



**William Hulme's Grammar School**  
The best in everyone™  
Part of United Learning

Welcome to William Hulme's  
Grammar School

**ENGLISH TRANSITION**

**BOOKLET JUNE 2020**





Welcome to the English Department at William Hulme's Grammar School. We are all very much looking forward to your arrival in September. You can expect your English lessons to be packed full of lots of fun reading, writing and speaking activities, where you will be able to showcase your talents and learn lots of exciting news skills and information.

To help you with your transition period over the summer, we have put together this useful booklet for you to work through.

Here is a list of **websites** to browse, which also provide good resources:

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv>

<https://youngminds.org.uk/resources/school-resources/find-your-feet-transitions-activity-for-year-6-pupils/>

<https://www.teachenglish.co.uk/ks3-grammar-vocabulary/word-games/tags/3581>

Have a wonderful summer, stay safe and we look forward to welcoming you in September.

Team English 😊

# WEEK ONE

You will come across the following words many times in your English lessons. Copy each word several times and learn the spelling by heart!

adjective \_\_\_\_\_

apostrophe \_\_\_\_\_

argument \_\_\_\_\_

audience \_\_\_\_\_

colon \_\_\_\_\_

consonant \_\_\_\_\_

describe/description \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

media \_\_\_\_\_

prefix \_\_\_\_\_

quotation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

vowel \_\_\_\_\_

suffix \_\_\_\_\_

vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# WEEK TWO

You will come across the following words many times in your MATHEMATICS lessons.

Copy each word several times and learn by heart!

metre \_\_\_\_\_

coordinate \_\_\_\_\_

multiply/multiplication \_\_\_\_\_

equation \_\_\_\_\_

addition \_\_\_\_\_

parallel \_\_\_\_\_

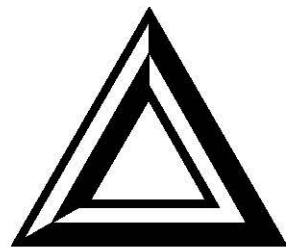
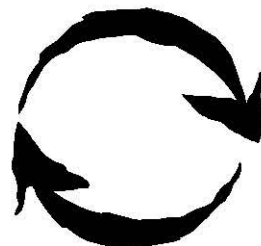
triangular \_\_\_\_\_

percentage \_\_\_\_\_

diameter \_\_\_\_\_

Can you spell all these words now?

Ask a friend to test you.



# WEEK THREE

You will come across the following words many times in your  
SCIENCE lessons. Copy each word several times and learn by heart!

pressure \_\_\_\_\_

thermometer \_\_\_\_\_

\_ molecule \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ oxygen \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

solution \_\_\_\_\_

\_ electricity \_\_\_\_\_

\_ particle \_\_\_\_\_

\_ laboratory

Can you spell these words now? \_\_\_\_\_ temperat

Ask a friend to test you ...  
ure \_\_\_\_\_



# WEEK FOUR

## COMMON SPELLING MISTAKES

### 1. Can you spell isosceles?

#### Letter to The Times, 1991

*From Mr Colin Dixon*

Sir, Having just completed the marking of GCSE mathematics papers for a national examining group, I am fully convinced that the silly season is upon us once more. From the first 100 scripts marked the spelling of a well known triangle were gleaned:

Isociles, isosoles, isosceleses, isosceles, iscosceles, iscocelles, isosceles, isosocles, isosceles, isocoles,

Isocellesse, issocelles, isosales, isosalies, isosceles, ocosolese, issoles, isosillies, issocelles, isoscellies, iscolesces, iscosles, iscoelise, iscocellese, iscosoleses, iscolilis, ososellese.

On the assumption that words change by popular demand, then change is inevitable, but to which spelling?

Yours sincerely  
COLIN DIXON  
N

A useful mnemonic: I saw our Sherpas climb Everset last Easter Sunday

### isosceles

1 Can you spell separately? Remember that separately has got A RAT in it.

2 Can you use stationery/stationary correctly? Remember "e" for envelopes, paper etc.

### stationery= envelopes

1 Can you use current/currant correctly? Remember "The ant ate all the currants in the jar"

2 Can you spell definite? It's definitely definite!

# WEEK FIVE

## Speech Marks

Speech marks can be called quotation marks or inverted commas. They are used before and after spoken words. Speech marks may be single ( ' ') or double ( " ).

***Add the commas, speech marks and full stops.***

### ***Remember this order:***

- 1 a comma ( , )
- 2 opening speech marks ( " )
- 3 a capital letter (A)
- 4 a full stop ( . )
- 5 closing speech marks ( " )

e.g Sarah said, "I want to go to the shops."

1. Tara said it was time for tea
2. Sarah said I must go now
3. Mum said do your homework
4. Dad said I'm off to work
5. I said I like toffees
6. Simon said That' rubbish
7. Peter said I like your car
8. Sam said I'm having a party
9. Tom said come to the park
10. Sue said it is funny

# WEEK FIVE – continued

## Speech Marks

**Remember:**                      **the first**                      **spoken word must**  
**always begin with a capital letter.**

e.g. He said, "I  
want to play football."

Add commas, speech marks, capital letters and full stops to the sentences below. Rewrite the sentences in full.

- 1      tamara said it was hot today
- 2      joe said pass me a drink
- 3      dad said buy me a newspaper
- 4      laura said i need a new pair of shoes
- 5      amy said come to the cinema with me



# WEEK SIX

## SPEECH MARKS

Remember: Start a new line everytime the speaker changes.

e.g. "Hello," said John.

Rewrite the following sentences, starting a new line where necessary . Remember to add the missing punctuation.

1. How can I help you asked the shopkeeper I'd like some toffees please said Greg
2. What's the weather like asked dad it's raining said mum
3. Is this the right way to the station yes said the boy
4. Have you done your homework Cara asked no I forgot said Ann
5. Who's there asked Dad it's only me I said

### Speech Mark

**S** *Rewrite the sentence below. Put in the speech marks and start a new line when needed. Remember to indent each new line.*

Ough! These cakes are like rocks, moaned Annie. Did you follow the recipe? asked her mother. Yes, I read it really carefully. Why did it go wrong? Let me have a look, said her mother. Look Annie! You're on the wrong page. You cooked them for far too long. Which recipe was I looking at then? Oh, biscuits. That explains why they're hard!

# WEEK SEVEN

## Finding better words for 'said'

Many words are used over and over again. They can make a piece of writing sound really boring. We need to find other words to use instead.

Write as many different words as you can think of to replace the word 'said' in the box below. Aim for ten to fifteen.

Shouted exclaimed

## Speech marks – Revision page

*Time to show what you know about speech marks!*

Write ten sentences containing speech on the lines below. Try to replace the word 'said' with a word from the box from the last exercise.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

# WEEK EIGHT

## More Ways of Saying Said



***It is very boring repeating the word said in your stories. Here are some other words. Can you add to them? Most of these words come from the stories we have read this year.***

yelled	whispered	laughed
shouted	murmured	smiled
screamed	declared	joked
answered	muttered	apologised
remarked	stuttered	retorted
cried	repeated	agreed
called	suggested	exclaimed
threatened	shrieked	demanded
bellowed	whined	

1.  
Draw a vocabulary box or shape (a big mouth?)  
Copy the words for said.
2. Copy out these sentences. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the list.
  - a) "What a good joke!" \_\_\_\_\_ John. b)
  - "Where's your homework?" \_\_\_\_\_ John. c)
  - "I've left my books at home," \_\_\_\_\_ Ki. d)
  - "I hate you!" \_\_\_\_\_ Jodie. e)
  - "I'm going to murder you!" \_\_\_\_\_ the bully. f)
  - "Oh no you're not!" \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Baker.
3. Now write five sentences of your own, choosing a good word for said.

# WEEK NINE

## Indirect or reported speech

**Remember:** Indirect speech is a report of what has been said. It does not need speech marks.

e.g. "I feel ill," said Paul (Direct speech)  
Paul said that he felt ill. (Indirect speech)

***Change the following examples into indirect speech.***

1. "You must not park there," said the policeman.
2. "I want an icecream," said the little boy.
3. "I'm going swimming today," said Tom.
4. "I've forgotten my exercise book," said Ellie.
5. "I need a pencil," said Jack
6. The dentist said, "The chair needs fixing".

## Indirect or reported speech

**This is an example of how direct speech has been changed to indirect speech.**

**Marksaid he could juggle three oranges at once.  
Marksaid, "I can juggle three oranges at once."**

***Change the following examples into direct speech.***

1. The old lady said she needed her stick.
2. Ben shouted that he had scored the winning goal.
3. Tara whispered that she had hurt her leg.
4. Toby exclaimed that he had been grounded.
5. The weatherman had reported that there had been flash flood in Bideford.

# WEEK TEN

## Colon

The **COLON** has a special and definite use.

The colon means that something is to follow, often a list or a quotation

Two examples will best show the use of the colon.

They took an enormous amount of equipment on their expedition: tents, ground-sheets, sleeping bags, stoves, saucepans, tinned food of all sorts and a change of clothes.

These were the last words of Cecil Rhodes: "So little done, so much to do."

### EXERCISE

Write out the following sentences, adding a colon in the correct place. Do not add any further punctuation.

#### Example:

*This was Gemma's favourite meal fish and chips with baked beans followed by chocolate ice-cream. Becomes This was Gemma's favourite meal: fish and chips with baked beans, followed by chocolate icecream.*

- a) This was what my mother asked me to buy a ball of string, a hammer and two long green candles. b) His words were very simple "I forgive you." c) There are two people I will not have in my house your friends, Eddie and Sam. d) These, then, were the reasons for his odd behaviour his absolute fear of being shut in and his wish not to seem a coward. e) What she had to decide was this should she tell the police and maybe look a fool or keep quiet? f) These were her last words "Now I can die in peace." g) You need only these materials to make a bird-trap wire netting, quite a bit of timber and some nails. h) He trembled as he looked at what lay on his desk, ready for the exam a ballpoint, a pencil, a rubber, a ruler and two blank sheets of paper. i) His car could hardly be called a car a dirty, battered wreck, held together with rusty bolts and pieces of wire. j) Mr father's words came back to me "Always do what you think is right."

# WEEK ELEVEN

**A semicolon makes a shorter pause than a full stop.**

It is often used instead of a full stop to join ideas more closely together in one sentence rather than two sentences.

e.g. It was dark and cold; it was raining

***Add semicolons to the examples below.***

- 1 The sea was rough the waves crashed on to the rocks.
- 2 The oranges were easy to peel they were very sweet and juicy.
- 3 Jane loved the book she read three more chapters.
- 4 The chairs were put away the table was cleared.
- 5 The cargo was loaded the passengers were seated.
- 6 He climbed five flights of stairs two more and he would be there.

***Add the semicolons and all other punctuation to the sentences below.***

1. the baby was crying she was unhappy in her cot
2. the ring sparkled the diamonds flashed
3. no man is an island everyone needs a friend
4. we have to go the taxi is waiting
5. a wise man is often silent a fool often talks too much
6. it was a clear cloudless night the stars shone brightly

## WEEK TWELVE The semicolon

A semicolon can be used instead of the following joining words or conjunctions:

*but, and, because or since.*

e.g. He wanted to come home but I told him to stay away  
. He wanted to come home; I told him to stay away.

***Rewrite the following examples putting a semicolon instead of a joining word (conjunction).***

- 1 The old lady was shivering because her coat was too thin.
- 2 He began the book but he didn't finish it.
- 3 I am going to see my friend and I will take her Christmas present with me.
- 4 I do not trust him since he lied to me.
- 5 He has left already so I will not see him.

***Now rewrite the following examples putting in a joining word instead of a semicolon. Use each of the following joining words once: but, because, since, and, so.***

- 1 My dog is fat; he eats too much.
- 2 The iron was too hot; I ruined my skirt.
- 3 I went to the library; I used the reference books.
- 4 He sent her a message; she cannot meet him.
- 5 It was difficult to read; one of the light bulbs was missing.

