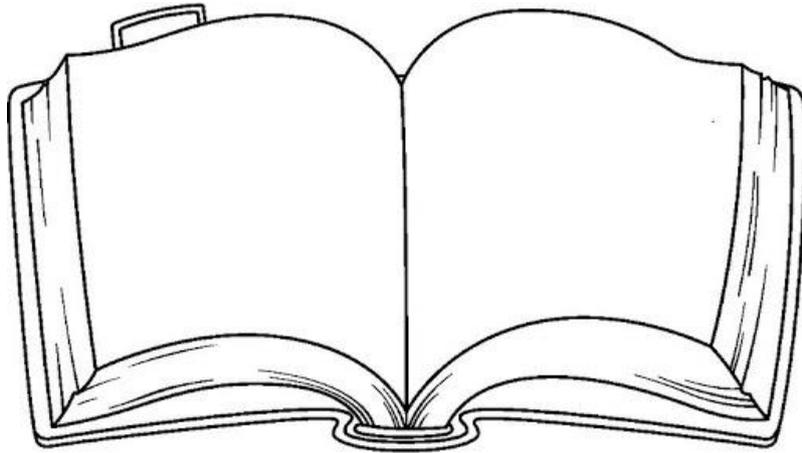


YEAR 3 GRAMMAR PRACTICE SHEETS



**END OF SEMESTER 2
2018-2019**

Objective: Correct use of capital letters in sentences and for proper nouns.

Always use a capital letters for...

The first word of a sentence	Thank you for the letter.
The first word in a quotation	She said, "Today is great."
The greeting and closing in a letter	Dear Ahmed Sincerely, Musa
The names of days, months and holidays	Thursday November Eid
First names, last names and titles of people	Mr Ali Sara Dr Hamad <i>(Remember every part of a name MUST start with a capital).</i>
The pronoun that names yourself - I	My friend and I love school.
The names of streets, cities and countries	Barwa, Doha, Qatar
The names of specific buildings or monuments	Museum of Islamic Art, Mall of Qatar <i>Remember every part of a name (except small words such as 'the', 'a', or 'of') MUST start with a capital.</i>
The title of stories, TV, movies, games etc	Star Wars, Cluedo, PJ Masks <i>(Remember every part of a name MUST start with a capital).</i>

1. Read the sentences carefully and put capital letters in the correct places.

a) fatima is going to london on thursday.

b) my favourite story is ottoline at sea because i love to read.

c) ms rushna, ms bindu and ms samia are all travelling to disney World today.

d) When i go to villagio I have to buy from the cheesecake factory.

2. Circle the words below that should begin with a capital letter.

banana tuesday little maryam school september

Objective: To use fronted adverbials and commas after fronted adverbials.

Fronted adverbials go at the beginning of the sentence. They describe the verb. They tell us where, when and how something has happened. Remember to use a comma after a fronted adverbial.

Re-write these sentences. Move the **adverb** or **adverbial phrase** in to make the sentences include a **fronted adverbial**.

1. The footballers grew tired after a while.

2. Hector crept past the sleeping lion as quietly as he could.

Underline the fronted adverbials in these sentences and add the commas in the correct places.

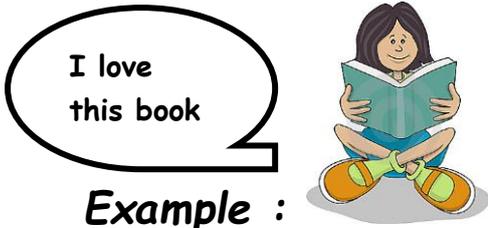
1. Behind the boxes the villain was hiding.

2. In the park the children were playing happily.

Write a sentence using a fronted adverbial.

Objective: To use and punctuate direct speech

We use speech marks when we are writing to show the exact words somebody has said. It is very important to also write who has been talking. We should also, remember to explain how they spoke (asked, shouted, whispered etc.)



"I love this book," said Lucy.

Example :

1. Put the speech marks in the correct places in the sentences below:

- a. I want chicken for dinner, said Sara.
- b. Ahmed asked, Can I play with the computer
- c. Hurry up and tidy up! shouted Mum. We need to go to the mall.

2. Take a look at the sentences below. Where do they need speech marks? Where do they need commas? Where do they need a full stop? Write the sentences again.

Line up quietly exclaimed the teacher

I love to eat sweetcorn carrots potatoes and chicken said Hana

3. Write a sentence of your own using speech marks.

Objective: To use singular and plural nouns.

A singular noun names **one** person, place or thing.

Example: One dog barked last night.

A plural noun names **more than one** person, place or thing.

Example: Three dogs barked last night.

For many singular nouns you add an -s at the end of the word to make them plural.

1. Look at the nouns in the sentences below. Identify if the nouns are singular (S) or plural (P).

There is a cat under the table. _____

The cars are new. _____

Sara is at the mall. _____

The teachers are in a meeting. _____

2. Rewrite the sentences to change the singular nouns to plural nouns.

I had a pancake for breakfast.

The girl was playing in the class.

3. Change these singular nouns to plurals

baby	
tooth	
watch	
child	

Objective: Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns.

A possessive noun is a noun that names who or what something belongs to.

An 's can be added at the end of a singular noun to show possession.

e.g., The cat's food.

However, when a plural noun ends in s, you add an apostrophe after it.

e.g., The cats' food.

1. Rewrite each singular noun using an apostrophe to make it possessive.

Example: chair chair's

Rayyan _____

cat _____

school _____

2. Add an apostrophe (') or ('s) to form the possessive of each plural noun in the blank space.

The _____ cribs were empty. (babies)

The _____ backpacks were heavy. (children)

3. Rewrite each phrase using a possessive noun.

e.g. The coat that belonged to the girl. - **The girl's coat**

The hat that belonged to the man _____

The toys that belonged to the babies _____

Objective: To understand nouns

A noun is the name of a person, a place, an animal or a thing.

1. Underline the nouns in these sentences.

- a. Abdulla will be visiting Fai next week.
- b. Miss Nada has a dog, a cat, a bird and a rat.
- c. Al Maha Academy for Girls is a very big school.

2. Write some nouns in each box below

Person	Place	Animal	Thing

3. Identify three nouns in this picture



Objective: To use Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

e.g.: Mum took us to the mall. She took us to the mall.

1. Fill in the sentences below with an appropriate pronoun.

(we us I she)

- a. Would you like to play with _____?
- b. _____ are going to the mall.
- c. Alia enjoys art. _____ prefers to draw than paint.
- d. _____ am 10 years old.

2. Circle the pronouns in the sentences below.

- a. She is going on a trip with the girls.
- b. Would you like to come to the park with us?
- c. Are you entering the competition?
- d. I coloured it with a pencil.

3. Change the underlined nouns to pronouns.

Sally and Minty like to fly in airplanes. _____

Hamyam is a wonderful girl. _____

Ameena goes to school with Noora and Najla. _____

Ahmad is my brother. _____

4. Write a sentence using the pronoun 'us'.

Objective: To use conjunctions to extend sentences.

Conjunctions are words that connect two parts of a sentence.

Example: I want to play outside but it is too cold.

1. Choose and circle the correct conjunction.

a. We decided to go to the beach (while/although) the sun shone.

b. You came to visit me (when/while) I was ill.

c. She was going out to play (but/so) it rained.

2. Match the correct conjunction to complete the sentence.

a. He went to the cinema if my mum allows me to go.

b. My friend came round although she could have done better.

c. She did well on the test and he saw an adventure film.

d. I can go to play so we could play together.

3. Create your own sentences using the conjunctions given below.

1. if _____

2. yet _____

Objective: To use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and effect

A **conjunction** is a word that joins two sentences together to make one sentence. When you remove the conjunction the sentences should still make sense alone.

1. Underline the conjunctions in the sentences below; -

- a. I can't eat my sweets until I have eaten my dinner.
- b. I can't go out tonight because I have to stay in and do my homework.
- c. It had been a long time since I had last played football.
- d. She was nice to me although she wouldn't let me play with her toys.

An **adverb** describes a verb. It gives you more information about how or when the action was done.

2. Add an adverb that best describes the verb.

- a. The sun was shining _____.
- b. _____ I went to Jungle Zone.
- c. We have to come to school at _____ in the morning.
- d. I will be taking my end of year exams _____.

Prepositions to express time; These are words used to express when (for example before, after, during etc.)

3. Choose the correct preposition from the words in brackets;

- a. I usually read the newspaper _____ the morning. (on, at, in)
- b. She hates doing the shopping _____ Sundays. (in, on, during)
- c. We have lived here _____ 2008. (since, for, during)
- d. Susie is always up _____ six o'clock. (before, during, in)

4. Complete the chart below. Look at each preposition of time and decide whether it shows 'at', 'in' or 'on'.

the morning	Sunday	Tuesday afternoon	spring
Noon	February	winter	2013
10.30	midnight	the afternoon	autumn
The 1990s	bedtime	summer	a weekday

at	in	on
10.30		

Prepositions to express cause; Phrases like 'because of', 'since' and 'for' can also be used as prepositions; to explain the reason why something happens. e.g. The tornado grew because of the thunderstorm.

5. Write a sentence with the preposition 'because of' to express cause.

6. Write a sentence with the preposition 'since' to express time.

Objective: To use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

A verb is an action word. Verbs can be said or written in the present or past tense.

Past tense means it has happened already while present tense means it is happening now. e.g. I can **see** you behind the trees. (present tense)

I **saw** you behind the trees yesterday. (past tense)

1. Read these sentences and decide whether the sentences are written in the present or past tense. Write present or past next to the sentence.

a) When I get home, I can do my homework. _____

b) I broke my pencil. _____

c) In assembly, the teacher spoke clearly. _____

D) I have to speak loudly in our class assembly. _____

E) Ms. Shazza wrote the names of the girls on the board. _____

Verbs can be written in the past tense or present perfect tense. The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past.

Examples: Present Perfect: I have written to your parents.

Simple Past: I wrote to your parents last week.

Simple Past: I took my book home.

Present Perfect: I have taken my book home, so my mum knows what I'm reading.

2. Read the sentences and fill in the missing words using the correct form of the verb.

come	started	drank	came	start	drink	gave	ate
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- a. The football club _____ last week.
- b. You have _____ three apples today.
- c. Why have you _____ home early?
- d. Who has _____ my water?

3. Tick the sentences that have been written using the correct form of the verb.

- a) My father has change his job.
- b) Andy has gone to London last week.
- c) Look what Mohammed has given me.
- d) I think everybody has arrive now.
- e) Everybody has gone home by 10 o'clock.

4. Fill in the gaps so that these sentences make sense.

I saw an alien.

You might not believe me but I have _____ an alien.

I forgot my pencil.

I have _____ my pencil and that is why I haven't done my work.

I wrote a story.

I have _____ a story before so I don't need to write another one.

I did my homework.

I have _____ my homework but I've left it at home.