
EXTRA ENGLISH ACTIVITIES

*We have attached some extra English activities.
This week these include:*

- *Contractions Spelling Activity*
- *Up-levelling Sentences*
- *Reading comprehension*
- *Adjectives, Adverbs & prepositions*
- *Homophones*
- *Subordinate clauses*
- *Spelling*

***** Remember you can do as little or as much of
the activities that we set. *****

Contractions Spelling Activity

1. Finish these statements. The first one has been completed for you.

I'll is short for I will .	it's is short for _____
you'll is short for _____	wouldn't is short for _____
he'll is short for _____	couldn't is short for _____
she'll is short for _____	shouldn't is short for _____
we'll is short for _____	haven't is short for _____
they'll is short for _____	you'd is short for _____

2. Now choose 3 of the words. Write each word into a sentence below.

Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

Uplevelling Sentences: Bustling Bradley Market

Use the steps below to improve this sentence:

The stalls were filled
with items.



1. First, rewrite the sentence and add modifying nouns or adjectives to create expanded noun phrases.

2. Next, rewrite the sentence from Step 1 but start your sentence with a fronted adverbial.

3. Finally, rewrite the sentence from Step 2 but choose a subordinating conjunction from the box below to add a subordinate clause.

after

although

as

because

before

if

since

until

when

while

Uplevelling Sentences: Bustling Bradley Market - Answers

Use this box to generate adjectives and modifying nouns to describe the market and its surroundings.

The stalls were filled with items.



1. First, rewrite the sentence and add modifying nouns or adjectives to create expanded noun phrases.

The busy, colourful stalls were filled with deliciously tempting items. Next, use a fronted adverbial to give extra detail about the market:

2. Next, rewrite the sentence from Step 1 but start your sentence with a fronted adverbial.

Before opening, the busy, colourful stalls were filled with deliciously tempting items.

3. Finally, rewrite the sentence from Step 2 but choose a subordinating conjunction from the box below to add a subordinate clause.

Complete your sentence by adding a subordinate clause beginning with a subordinating conjunction, which gives extra information about the market.

after	although	as	because	before
if	since	until	when	while

Before opening, the busy, colourful stalls were filled with deliciously tempting items as curious customers began to arrive.

The Wimbledon Championships

Wimbledon is the world's oldest tennis tournament and is also thought to be the most prestigious. Since 1877 it has been held at the All England Club in Wimbledon, London. It is one of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments (majors), the others being the French Open, the Australian Open and the US Open. Wimbledon is the only major still played on traditional grass, the game's original surface, which gave the game its original name of 'lawn tennis'.



Events

The five main events are the gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles.

There are also four junior events and invitation events where some former professionals return to compete. In addition to this, there are wheelchair singles and doubles matches.

Tickets

The majority of centre court tickets are made available by a public ballot where applicants are selected at random by a computer. Fans without tickets can queue up overnight to get seats on match day.

Schedule

In 2017, the championships began and ended in July, making the gap between the tournament and the French Open a little longer. Usually, there is no play on the 'Middle Sunday', however bad weather has sometimes meant that matches are played on this day.

The Courts

The main court, Centre Court, was opened in 1922. In 2009, a moving roof was added to this court which can be automatically closed.

The main courts, Centre Court and No. 1 Court, are normally only used for two weeks every year during the championships. The other 17 courts are used for other events hosted by the club.

The Wimbledon Championships



Trophies and Prize Money

The gentlemen's singles champion receives a silver gilt cup and the women's singles champion wins a sterling silver salver which is decorated with figures from mythology. The prize money for the winners of the singles titles runs into the millions!

A Few Famous Champions

Serena Williams, and her sister Venus, have won Wimbledon several times. They have even competed against each other in the singles final.

Roger Federer won Wimbledon five times in a row between 2003 and 2007, a period where he totally dominated grass court tennis.

In 2013, Sir Andy Murray won the men's singles title. He was the first British singles winner since 1977 and the first male winner since 1936!

Did You Know?

- Tennis players' clothing must be all-white, or at least almost all-white.
- Players must bow or curtsy if HRH The Prince of Wales or Her Majesty the Queen is present in the Royal Box at Centre Court.
- An average of 86,000 ice creams are sold during the championships and 28,000kg of strawberries are consumed.



Wimbledon

1. Which club is the tournament held at? _____

2. Grand Slams are also called _____

3. Why did Wimbledon start later in 2017?

4. What can tennis fans do if they don't win a ticket in the public ballot but want to go and see a tennis match during the tournament?

5. Centre Court was first opened in:

1920

1922

1926

1927

6. What is unique about Centre Court compared to the other courts?

7. Who wins the sterling silver salver?

Men's singles winner

Ladies singles winner

Boy's singles winner

Mixed doubles winners

8. Link up the beginning of each sentence with the end of each sentence:

Former professionals

was the first British male singles champion winner at Wimbledon since 1936.

The Williams sisters

dominated grass tennis between 2003 and 2007.

Roger Federer

have competed against each other in the singles final.

Sir Andy Murray

can be invited to return to compete.

9. 'An average of 89,000 ice creams are sold during the championships and 28,000kg of strawberries are consumed.'

What is wrong with this statement? Correct it below:

10. What qualities do you think a person needs to become a Wimbledon champion?

Adjectives, Adverbs and Preposition

Common noun = things, names, places and people.

Proper noun = as above but words that need capitals.

Adjective = describing word

Verb = doing word (often ends in 'ing')

Adverb = Describes the verb (doing word) e.g. Swam quickly, hopped slowly.

Preposition = Tells us where something is e.g. on, under, over, next to, , above, inside.

Task one

Write four common nouns beginning with S

Write four proper nouns beginning with S

Task two

Write an adjective next to each letter:- use a dictionary to help.

Q _____

R _____

S _____

T _____

U _____

V _____

W _____

X _____

Task three

Write an adverb for each of these verbs:-

1. Jay clapped _____.
2. Pat read _____.
3. Sheila skipped _____.
4. Emma watched _____.
5. Frank caught the ball _____.
6. Taylor sang in the choir _____.
7. Maya jumped on the trampoline _____.
8. John rode his motorbike _____.
9. Anna played her violin _____.

Task four

Underline the preposition:

- 1) The car is in the garage.
- 2) The chair is behind the table.
- 3) Peter was walking beside his friend Tom.

The prepositions in the sentences below are wrong. Write the correct preposition next to it.

- 4) The cat is sitting under the carpet. _____
- 5) The car drove above the roundabout. _____
- 6) The man fell up the stairs. _____
- 7) The CD is under the CD Player. _____
- 8) The ferry sailed below the sea. _____
- 9) The car drove inside the bridge. _____

Homophones

1

Complete each sentence with the right homophone.

wheel	we'll	<u>piece</u> <u>peace</u>	bored	board	there	their
where	wear		stair	stare		

1. "..... do you want to go?" asked the lion.
2. You must your coat if it's cold.
3. The children and the lion got on the London Eye.
4. I was because I had nothing to do.
5. The London Eye is a big
6. "..... have to go now. It's getting late," said Katie.
7. Don't at the ravens.
8. I sat on the bottom before I went up to bed.
9. They put on coats.
10. "Look! is a lion!" cried Katie
11. Let's have a of cake.
12. I want some and quiet.

Challenge! Can you use these homophones correctly in sentences?

pear/pair fair/fare through/threw blue/blew plain/plane

Subordinate clauses

Fairy Tale Sentences

Help to finish these fairy tale sentences by adding a subordinate clause to the end of each one. Use the conjunctions in the box below to help you to extend the sentences. For example:

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall **whilst the King's horses approached**.

when	if	because	although	unless
as	despite	until	since	

1. Little Red Riding Hood went through the woods _____
2. Little Bo Peep was sad _____
3. Snow White ran through the dark forest _____
4. Like a ghost, Jack sneaked into the giant's castle _____
5. Cinderella couldn't go to the ball _____
6. The three little pigs were happy _____
7. The Gingerbread Man wouldn't have been eaten _____
8. The prince managed to get to Sleeping Beauty's palace _____
9. Rapunzel threw her hair out of the window _____
10. Belle stayed in the castle _____



Colin's Co-ordinating Conjunction Challenge

Colin needs your help to complete the sentences below. He needs to place the best conjunction into each sentence to help him to join both of the independent clauses together. Help him by writing the best co-ordinating conjunction in each sentence.



and

so

but

or

1. I wanted to play outside _____ it was raining.
2. Gemma was feeling really tired _____ she went to bed.
3. Sergio didn't know whether he should tidy his bedroom _____ whether he should do his homework first.
4. I like to watch gymnastics _____ I cannot perform any of the moves.
5. Aaron fell over _____ he bumped his head.
6. I took my dog for a walk _____ we both got muddy.
7. Would you like to play with building bricks _____ would you prefer to play with your action figures?
8. Amina was feeling hungry _____ she ate a sandwich.
9. I wanted to go to the beach _____ Dad said that we couldn't today.
10. Charlie went to the shop _____ he bought some chocolate.

Adult Guide to Conjunctions

In Years 3 and 4, children are taught to use a range of conjunctions to extend sentences. They should be able to use **CO-ORDINATING** and **SUBORDINATING** conjunctions fluently in independent writing to help engage the reader. This activity pack is a great way to help to consolidate and reinforce the use of conjunctions.

Conjunctions: Conjunctions are the 'glue' that hold together words and different parts of a sentence. For example, in the sentence, '*Sandra bought a new bag and she bought some new shoes*', the conjunction **and** joins together the two clauses (Sandra bought a new bag. She bought some new shoes.).

Co-ordinating conjunctions: Children will first begin to use co-ordinating conjunctions in Years 1 and 2. They are usually used to join two independent clauses together (small sentences which make sense on their own). The conjunctions taught are **and**, **so**, **but** and **or**. For example:

*June likes coffee **but** she does not like tea.*

In the sentence above, '*June likes coffee*' makes sense on its own. Equally, so does '*she does not like tea*'. However, when we join these two together using **but**, they make one compound sentence.

Subordinating conjunctions: In Years 3 and 4, children are taught to use a range of subordinating conjunctions to extend their sentences such as **when**, **because**, **if**, **unless**, **although** and **while**. These are the first words within a subordinate clause (a sentence which doesn't make sense on its own), which join it to the main clause (the sentence which can make sense on its own). For example:

*Peter ate his dinner quickly **because** he was hungry.*

'*Peter ate his dinner quickly*' is the main clause because it makes sense on its own. However, '*because he was hungry*' is not a sentence which makes sense on its own. This clause only makes sense once it is joined to the independent clause, '*Peter ate his dinner quickly.*'

