mother.

It was a sad day.

That had made him angry.

At the end of school, I'm always tired.

This lesson's alright.

The new car is red.

Adverbs: To make a word more interesting.

You might want to add another word to describe how the action was done. This is known as an adverb.

For example, *James' words to his teacher were rather cheeky.*

James spoke rather cheekily to his teacher.

Change the following sentences so that you are using an adverb.

Rebecca took care as she crossed the road.

Some pupils are quick learners.

Good friends think plenty before they act.

She treated her friends in a bossy way.

Suffixes: A group of letters added to the end of a word, which can change the use of a word.

<u>VERB</u>	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>ADJECTIVES</u>	<u>ADVERB</u>
TO CARE	CARE	CAREFUL	CAREFULLY
TO PLAY			PLAYFULLY
	FEELING		
-		NERVOUS	
-	HEIGHT		
TO PROTECT			
TO PLEASE			