

## Starting Sentences

This is an extract from Mary's story. Circle capital letters in blue.

It was a cold, dark night. Jack was fast asleep in his bed. Suddenly a loud noise woke him up. Then he heard a dull thud followed by a groaning sound. Jack got out of bed. He opened his bedroom door and looked out. On the landing he could see a dark shape.



How many capital letters did you find? \_\_\_\_\_

Sort the sentences. Write the sentences.

1. minutes. leaves in The ten bus

\_\_\_\_\_

2. can biscuits You three only. have

\_\_\_\_\_

3. wants football Jim after school. play to

\_\_\_\_\_

4. on all It Friday. rained day

\_\_\_\_\_

5. books had to library. all the back to the Jenny take

\_\_\_\_\_

## Possession - Singular

An apostrophe ' can be used for many different reasons.

It can show that something or someone belongs to someone or something.

We write 's to show who or what is the owner.

*Look!*



Fred's jacket.

The jacket belongs to Fred.



The tree's branches.

The branches belong to the tree.

Join matching statements. The first one has been done for you.

The hat belongs to Mum.

The cat belongs to Jake.

The windows belong to the house.

The bike belongs to Ellie.

The petals belong to the flower.

The computer belongs to Miss Brown.

The house's windows.

Miss Brown's computer.

The flower's petals.

Mum's hat.

Ellie's bike.

Jake's cat.

Now write out the matching statements.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## Clauses in sentences

You can use commas to separate the main clause from other clauses when joining short sentences together.

A clause is a group of words that contains a verb (doing word).

Remember the main clause is always a sentence and will make sense if you take away the other clause.

The other clause gives you extra information about the main clause.

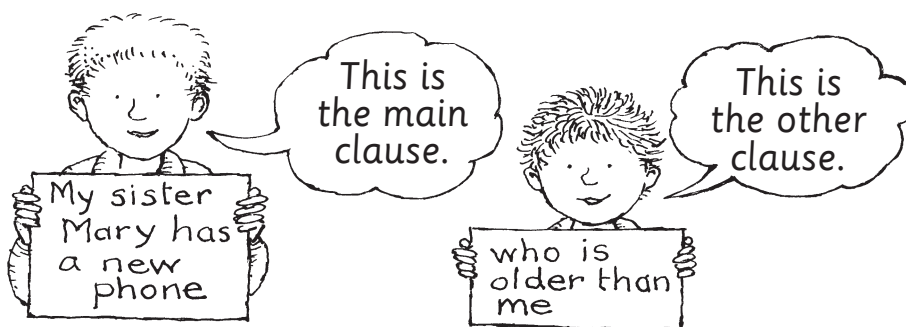
*Look!*

Here are two short sentences.

My sister Mary has a new phone. Mary is older than me.

You can join them together like this.

My sister Mary, who is older than me, has a new phone.



Place commas around the clause which gives you extra information in this sentence.

1. My mum who has three dresses is a brilliant tennis player.

Join these sentences to make a longer sentence as at the top of this page.

Remember to use commas to separate the main clause from the other clause.

2. I saw the dog run away. The dog had a short tail.

3. Underline the words that form the main clause in this sentence.

a) The house, which is very old, has been painted blue.

b) Now split the sentence into two short sentences.

## Colons and semi-colons

Read the reasons why a colon or semi-colon may be used in sentences.  
Each reason has been given a number.

A colon has been used because it:

- marks the start of an explanation in a sentence. 1
- introduces a list. 2
- introduces a quotation. 3

A semi-colon has been used because it:

- joins two sentences that are linked in some way. 4
- makes breaks in a list where each item on the list is written as a phrase. 5
- comes before linking words such as: however, moreover, otherwise, therefore, nevertheless, besides, consequently. 6

Now read the sentences.

Write the number of the right reason for each underlined punctuation mark.

1. The colours of the rainbow are as follows: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. ☐
2. Jack never did any homework; consequently he never did well at school. ☐
3. Lucy's favourite clothes are a dress with brown and orange stripes on it; a pair of jeans with pockets on the back; brown boots with huge buckles on the front; and a long black coat with large buttons down the front. ☐
4. At last Wasim told his dad why he was unhappy: his best friend was moving to a new house a long way away. ☐
5. Jenny liked netball; her best friend liked hockey. ☐
6. Dad's favourite saying is this: "Many hands make light work." ☐

