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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

Using paragraphs correctly

Mild

Read the information about paragraphs.

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences that is about an **idea** or **topic**. All the sentences in a paragraph are about the **same** idea or topic. Paragraphs make a long piece of writing **easier to read**. For example:

Sometimes when we type a paragraph, we leave a line space between paragraphs, instead of indenting. Look at these two paragraphs:

Clown fish are found in tropical seas around the world. They live in coral reefs, and make their homes among the fronds of sea anemones.

Clown fish like to live in large groups. All the fish in a group help to protect their home sea anemone from other fish.

In this paragraph, we find out the main topic (clown fish) in the first sentence. Then the next sentence tells us more about them. When we write by hand, we can begin each new paragraph by starting the first line a little way in from the left edge like this paragraph. This is called **indenting**.

Clown fish are found in tropical seas around the world. They live in coral reefs, and make their homes among the fronds of large sea anemones.

This piece of writing is in three paragraphs. Each paragraph tells us about a different day in Daniel's week.

Daniel enjoyed going to school on Monday. He had his favourite subject, history. After school, he went to football club, where he fell in the mud!

On Tuesday, Daniel had to walk to school because he missed the bus. After school, he went to Jim's house for tea.

Wednesday was a really exciting day. Daniel went on a school trip to the aquarium. The clown fish were his favourite fish.

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

	True	False
a) Paragraphs help to make a long piece of writing easier to read.	☐	☐
b) Paragraphs are only used in non-fiction writing.	☐	☐
c) The only way to show a break between paragraphs is by indenting.	☐	☐
d) Usually, all the sentences in a paragraph are about the same idea or topic.	☐	☐

2 Where should the paragraph break come in this text?

Anya stepped forward into the forest clearing. She looked around her cautiously, but not a sound disturbed the peace. Feeling a little more confident, she followed a small path among the dark trees. On the other side of the forest, a wolf was waking up. It opened its eyes, stretched, and went to find something to eat.

- ☐ a) After the sentence that ends with the word 'peace'.
- ☐ b) After the sentence that ends with the word 'trees'.
- ☐ c) After the sentence that ends with the words 'waking up'.

3 Where should the paragraph break come in this text?

The Cotswold Wildlife Park is home to many amazing animals and birds. Visitors' favourites include the penguins, the giraffes, the lions, the zebras, and also the new giant tortoise, Darwin. Visitors also enjoy visiting the café, gift shop and children's playground. Darwin is one of the park's newest arrivals. He was given to the park by the Seychelles government, as part of a big new conservation programme.

- ☐ a) After the sentence that ends with the word 'playground'.
- ☐ b) After the sentence that ends with the word 'birds'.
- ☐ c) After the sentence that ends with the word 'arrivals'.

Medium

4 Which of the following sentences would you expect to see in a paragraph about a school sports day?

- ☐ a) In the morning, the younger children do activities such as running, jumping and hopping.
- ☐ b) Usain Bolt is one of the fastest runners in the world.
- ☐ c) I've never been to the London Marathon, which is usually very exciting.
- ☐ d) Ice hockey is played with seven players on an ice rink.

5 In which of these paragraphs are the sentences in the correct order?

- ☐ a) Sometimes there is a buffet car or a trolley, so you can even get food on the train. Trains are great because you can walk around on them.
- ☐ b) My favourite place to go for a day out is the Science Museum. It is full of hands-on exhibits, which means that you get to play with some cool machines.
- ☐ c) I can get off at the station opposite it. I prefer to go to the Science Museum by train rather than by bus or car.

Fill in the gaps

6 Click and drag the correct sentences to complete the two paragraphs.

He was waiting for it to get dark.

The hens clucked and tried to escape from the fox.

The farmer and his wife were listening to music.

It was my favourite TV programme.

a) The fox sat and watched.

b) Luckily, they made so much noise that the farmer came out to chase the fox away.

7 Daniel's diary shows what he did last week. Choose a day, and think of one paragraph about what Daniel did. Use two sentences in each paragraph. Type your paragraph in the box provided.

Daniel's Diary

Monday	History today – yippee! Football club – home very muddy
Tuesday	Missed bus and had to walk to school. Jim's house for tea
Wednesday	School trip to aquarium – brilliant. Loved clown fish
Thursday	School shut because of snow. Snowball fight in street – very cold
Friday	Back to school. Won an award for good spelling. Jim came to my house to play.

Spicy

Read the information about paragraphs.

We use **paragraphs** to organise our writing. Each paragraph has sentences that are all about the same topic. Using paragraphs makes the text easier to read, because they help us to see **how the ideas** in the piece of writing **are connected**.

We often use special words to help the reader see the connections between ideas in a piece of writing. Here are some words that often appear near the start of a paragraph:

However	Although	Despite
Because	Unless	Finally

This text has been broken into paragraphs. Look at the words that show connections between the ideas in the different paragraphs.

Everyone loves hedgehogs! With their twinkly brown eyes, peaceful nature and unique prickly coat, they bring a smile to everyone's face. Gardeners have a good reason to love hedgehogs – they eat the slugs and snails that destroy plants.

However, it's not all good news for the hedgehog. There are now around 25% fewer hedgehogs in Britain than there were ten years ago. Many of them are killed by cars, or by chemicals used in farms and gardens.

Although there aren't so many hedgehogs now, there are still things we can do to help these friendly creatures. One way you can help them is to make sure your garden isn't too tidy! A big, untidy log pile or compost heap can make a great nest for a hedgehog family. If you see hedgehogs in your garden, you can also put out food and water for them.

Finally, we can all do something to help the hedgehog. With a bit of care, hedgehogs will come back to live in British gardens and hedgerows again.

This writing follows a **paragraph plan**:

Paragraph 1: Opening paragraph. Why do people love hedgehogs?

Paragraph 2: Problems for hedgehogs. This paragraph gives a contrast to the ideas in the paragraph before.

Paragraph 3: Ways you can help hedgehogs. The ideas in this paragraph offer a different point of view to the paragraph before.

Paragraph 4: The ending. This paragraph sums up the main ideas in the piece.

In which paragraph are the sentences in the correct order?

- ☐ a) He looked around, trying not to panic. But he didn't mean to climb so high up the tree, and now he was stuck at the top. Finlay decided to climb the tree in the garden.
- ☐ b) Suddenly, Finlay heard a sound from the bottom of the tree. Hanging on tightly, he peered down and saw his little sister, Emily. She was looking up at him, amazed.
- ☐ c) His Dad started running towards him. He shouted down to Emily, asking her to go and get Dad. All at once, Finlay knew what he had to do.

3 Read this text, and click and drag the correct word or phrase to fill each gap.

However Despite Also Finally

Many people enjoy sports like skiing, surfing and white-water rafting. They love the thrill of battling nature and surviving. the exciting feelings of skiing down a steep mountain or surfing monster waves, these sports are dangerous. People who enjoy extreme sports often put themselves at risk. Some people would argue that this is unfair to rescue workers who will help them if there is an accident.

, lovers of extreme sports often seriously about safety. They do not rush into risky situations. They work out the dangers before they go, and take care to avoid them. , they make sure that they do not put other people at risk.

, people have many different views about extreme sports. Are they fun and exciting, or risky and dangerous? What do you think?

4 Where should the paragraph break go in this text?

Last Sunday afternoon, we went to the open-air swimming pool. We had a brilliant time, because the weather was lovely and warm. I met lots of my friends there and we had swimming races. I hope we will go back to the pool next Sunday. I can't wait to meet my friends and have fun swimming and playing in the pool again. I might ask Mum to let us take a picnic.

- ☐ a) After the sentence that ends with the word 'races'.
- ☐ b) After the sentence that ends with the word 'warm'.
- ☐ c) After the sentence that ends with the word 'Sunday'.

5 Click and drag the paragraph numbers to put the text into the correct order.

Paragraph 3 Paragraph 1 Paragraph 2

However, these days the Internet gives us the answer to almost any question. We can also use it to chat with friends, play games and go shopping.

Another great invention is the mobile phone. Mobile phones have made a huge difference to people's lives. They help us to stay in touch and keep us safe when we are alone.

In my opinion, the best invention of the last 50 years is the Internet. Before the Internet, if you wanted to find out the answer to a question you had to use an encyclopaedia. But if it didn't have the answer to your question, you had to go to the library to find the answer. Sometimes you couldn't even find the answer at the library.

Tuesday

Exploring fronted adverbials

Mild

Read the information about fronted adverbials.

An **adverb** is a word that **adds meaning to a verb**. For example:

The monster brushed his fangs **carefully**.

The adverb '**carefully**' tells us **how** the monster brushed his fangs.

An **adverbial** is a phrase or clause that does the same job as an adverb. It tells us more about the main verb in the sentence. Here are some examples of adverbials:

The monster rampaged **through the centre of town**.

The adverbial phrase '**through the centre of town**' tells us more about **where** the monster rampaged.

The police caught the monster **when they dropped an enormous net on him**.

The adverbial clause '**when they dropped an enormous net on him**' tells us more about **how** the police caught the monster. This is called a **clause**, not a phrase, because it includes a verb (dropped).

We can use adverbials either **before** or **after the main verb** in a sentence. For example:

The monster was locked away **behind bars**.

In this sentence, the adverbial comes after the verb 'was locked'. Sometimes we put adverbials before the main verb at the **front** of the sentence. Adverbials like this are called **fronted adverbials**. For example:

That night, things got even worse.

The adverbial '**That night**' comes **before** the main verb 'got'.

When all the guards were asleep, the monster escaped from his cell.

The adverbial '**When all the guards were asleep**' comes **before** the main verb 'escaped'.

1 Which of these sentences has a *fronted adverbial*?

- ☐ a) On the way home, Keira splashed in all the puddles.
- ☐ b) I had a stomach ache after eating all the pizza.
- ☐ c) Call me when you have finished.

Fill in the gaps

2 Click and drag the correct adverbials to start these sentences.

Because of the fog

The first time I saw you

Before he went to school

After the rainstorm

Tomorrow evening

- a) , Peter called at Rob's house.
- b) , the ground was too wet to put up our tent.
- c) , I could hardly see a thing.
- d) there's a big concert at school.
- e) , I knew we were going to be friends.

3 Which of these sentences has an adverbial after the main verb?

- ☐ a) Before he stepped out into the darkness, Patrick looked around nervously.
- ☐ b) In the moonlight, the dark lake gleamed mysteriously.
- ☐ c) The monster came surging up to the surface of the lake.

Medium

Label each sentence with 'before the verb' or 'after the verb'

4 Choose 'before the verb' or 'after the verb' to say where the adverbials are in these sentences.

- a) Grandpa has been terrified of snakes since he was a boy. ▼
- b) Under the apple tree, we found a basket full of ripe apples. ▼
- c) I want to tell you something before I answer that question. ▼
- d) We went for an exciting ride on a massive elephant. ▼
- e) After we came home from school, Adam and I went to play in the park. ▼
- f) Yesterday evening, Youssef showed me how to play chess. ▼

5 Which adverbial phrase could replace the adverb 'Luckily' in this sentence (without changing the meaning)?

Luckily, Isaac knew the secret password.

- ☐ a) After lunch,
- ☐ b) By a stroke of luck,
- ☐ c) Through the old-fashioned door,

6 Add fronted adverbials to complete these sentences. Type your answers in the space provided.

- a) , remember to brush your teeth.
- b) , lives a tiny mouse.

Spicy

2. Make three fronted adverbial sentences from the blue and orange tiles. Your sentences must make sense.

After that,	As quickly as possible,	Without reason,
In the morning,	Back at the house,	Unexpectedly,
Fortunately,	Once a year,	While I was waiting,

I tried again.	we are going to the seaside.	my computer screen turned off.
Dad was cleaning the kitchen.	we celebrate Christmas.	she reappeared right in front of us.
I checked my coat pocket and my lunch money was there.	she ran back from school.	I drew a picture in my journal.

1.

2.

3.

4. Insert the comma in the correct place to demarcate the fronted adverbial.

Before the sun came up she stood and waited.

In the dead of night the black cat began to wake.

Throughout the film my sister talked on her phone.

Positively trembling with excitement he accepted the award.

Unfortunately they arrived after the film had started.

In the blink of an eye the magician was gone.

Wednesday

Conjunctions

Mild

A **conjunction** is a **joining word**. We can use a conjunction to join two sentences together to make one long sentence.



My Gran wrote to me. + She told me about her new house.

My Gran wrote to me **and** told me about her new house.

Other conjunctions are:

but so or before after when while because

Fill in the gaps

1 Click and drag the correct phrases to make the sentences.

while you were coming home?

so he can't walk very well.

but she went to the party.

and played on the swings.

or go for a walk?

when I woke up.

- a) We went to the park
- b) It was raining
- c) My aunt was ill
- d) Did you see the rainbow
- e) Mark fell off his bike yesterday
- f) Do you want to play chess

Fill in the gaps

3 Click and drag the correct conjunction to fill the gaps.

because or and but after

- a) The mouse got away the cat was sleeping.
- b) Vera came home very wet she came home from her sailing lesson.
- c) Alex is brilliant at maths, he isn't very good at PE.
- d) The Smiths went on holiday they had a great time.
- e) Helena doesn't like jelly any food that has jelly in it.

4 Which of these sentences uses conjunctions correctly?

- ☐ a) Mr Smith went to the shops and bought a new coat.
- ☐ b) Sam missed his bus, while Mark gave him a lift home.
- ☐ c) The plant pot fell from the window-sill, so it did not break.

Medium

5 Which of these sentences does not use conjunctions correctly?

- ☐ a) The girls hurried to the dance club, but they missed the start.
- ☐ b) "Can we drive to school, or do we have to walk?" asked the children.
- ☐ c) Sammy finished his maths homework and then went out to play.
- ☐ d) The football landed inside the goalposts, when the goal was not allowed.

Fill in the gaps

6 Type a conjunction to join the pairs of sentences.

- a) Mum will be happy she sees her present.
- b) Terry is going swimming his friends are going too.
- c) I didn't go out to play the weather was bad.
- d) We went to the beach, we didn't swim in the sea.
- e) Does Ted like apples does he like strawberries better?

7 Type an ending to complete each sentence. Type your answers in the space provided.

- a) Jessica fell over and
- b) Nina arrived early at Sonia's house, but
- c) Liam got ready for school quickly because

Spicy

In English there are seven coordinating conjunctions which can be used to join sentences.

They are easy to use by remembering: **FANBOYS**

For And Nor But Or Yet So

Underline the conjunctions in the sentences below:

1. It was hot this morning and it was humid in the afternoon.
2. I would rather play basketball or soccer.
3. My dad said I can play football or I can play basketball.
4. Elizabeth joined the gymnastics team so she could improve her fitness level.
5. I spend ages doing my homework yet I never seem to get it all completed on time!

For each set of sentences below, choose the best conjunction (you may need to rewrite it slightly):

1. Benjamin played with the dog. Mary played with the dog.

2. My friend used live bait when he went fishing. He thinks it catches the biggest fish.

3. I wanted to go to the movies. Mum wouldn't allow me.

4. It was a rainy day. The students ate their lunch inside.

5. Neither of the cats were friendly. They were happy to be petted.

Now write 3 sentences of your own using coordinating conjunctions.

1.

2.

3.

Thursday

Reading lesson: Dindy and the Elephant by Elizabeth Laird

Friday

Bank Holiday