Visitor from another planet

Naming things

Gorf, a visitor from the planet Haret, uses different words when naming things. No one could understand him until he pointed to different objects.

Write the names we use for the things he pointed to.
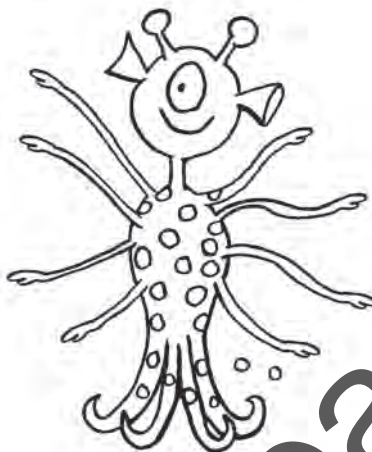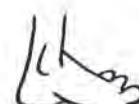
reet

kobo

tribba

pleap

rast

poson

blate

tofo

The names we call things are called **nouns**.

Spaced-out sentences

A sentence is a group of words telling something that makes sense.
A sentence starts with a **capital letter** and ends with a **full stop**.

Gorf quickly learned to speak our language, but when he wrote down some facts about his planet, we found them difficult to read. (He didn't use any spaces!)
Rewrite the sentences Gorf wrote, leaving spaces between the words.

1 TheskyonplanetHaretispink.

_____

2 TheHaretiansliveundertheground.

_____

3 Childrenonlygotoschoolonceaweek.

_____

4 ThecarsonHarethavesquarewheels.

_____

Rhyme time

If you look closely, you will see that the words Gorf spoke can be rearranged to make words we use.

Example: blate – table   gorf – frog   Haret – Earth

These are called **anagrams** – swapping the letters of a word around to make a new word.

Can you work out some more of Gorf's words?
You will find that each column of words rhymes.

1 keow _woke_
2 komes _smoke_
3 olack _____
4 kaos _____
5 kepo _____

6 gans _sang_
7 gran _____
8 gnab _____
9 nagg _____
10 gnaf _____

11 yehon _honey_
12 fyunn _____
13 yunns _____
14 yomen _____
15 nurny _____

Moving on   Introduction

Hi. I'm here to guide you through this book and help you remember the things you need to know about grammar. Whenever you see me, please READ, THINK and REMEMBER.
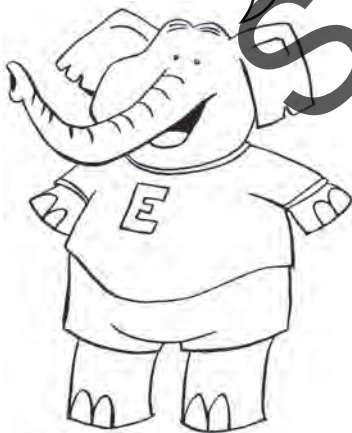
Hi. I'm Eddie Exclamation. Look out for me. I am hidden in every week. Can you find me?

Give the elephant a name _____
Then colour it in.

Sentence development: Spacing words, capital letters and full stops   **Parts of speech:** Common nouns
Word knowledge: Rhyming words – anagrams   **Enrichment:** Introductions

7

Young ones

Let's call our new baby Hannah.

Names

When you are born, you are given a name. A name is a **proper noun**.

A proper noun begins with a **capital letter**.

Example: **Hannah**

What is your name? _____

Give each of these a name (a proper noun). Don't forget the capital letter.

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

Baby talk

Babies do not know many words, so they cannot speak in proper sentences.

| Want swing. | No like peas. | Go park. | Love bunny. | No sleep. |

A proper sentence is: **I want to go on the swing.**

Write a proper sentence for each picture.

A sentence is a group of words that make sense.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Baby animals

The adult animals are given in the clues.
Write what their babies are called to complete the crossword.

¹f
o
a
l

Across

3 butterfly
5 cat
7 duck
10 sheep
11 pig

Down

1 horse
2 deer
3 cow
4 frog
6 goat
8 goose
9 bear

People's names begin with capital letters.

Moving on   **More rhyming fun**

Write down the first names of all the children in your grade.

Which letter started the most names in your list? _____

Sentence development and punctuation: Sentences make sense   **Parts of speech:** Proper nouns
Word knowledge: Animal young   **Enrichment:** People's names – proper nouns

9

Trip around Australia

Cities apart

When Andrew returned from his trip around Australia he wrote in his diary.

We went to Sydney and Brisbane and Darwin and Adelaide and Perth and Melbourne and Hobart.

When listing words we use a **comma** (,) instead of the word **and**, except between the last two words in the list.

Andrew should write:

We went to Sydney, Brisbane, Darwin, Adelaide, Perth, Melbourne and Hobart.

Rewrite these sentences. Use a comma instead of **and**, except for the last **and**.

1. On our trip we saw kangaroos and koalas and wombats and emus.

   _____

2. We saw Parliament House and Sydney Harbour Bridge and Uluru.

   _____

3. When we were in Queensland we went fishing and sailing and swimming and boogie boarding and shopping.

   _____

Special places

Proper nouns are the special names given to people, places and things.
Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

Use a line to match the following words (nouns) to the proper nouns.

a river •   • Mount Kosciuszko

a city •   • Australia

a state •   • Murray River

a mountain •   • Sydney Harbour Bridge

a building •   • Adelaide

a country •   • Queensland

a bridge •   • Parliament House

Too far to go to Darwin in two days

two   **to**   **too**   **too**
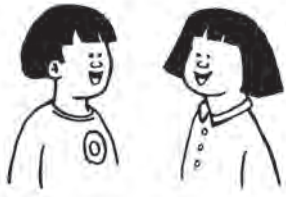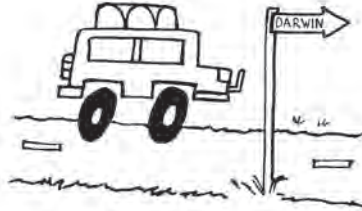
It's too hot!

Can I come, too?

Two is the number. Example: We travelled for **two** days.

To is part of an action. Example: We went **to** Darwin.

Too can give strength to a word. Example: It was **too** hot.

Too can mean 'also'. Example: My sister went fishing, **too**.

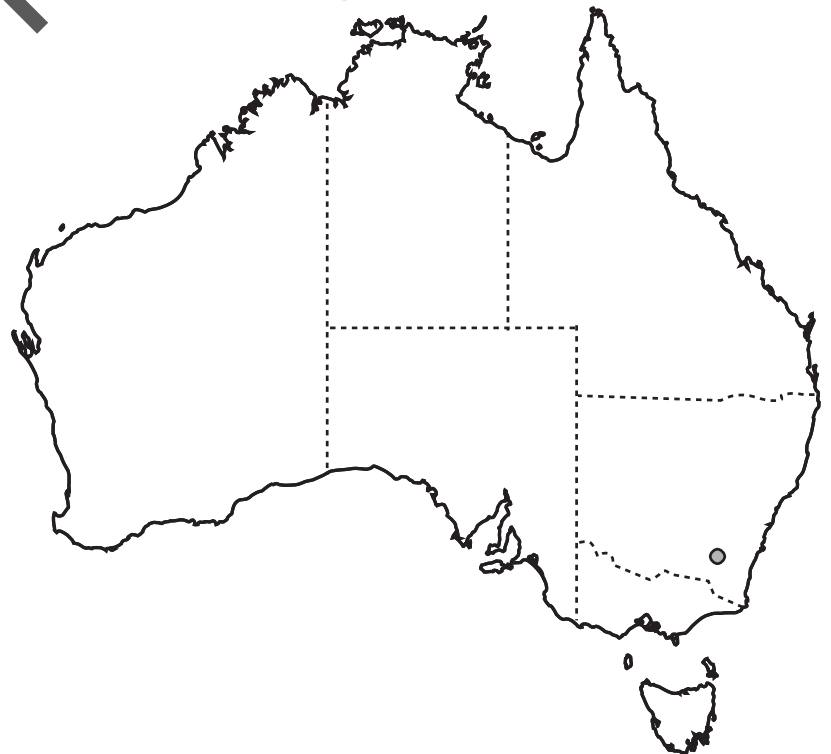Complete the sentences using **two**, **to** or **too**.

1. On a boat trip we spotted a shark. We saw a sea snake _____

2. My sister was _____ young for the roller coaster.

3. At the Gold Coast we went _____ Sea World.

4. We stayed in Sydney for _____ weeks.

5. It was _____ far_____ travel _____ Darwin in _____ days.

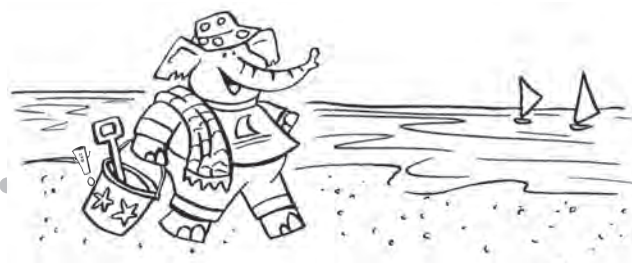## Moving on   More rhyming fun

On the map of Australia label the states and the territories. Use an atlas to help you.

The states and territories are proper nouns and begin with capital letters.

Sentence development and punctuation: Using commas in a list   **Parts of speech:** Proper nouns
Word knowledge: Homophones – **to, two, too**   **Enrichment:** Labelling map – using proper nouns

11

At the sea

Lots of sea – plural nouns

We often have to talk or write about more than one thing. Some nouns are easy to change to **plural** (more than one). Just add **s**.

1 seagull ____	**3** wave ____	**5** pool ____	**7** grain ____	**9** castle ____
2 bucket ____	**4** shell ____	**6** towel ____	**8** spade ____	**10** crab ____

Use your plural nouns to fill in the gaps.

The sun was warm and the sky was blue. We couldn't wait to get our

_____ and _____ out to make sand _____ .

The noisy _____ flew just over our heads. Next we went down to the

rock _____ to look for _____. All we found were some

empty _____ before the _____ came too close. Back at our

spot we lay on our _____ and waited for lunch. That is when Ronnie

wanted to count all the _____ of sand on the beach.

Sea sense

A **sentence** is a group of words that go together to make sense.

This sentence makes sense. Example: *The sea is rough tonight.*

This sentence does not make sense. Example: *This is sand your crab.*

Only write down the sentences that make sense.

1 We love eating ice cream at the beach.

2 As the sun grew whales.

3 There and the rocks he saw.

4 Watch out for that wave!

5 Clouds filled the sky.

6 We rock found a crab.

7 The seagull squawked.

> Sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.

_____

_____

_____

_____
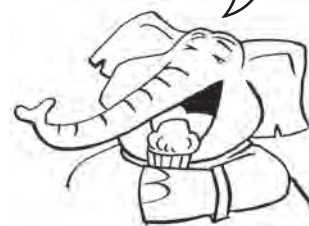
Sea words

A compound word is a big word made from two smaller words.

The words in the wordsearch are all compound words that start with **sea**.

Can you work out the sea words from the clues and then find them in the wordsearch?

1. sea _____ the beach

2. sea _____ food that comes from the sea

3. sea _____ a small sea animal that looks like a horse

4. sea _____ the hard covering for a sea animal

5. sea _____ a plant that grows in the sea

6. sea _____ a male sailor

7. sea _____ a bird that lives near the sea

8. sea _____ feeling ill at sea

N	A	M	A	E	S	D	A	H	C	G
S	I	S	E	A	H	O	R	S	E	L
E	S	E	A	S	H	O	R	E	J	L
A	O	T	B	L	D	F	U	K	E	U
S	F	M	L	R	R	A	Q	V	Y	G
I	S	S	E	A	W	E	E	D	O	A
C	P	M	Z	N	P	S	W	W	X	E
K	L	L	E	H	S	A	E	S	L	S

The words in the wordsearch can go forwards, backwards, up or down.
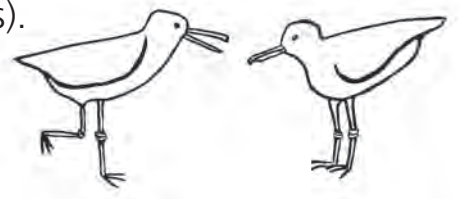
Moving on — More rhyming fun

Complete each sentence by adding a **phrase** (a group of words).
The first one has been done for you. Remember each sentence must make sense.

At the sea I can …

1. splash _my little brother with cold water._

2. make _____

3. look _____

4. collect _____

5. throw _____

6. hear _____

Sentence development and punctuation: Sentences make sense   **Parts of speech:** Plural nouns – adding **s**
Word knowledge: Compound words   **Enrichment:** Adding phrases
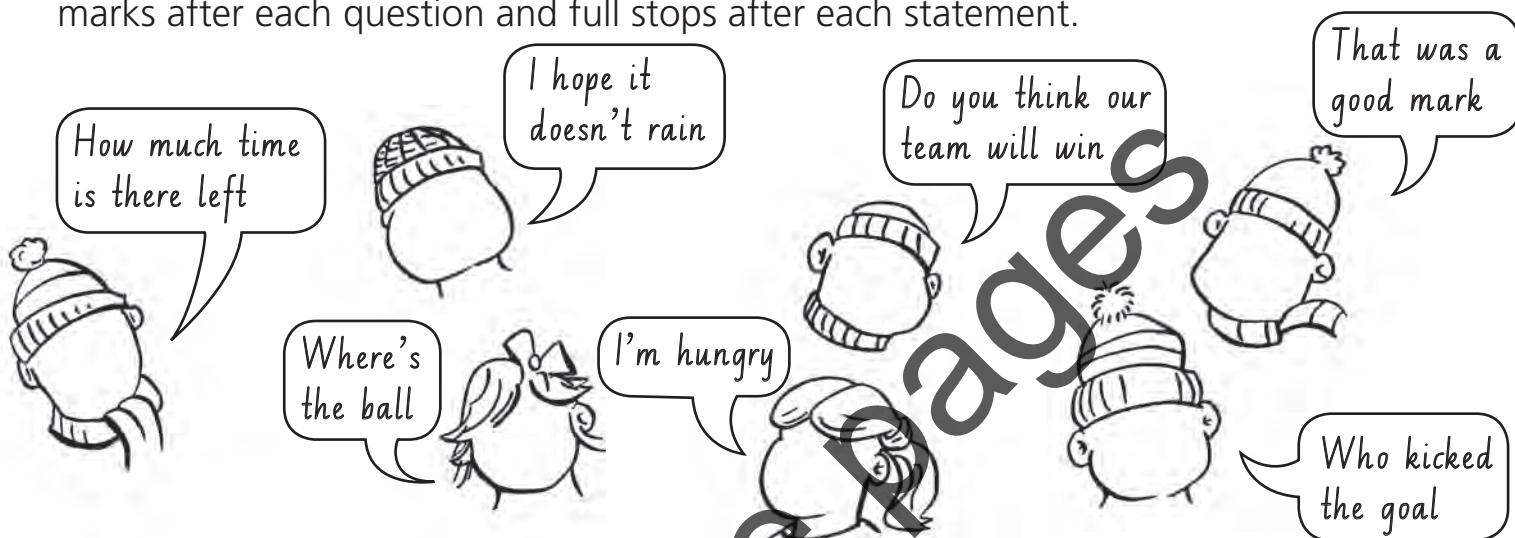
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Sample pages

At the footy

Who says?

Sentences that ask something are called **questions**. **Statements** tell something. Questions end in a **question mark**. Statements end in a full stop.

In the footy crowd below, some people are making statements and others are asking questions. Draw faces on those asking questions. Also put in question marks after each question and full stops after each statement.

I hope it doesn't rain

How much time is there left

Do you think our team will win

That was a good mark

Where's the ball

I'm hungry

Who kicked the goal

What do they do at the footy?

Words that tell us what someone or something is doing are called **verbs**. Verbs are sometimes called doing words.

All the words in the football are verbs. Write which words the footballer might be 'doing' and which words the football fan might be 'doing'.

eat   barrack   dodge
catch   scream   watch   shout
chase   clap   bump   kick
cheer   tackle   leap
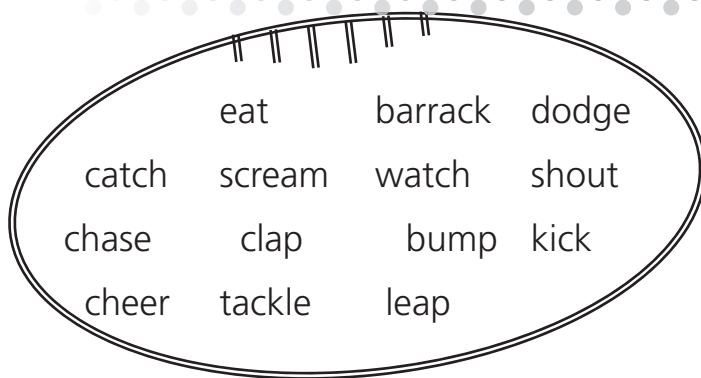
Footballer

kick

Fan

scream

Match play

The words **cheer, scream** and **shout** are similar (nearly the same) in meaning. Words that are similar in meaning are called **synonyms**.

For each word, colour the football that contains a word similar in meaning.

1 team 　 (meat) 　 (football) 　 (side) 　 (seam)

2 hungry 　 (eat) 　 (thirsty) 　 (food) 　 (starving)

3 cheer 　 (loudly) 　 (win) 　 (barrack) 　 (laugh)

4 fan 　 (supporter) 　 (footballer) 　 (umpire) 　 (oval)

5 leap 　 (frog) 　 (kick) 　 (high) 　 (bound)

6 win 　 (loss) 　 (victory) 　 (match) 　 (money)

Moving on 　 Word Grand Final

With a friend play your own Grand Final. Choose who will play for Essendon and who will play for West Coast. Using only the letters of the team, make as many words as you can in ten minutes. Score a goal for words of four or more letters, and a behind for two- or three-letter words.
Write the final score on the scoreboard.

Essendon	West Coast

Scoreboard					
Essendon			West Coast		
Goals	Behinds	Total	Goals	Behinds	Total

Sample pages