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<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

English

Use these worksheets to work from **and not on**. All you need is a piece of paper, pencil and a ruler.

After watching the videos and having a go at the practise activities on BBC Bitesize, have a go at these activities. Depending on your confidence choose Mild, Medium or Spicy.

Extensions – You may wish to deepen your learning by looking at the Collins Worksheets provided below by the BBC too.



Monday

Identifying and using prepositions

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zh8nscw>

Mild

Prepositions of place

A **preposition** is a word that tells us the **position** of one thing in relation to another. For example:

The cat sat **on** the mat.

The preposition **on** tells us **where** the cat was in relation to the mat.

Some prepositions tell the reader about the location or place. For example:

The twins are **at** school now.

The preposition **at** tells us **where** the twins are.



The mouse hid **under** a bush

The lion was caught **in** a net.



The **prepositions** tell us where the lion and the mouse were.

1 Read the sentences, and select 'True' or 'False'.

True False



The aeroplane is above the hangar.

☐ ☐

The aeroplane is under the helicopter.

☐ ☐

The aeroplane is below the clouds.

☐ ☐

2 Click and drag the correct prepositions to fill the gaps.

into by up off above on

a) The lion is standing the tree.



b) The mouse is the chair.



c) The helicopter is the house.



d) The squirrel jumped the wall.



e) The monkey climbed the rope.



f) The crocodile went the river.



3 Click and drag the prepositions to fill the gaps.

across into off over behind

a) The mouse ran a hole.

b) The wind blew the man's hat his head.

c) The boy walked the road carefully.

d) Youssef hid a tree.

e) The burglar climbed the fence.

Medium

Prepositions of time

Read the information about prepositions and then click to the next screen to answer the questions.

A **preposition** is a word that tells us how one thing is connected to another. Now let's look at prepositions that tell us about **time**.

Jack ate his dinner **after** the tennis match.

Nicola sharpened her pencil **before** the lesson.

In these sentences the prepositions **after** and **before** tell us **when** the actions happened.

in at on since for

a) Anil is playing cricket Sunday.

b) Maria's birthday is May.

c) We are going to the cinema the weekend.

d) My friend has been in London two years.

e) His dad has worked there 2012.

4 Which sentence uses a preposition to tell us 'when' something happened?

- ☐ a) Steve is staying with his grandparents during the school holidays.
- ☐ b) Michelle loves playing hockey for her local club.
- ☐ c) Martina hid the parcel under the sofa.
- ☐ d) What time do you get up?

5 Click and drag the correct prepositions to fill the gaps.

before during for until since

- a) Sarah waited at the bus stop eight o'clock. Then her school bus came.
- b) They have been friends the first year of school.
- c) She read her book the journey.
- d) Mr Jones has been my teacher two years.
- e) Ahmed had to finish his homework his friend's party.

Spicy

Prepositions of time

6 Read the paragraph and find five 'time' prepositions. Type the prepositions in the space provided.

During the holidays, Mohsin loves to play football in the park. He has lived near Green Park for four years. Before he goes out, his mother always gives him a sandwich. He stays out until tea-time. After he has his tea, he sleeps soundly. He dreams about playing football in the park.

7 Type time prepositions to fill the gaps.

- a) Olga doesn't wake up early weekends.
- b) She stays in bed ten o'clock. Then she gets up for breakfast.
- c) She goes back to bed and reads a book that.
- d) She isn't lazy every day! She is never late for school the week.

8 Challenge Now write another sentence about when Mohsin goes to the park. Use one of the time prepositions below. Type your sentence in the space provided.



before, after, until, during

Tuesday

Using apostrophes to combine words

Mild

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

She is the tallest girl in the class.

She's

Shes

She's

Shes'

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

I think he is out in the garden.

hes

he's

he'is

hes'

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

We had better get to the shop before it closes.

We'had

We'll

We'ad

We'd

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

I have bought you your favourite sweets.

I've

I've

I'Have

I'hav

Medium

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

I did not know where to go.

didn't

didn't

did't

didnt'

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

You will have to wait until lunch.

You'll

You'wl

You'll

You'l

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

Let us go to the beach.

Lets

Let'us

Lets'

Let's

How would you add an apostrophe to join the underlined words?

There is going to be a thunder storm later.

Theres

Theres'

There's

There'ss

Spicy

Create your own sentences using the words with contractions.

Work out the contractions.

1. did + not = _____
2. _____ + not = couldn't
3. have + not = _____
4. _____ + not = can't
5. _____ + will = he'll

6. _____ + would = I'd
7. should + have = _____
8. should + not = _____
9. they + are = _____
10. they + _____ = they've
11. you + _____ = you'd

Wednesday

Using apostrophes to show possession

Mild

An **apostrophe** is a punctuation mark. This is an apostrophe '

We use an **apostrophe** to show that something **belongs to** someone or something.

We add an apostrophe and **s** like this – 's – after a **singular noun** or a **name**. For example:

The **girl's** bike is blue.

The **rabbit's** hutch is near the wall.

In this sentence, the bike belongs to one **girl**.

Brian's story was very good.

Jess's story was even better.

We add an **apostrophe** after **plural nouns** that end with **s**.

For example:

The **boys'** stories were the best.

In this sentence, the stories belong to all the **boys** not just one boy.

We add 's after plural nouns that **don't** end with s.

For example:

The **children's** stories were all very good.



Draw a line to match the words to the phrases.

a) the field of the sheep

b) the pencils of the children

c) the food of the animals

d) the clothes of the girls

e) the toys of the babies

the babies' toys

the children's pencils

the girls' clothes

the sheep's field

the animals' food

3 Which of these phrases uses apostrophes correctly?

☐ a) the teachers' book

☐ b) the childrens' game

☐ c) the boys' pens



4 Which of these sentences uses apostrophes correctly?

- ☐ a) Sams' knee hurts.
- ☐ b) The foxes' den is warm and dry.
- ☐ c) Newcastles' streets' are busy.
- ☐ d) The mices' tails are long.

Type the words to fill the gaps. Remember to add 's or s'.



Example: Where is Donald's pen? (Donald/pen)

a) Is this ? (Lisa/house)

b) The are on the desks.
(girls/computers)

c) This shop sells . (men/clothes)

Medium

Remember that some plural nouns do not end in s. With irregular plural nouns like these, you add 's to show possession. For example:

Singular noun	Irregular plural noun	Plural possessive
child	children	children's
woman	women	women's
tooth	teeth	teeth's
mouse	mice	mice's
foot	feet	feet's
goose	geese	geese's

Click to the next screen to answer some questions.

Read the sentences and decide if the apostrophe is used correctly or incorrectly.

	Correct	Incorrect
a) The mice's tails were long and thin.	☐	☐
b) The men's snowboards were in the van.	☐	☐
c) Jess' mouth fell open in surprise.	☐	☐
d) Kamals' bike got stolen yesterday.	☐	☐
e) Our schools' cook is brilliant at making roast potatoes.	☐	☐
f) The Kumars' car is bigger than ours	☐	☐

4 Which of these sentences uses an apostrophe correctly with a singular noun?

- ☐ a) The aliens' language was hard to understand.
- ☐ b) The goose's chicks are called goslings.
- ☐ c) The children's space hoppers all got punctures.

5 Which of these sentences shows possession with a plural noun?

- ☐ a) The child's scooter had a broken wheel.
- ☐ b) The mice's nest was in the corn field.
- ☐ c) The boss's office was the biggest one of all.

Spicy

6 Rewrite these phrases, using apostrophes to show possession. Type your answers in the spaces provided.

a) the voices of the children

b) the kite belonging to Jess

c) the play performed by my class

7 Choose two of these topics and write two sentences, using apostrophes to show possession. Type your answers in the space provided.

the wheels belonging to the bus
the masks belonging to the robbers
the packed lunches belonging to the children
the skates belonging to Tess



Thursday

Using inverted commas to show speech

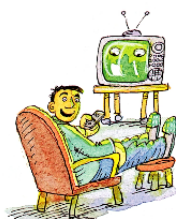
Mild

Read the information about speech marks, then click to the next screen to answer the questions.

Speech marks are sometimes called **inverted** commas. We use **speech marks** and **speech bubbles** to show that someone is **talking**.

I like to watch television in the evenings.

Mr Samir said, "I like to watch television in the evenings."



We write what the person says **inside the speech marks**.

1 Which of these sentences uses speech marks correctly?

- ☐ a) Where is my t-shirt? "Sophie asked."
- ☐ b) "Where is my t-shirt"? Sophie asked.
- ☐ c) "Where is my t-shirt?" Sophie asked.

2 Which of these replies uses speech marks correctly?

- ☐ a) Oh, Sophie! said Mum. "It's on your bed, where you left it."
- ☐ b) Oh, Sophie! "said Mum." It's on your bed, where you left it.
- ☐ c) "Oh, Sophie!" said Mum. "It's on your bed, where you left it."

Read these statements, and select 'Correct' or 'Wrong'.

	Correct	Wrong
a) "Can you come out to play? Colin asked."	☐	☐
b) "I can't find my tie anywhere," Mr Bentall grumbled.	☐	☐
c) "I think it's vegetable stew again, said Elisha.	☐	☐
d) Your tea is on the table, "Mrs Carter said to her son."	☐	☐
e) "The weather is horrible today," complained Mr Shah.	☐	☐
f) "Do you like my new hat?" asked Auntie Bess.	☐	☐

Medium

1 Which of these sentences is punctuated correctly?

- ☐ a) I wish I were a scary monster, "said the fairy sadly."
- ☐ b) "I wish I were a scary monster, said the fairy sadly."
- ☐ c) "I wish I were a scary monster," said the fairy sadly.

2 Which of these sentences is punctuated correctly?

- ☐ a) "All I want is to give up sailing the seven seas and open a little shop," the pirate captain said.
- ☐ b) I don't know why you're looking at me", said Sir Boris Blackheart. I've never killed a dragon in my life"!
- ☐ c) "I'm sick of hanging around this palace waiting for Prince Right to turn up?" said the princess. "I'm off to make my fortune!"

Read the sentences and decide if the punctuation marks are used correctly or incorrectly.

	Correct	Incorrect
a) "Lunchtime's over! Get to your classrooms now!" roared Mr Ogre, headteacher of Monstrous Primary.	☐	☐
b) Who did that? asked Mum, crossly.	☐	☐
c) James glanced at Alex. "It wasn't me"! he said.	☐	☐
d) "Have you ever seen a UFO?" asked Sanjay curiously.	☐	☐
e) "I don't think so – or not since last Tuesday, said Gita."	☐	☐

Spicy

Read these statements, and select 'True' or 'False'.

	True	False
a) The punctuation marks at the end of direct speech are called inverted full stops.	☐	☐
b) Another name for the punctuation marks at the start and end of direct speech is speech marks.	☐	☐
c) This is an example of correctly-punctuated direct speech: "Look out!" shouted Emily. "A crocodile is coming!"	☐	☐
d) There must always be a comma, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark after what has been said, and it goes inside the speech marks.	☐	☐

Punctuate these sentences correctly. Use inverted commas around the direct speech. Type your answers in the spaces provided.

) the troll roared why are you walking on my bridge

) I'm walking because I can't fly replied Dan



7 Write two sentences as direct speech to show what the customer and the waiter said. Type your sentences in the spaces provided.



Friday

Reading lesson: The Worst Witch by Jill Murphy