



LITERACY LEGENDS

The 5-minute skill book

Name:.....

Form:.....



**What colour
Literacy Legend
will you be?**

Weeks 1 – 7 (one session per week)

Week	Score out of 30
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	



Week 1: Homophones - (there, their, they're)

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning.

There – towards a location

Their – shows ownership

They're – is a contraction of they are

In the following sentences fill in the blanks and write which version of (there, their, they're) that best completes each sentence.

Example A. Did they get _____ magazine yet? (there, their, they're)

Answer – their

1. _____ are too many bicycles on the road.
2. Children are sometimes afraid of _____ shadows.
3. The cold wind made _____ teeth chatter.
4. Are you sure _____ not real?
5. Orange Smarties are the best, _____ my favourites.
6. Put the book over _____ on the shelf.
7. Look at the beautiful rainbow over _____.
8. We went to Paris and stayed _____ for two weeks.
9. _____ the best two strikers on the team.

Extension task for a true legend of literacy:

10. _____ on _____ bikes over _____.

Week 1: Homophones - (two, too, to)

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning.

Two – the number two (2)

Too – also or a lot

To – to show direction

In the following sentences fill in the blanks and write which version of (two, too, to) that best completes each sentence.

Example A. I have _____ go to school in the morning. (two, too, to)

Answer – to

1. My cat is _____ fat.
2. It is _____ wet to play outside.
3. I am going _____ the cinema.
4. I have exactly _____ pairs of shoes under my bed.
5. Make sure you go _____ the headteacher's office.
6. We have lost _____ of our best players to injury.
7. It takes _____ long to collect all of the money for the trip.
8. I have _____ tell my friend about the concert.
9. Amy and Adam rode their bikes _____ the shop.

Extension task for a true legend of literacy:

10. I gave him _____ pounds, because he was _____ hungry _____ wait.

Week 1: Homophones - (your, you're)

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning.

Your – shows possession

You're – is a contraction of you are

In the following sentences fill in the blanks and write which version of (two, too, to) that best completes each sentence.

Example A. _____ the tallest person in the room. (your, you're)

Answer – you're

1. Do you know if _____ mother will make it to parents' evening?
2. _____ one of the most responsible people that I know.
3. Do all of _____ friends like to watch films?
4. Put _____ books on my desk please.
5. The race is over and _____ the fastest.
6. I love _____ curly hair.
7. My parents said " _____ grounded!"
8. My parents are friends with _____ parents.
9. Call me when _____ home safely.

Extension task for a true legend of literacy:

10. _____ going to hurt yourself if you keep swinging on
_____ chair.

Week 2: Apostrophes – Contractions

You can use apostrophes to show that you have left out some letters when you are joining words together. For example: you are = you're. Here the apostrophe is taking the place of the removed letter (a). This doesn't always work and sometimes you need to rearrange the letters when you contract the word. For example: will not = won't.

Write the contracted form of each pair of words for example you are = you're

1. Has not = _____

2. She will = _____

3. Would not = _____

4. He will = _____

5. Did not = _____

6. I am = _____

7. It is = _____

8. Are not = _____

9. Can not = _____

10. Had not = _____

11. I have = _____

12. Might have = _____

13. Must not = _____

14. There is = _____

15. Was not = _____

Week 2: Apostrophes – Possessive

An apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs to or is connected to something. This is called a possessive apostrophe.

Example: This is Brian's cat

This is the dog's bone

Tip: if someone's name ends in an 's' you do not have to add an extra 's' just add an apostrophe at the end.

In the following sentences put an apostrophe in the correct place.

For example: It was Brians ball. The answer would be: It was Brian's ball

1. It was Jordans turn to play on the computer.
2. It was Charlies jumper on the chair.
3. It was going to be a big day for Dennis birthday.
4. The twins parents are looking for a babysitter
5. I had some of Todds popcorn.
6. The clown had not turned up for the childrens party.
7. Hannah had borrowed Martins pencil without asking.
8. The babies bottles were all being cleaned at lunchtime.
9. All of the chairs seats were broken in the cinema.
10. The friends meeting point is at the supermarket.
11. Terrys shoes were black.
12. The familys surname is Smith.
13. Lisas mother is called Marge.
14. Barts sisters name is Maggie.

Extension task for a true legend of literacy:

15. Stevens parents car is in the citys largest garage for repair.

Week 3: Verbs

A verb lies at the heart of a sentence. It describes the action or state of the subject; that is, it is the 'doing' or 'being' part of the sentence. Verbs are used to signify a physical or mental action:

For example (the verb is highlighted): Abigail **ran** through the field.

In the following sentences underline the verb being used. For example: Jane tore off the wrapping paper. The answer is: Jane tore off the wrapping paper.

1. The dog is barking at the cat.
2. The eagle soared through the clouds.
3. Jamie is jumping up and down.
4. Emily collects the leaves.
5. The ducks are quacking.
6. She scored 100 points in one game.
7. Mr Brown drove to California for Christmas.
8. Mum cooked dinner for us last night.
9. I'm having my breakfast.
10. The King rules the Kingdom.

Week 3: Verbs

Some verbs can also link extra information about their subject to a **complement**:

For example (the verb is highlighted): The cake **was** delicious.

In this example the cake is the subject and the linking verb is giving us extra information about the cake.

In the following sentences underline the linking verb being used. For example: Joey is a comedian. The answer is: Joey is a comedian.

1. The sky looked grey.
2. James felt hungry.
3. I am a singer.
4. She became angry.
5. Amy turned red.
6. You will remain in this lesson.
7. The pizza tastes delicious.
8. Laura became a doctor.
9. Olivia was at school.

Extension task for a true legend of literacy. Underline the verbs in the following sentence:

10. **The sound of the train was hurting Jamie's ears.**

Week 3: Adverbs

Adverbs describes or gives extra information to verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Adverbs commonly label how, when or where something happens. For example: (the adverb is highlighted) The dog growled **menacingly**.

Top tip: adverbs often end in -ly

In the following sentences underline the adverb being used. For example: There were several seagulls squawking nearby. The answer is: There were several seagulls squawking nearby.

1. The seagulls suddenly pounced on the family's picnic.
2. The family could hardly move.
3. It was a very nice day.
4. They can swim really quickly.
5. She is always late to class.
6. He is not enjoying this activity.
7. I will eat later.
8. The house was strangely quiet.
9. He is almost always busy.
10. Slowly he climbed the ladder.

Week 4: Proper Nouns

A noun describes a person, place or thing.

Proper nouns name specific people, places and things.

For example: (the noun is highlighted) His name is **Harry**.

Top tip: proper nouns are always capitalised.

In the following sentences underline the proper noun being used (there may be more than one). For example: I am going to London on holiday. The answer is: I am going to London on holiday.

1. I like to shop at Topshop.
2. My best friend is Oliver.
3. We had dinner at Pizza Hut.
4. My dog's name is Patrick.
5. Can you pass me a Kleenex please?
6. Mr. Smith is my next-door neighbour.
7. I am going to get a sandwich from Subway.
8. Michael was exited from his lesson.
9. I am going to America for my holiday.
10. I am going to my English lesson.
11. At Christmas I love to eat Celebrations and Quality Street.
12. My favourite chocolate brand is Cadburys but I also like Haribo sweets.
13. Terry wanted to go to his friend Matthew's birthday party.
14. I want to go to the Warner Bros Harry Potter studio tour.
15. We are studying the novella A Christmas Carol for our GCSE set text.

16. I love the Great British Bake Off.
17. Ebenezer Scrooge is the main character in the novella A Christmas Carol.
18. I have two pugs, their names are Patrick and Ronnie.
19. Miss Smith is our English teacher.
20. I am going to New York.
21. Romeo and Juliet are star crossed lovers.
22. I always do my shopping in Liverpool One.
23. Kanye West is married to Kim Kardashian.
24. I love sitting down at night to watch Coronation Street.
25. Big Ben is located in London.
26. I have a white Audi.
27. What are you getting for Christmas?
28. Can you pass me my Adidas shorts please?
29. I loved watching the Blood Brothers play.
30. Manhunt is my favourite war poem.

Week 5: Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms are words or phrases that have nearly or exactly the same meaning as another word or phrase. For example: (the synonyms are highlighted) **shut** is a synonym of **close**.

In the following questions underline the correct synonym for the highlighted words. For example:

I **like** studying about animals.

- Hate
- Enjoy

The answer is: • Hate • Enjoy

1. I will **talk** with my brother.

- Speak
- Fight

2. We had to leave through the **back** door.

- Exit
- Front

3. I **wrote** my findings in a journal.

- Recorded
- Transferred

4. A **little** mouse ran under the kitchen table.

- Tiny
- Large

5. Kayleigh knew all of the **right** answers.

- Wrong
- Correct

6. The class was very **loud** at lunch.

- Quiet
- Noisy

7. I wrapped the present in a **red** ribbon.

- Crimson
- Purple

8. The thunder storm was **loud**.

- Deafening • Noiseless

9. The man was **angry** at the council's decision.

- Happy • Annoyed

10. The teacher was **shouting** at the class.

- Yelling • Talking

11. That is a lovely **drawing**.

- Illustration • Dance

12. I **love** dance.

- Hate • Adore

13. You are a **horrible** person.

- Vile • Lovely

14. It is such a **cold** day.

- Warm • Chilly

15. It is very **dark** outside.

- Light • Gloomy

Week 5: Synonyms and Antonyms

Antonyms are words or phrases that have the opposite meaning of another word or phrase. For example: (the antonyms are highlighted) **shut** is the antonym of **open**.

In the following questions underline the correct synonym for the highlighted words. For example:

I **like** studying about animals.

- Hate
- Enjoy

The answer is: •Hate • Enjoy

1. I arrived **late** to class.

- early
- on time

2. I took a shower **after** netball practise.

- during
- before

3. **None** of the football players were prepared for the game.

- some
- all

4. Our teacher gave us **easy** homework.

- hard
- no

5. I like a **cold** lunch.

- small
- hot

6. Have you **lost** your pencil?

- found
- caught

7. Mason is the **tallest** boy in our class.

- Shortest
- fattest

8. My dog can climb **under** the fence.

- through
- over

9. My sister was very **dirty** after playing in the mud.

- filthy • clean

10. Will you turn the lights **on**?

- off • up

11. Alison fell **asleep** whilst reading a book in bed.

- down • awake

12. He didn't get his pocket money because his room was **dirty**.

- clean • smelly

13. The bouncy castle is **inflated**.

- deflated • full

14. The girls are **walking**.

- jumping • running

15. The bathroom was **occupied**.

- unoccupied • blocked

Week 6: Punctuation

Full stops are essential to separate sentences.

An exclamation mark shows shock or surprise. It lets a reader know that they should add emphasis to a sentence.

A question mark is used to show that a direct question has been asked.

Quotation marks are used to indicate speech

In the following sentences insert the correct punctuation into each sentence. This should be indicated by either: ? (question mark), . (full stop) or ! (exclamation marks).

For example: Sit down now – The answer is: Sit down now!

1. Can you make me a drink please
2. The man asked me if I knew the time
3. What time is it
4. I will go for a jog this afternoon
5. This is the best present ever
6. What I wanted to order was out of stock
7. Can I borrow a rubber please
8. How dare you speak to me like that
9. Hidden beneath the autumnal leaves, the fox watched the rabbit slowly approach
10. Why is your P.E kit on the floor
11. You made me jump
12. I cannot believe that I saw my favourite celebrity

13. How many spirits visited Ebenezer Scrooge
14. Matthew and Mason are friends
15. As he walked towards his house, he saw his mum brushing up the leaves on the driveway
16. I went to the football match on Sunday
17. Which of these are your favourite
18. The ornate, mahogany wardrobe was covered in dust
19. Why are you crying
20. Have you got time to help me with my homework
21. My holiday was fantastic
22. What do you need from the shop
23. I am so excited to see my family for Christmas
24. What do you want to eat for lunch
25. I've got a tuna sandwich for my dinner

Add quotation marks to the following sentences. For example: Sit down now! Said the teacher. The answer is: "Sit down now!" said the teacher.

26. Wait a minute, said Mark. Don't I know you from somewhere?

27. Lily said, Let's go to the park after school.

28. Is the school play tomorrow? Asked Ellie.

29. Hooray! Shouted the children.

30. I know what we'll do, said Lucy. We'll go to the pictures.

Week 7: Literacy Legends Knowledge Test

1. Circle the proper nouns in the following passage:

Elicia went to Chester Zoo for her birthday, she took her friend Nimat with her. When they were at the zoo they went to see the tigers, bears and Asiatic lions. They decided to take a picnic with them for their dinner, in the picnic basket they had: crisps, sandwiches, sausage rolls, Pepsi and cucumber sticks.

(6 marks)

2. Write the contracted form of each pair of words:

- Would + not = _____
- It + is = _____
- Might + have = _____

(3 marks)

3. Circle the correct antonym for the following words:

- **Late** - early, delayed
- **Cold** - freezing, hot
- **Asleep** – awake, snoozing

(3 marks)

4. Write the possessive apostrophe in the correct place:

- Martins shoes were black.
- It was Dennis birthday last week.

(2 marks)

5. Underline the verbs in the following sentences:

- Jamie is collecting all of the leaves.
- Aaron became a doctor.

(2 marks)

6. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences:

- The family could barely move.
- The room was strangely quiet.

(2 marks)

7. End the following sentences with either: ! or ?

- Can I borrow a ruler please_____
- Sit down now_____
- Be careful_____

(3 marks)

8. Add speech marks into the following sentences:

- Where are you going? Shouted the teacher.
- Bah-Humbug! Said Scrooge.

(2 marks)

9. Circle the correct synonyms for the following words:

- **Loud** – deafening, quiet
- **Angry** – happy, annoyed
- **Love** – hate, adore

(3 marks)

10. Circle the correct homophone for each sentence:

- **Your / You're** my best friend.
- **There / Their / They're** dance is amazing.
- **To / Two / Too** wrongs don't make a right.
- **There / Their / They're** too many people in this school.

(4 marks)