

SPAG

Make an adjective by adding the suffix **ous** to a noun

You can make an adjective by adding a suffix to a noun.

Look at the sentence below:

One day Eric wants to be a fame footballer.

Which of the spellings below is correct, after the suffix has been added?

fameous

famous



Tigers and Bears are both carnivore animals

Which of the spellings below is correct, after the suffix has been added?

carnivorous

carnivoreous



Challenge

Now use these four adjectives: famous

carnivorous

miraculous

mischievous

ending in the suffix 'ous' in sentences linked to the chapter Party Matters from Stig of the dump.

Eg The **famous** Bottoms Mammoth Circus was visiting town soon.

Try to use rainbow colours for the spelling word.

It is miracle that she survived that fire.

Which of the spellings below is correct, after the suffix has been added?

miraclous

miraculous



He had a very mischief laugh, which made me think
he was up to no good.

Which of the spellings below is
correct, after the suffix
has been added?

michchiefous

mischievous





Adding the Suffix -ous

I can use and spell words correctly with the suffix -ous.



Spelling Rule	Example Words
-our is changed to -or before -ous is added.	humorous
A final e of the root word must be kept if the word ends in ge .	outrageous
If there is an i sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i . A few words have an e .	obvious hideous
Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	enormous

curious	serious
courageous	fabulous

Learn to spell the words listed above.

Write the word and Look at it.	Cover the word.	Say the word.	Write the word out.	Check the spelling.

Writing check list C



CAPITAL letters

... ? ! ,

Inverted commas

"Speech"

Subordinating conjunction

When

If before

after while

that because

Coordinating conjunction

FANBOYS

.and .but .or .so

Subordinating clauses

Prepositions

Before after during

because of

Vocabulary for effect

Paragraphing to group

ideas

Heading

Subheading

Present perfect

He ~~has~~ gone/He went

Check your spelling!

Check your tense

Writing Check list B



CAPITAL letters

Full stops

.

!

?

Commas in a list

... and

Apostrophe for possession

The dog's ball

Subordinating conjunction

When

if

that because

Coordinating conjunction

Or

And

but

Extended noun phrase

red flower

Tense

Past

present

Paragraphs

Vocabulary choice

Types of sentences

Statement

Command

Question

Exclamation

Check your spelling!



Adding the Suffix -ous

Challenge:

1. Rainbow write the same words.
Use a coloured pen/pencil and write each letter of the word in a different colour - **curious**

curious	
serious	
courageous	
fabulous	



Adding the Suffix -ous

curious

serious

courageous

fabulous

Challenge:

1. Now write your own sentences using the -ous words shown above.

Blue ?Pink

Pink

curious

glorious

outrageous

enormous

venomous

vigorous

1. Fill in the gaps in these sentences using the -ous words above:

- a) Oliver wanted to visit the rainforest because he was _____ about the amazing animals that lived there.
- b) He boarded the plane and set off on his _____ adventure.
- c) The weather was _____ when he landed in Brazil.
- d) Oliver was walking in a _____ manner through the rainforest.
- e) He suddenly saw a _____ snake.
- f) Oliver let out an _____ cry for help!



Adding the Suffix -ous

courageous

serious

tremendous

Challenge:

2. Now write your own sentences using the -ous words shown.

a)

Answers

Curious outrageous glorious vigourous venomous enormous

Challenge

Now choose pages from chapter 7 Party manners and identify nouns that you could add ous to to make adjectives.

SPAG

Skill Check 3

1. Write in the missing day of the week.

Friday

Sunday

Monday

2. Underline the correct **word** to use in this **sentence**.

I (maid / made) you a card.

3. Underline the correct **word** to use in this **sentence**.

I went for a (hair / hare) cut.

4. Write the **plural** of this **singular** noun.

one car

two _____

5. Write the **plural** of this **singular** noun.

a push

three _____

6. Underline the word which means the same as the word given in bold.

unkind

small

happy

mean

7. Underline the correct word missing from this sentence.

Ben _____ to school with Anne.

walker

walked

walking

8 and 9. Add 'er' or 'est' to complete the sentences.

Mine is short.

Yours is even short _____.

Mum's is short _____ of all.

10. Circle the word with the correct spelling.

whent

went

weynt

11. Circle the word with the correct spelling.

rowd

wrote

road

12. Circle the word with the correct spelling.

steam

steme

steym

13. Circle the word with the correct spelling.

agane

again

agayn

14. Underline the letter which does not belong to this 'letter family'.

i

l

w

t

u

15. Underline the best conjunction to join these sentences.

I like painting.

(and / but)

I like colouring.

16. Underline the best conjunction to join these sentences.

	<i>I like my new shoes.</i>	<i>(and / but)</i>	<i>They hurt my feet.</i>	
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<i>17 and 18. Put a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!) to punctuate these sentences.</i>		
<i>Get out</i>	<i>Why are you crying</i>	
<i>19. Underline any letters which should be in capitals.</i>	<i>20. Underline any letters which should be in capitals.</i>	
<i>david and i want some sweets</i>	<i>tom and jane read the books.</i>	

Answers 1. (W1:3) Visual check on spelling the day in bold.

Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
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2-3. (W1:4, Sp 2:17) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ai' makes a long 'a' sound. Magic (or silent) 'e' also makes the vowel 'a' say its name (long vowel sound) e.g. mad/made.

I (maid / made) you a card.	I went for a (hair / hare) cut.
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4. (W1:5, Sp 1:27) For most nouns (naming words): just add 's' to make the plural.

5. (W1:5, Sp 1:27) Nouns ending in a hiss sound '**sh**': add '**es**' for the plural to make an extra syllable and make it easier to say.

one car	two car s	a push	three push es
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6. (W1:6, Sp 1:30) The prefix 'un' means 'not' or 'opposite'. When added it gives the word the opposite meaning.

unkind	small	happy	mean
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7. (W1:7, Sp 1:28) For most verbs (doing words): just add 'ed' for the past tense (have done).

Ben _____ to school with Anne.	walker	walked	walking
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8-9. (W1:7, Sp 1:29) The suffix 'er' forms the comparative (comparing 2 things). The suffix 'est' forms the superlative (comparing 3 or more things).

Mine is short.	Yours is even short er .	Mum's is short est of all.
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10. (W1:8, Sp 1:5) The 'w' sound at the start of a word can be made with 'w' or 'wh'.

11. (W1:8, Sp 0:19, 1:16) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'oa' can make the long 'o' sound.

whent	went	weynt	rowd	wrote	road
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12. (W1:8, Sp 1:12, 1:16) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ea' can make the long 'e' sound.

13. (W1:8, Sp 1:11, 1:16) When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking, so 'ai' can make the long 'a' sound.

steam	steme	steym	agane	again	agayn
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14. (W1:13) Letters formed in similar ways are called 'families'. There are 'long ladders' (down and off: i, j, l, t, u, y), 'one armed robots' (down and retrace up: b, h, k, m, n, p, r), 'curly caterpillars' (anti-clockwise curl: c, a, d, e, f, g, o, q, s) and 'zig zag' (v, w, x, z).

i	l	w	t	u
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15. (W1:20) Coordinating **conjunctions** join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound** sentence.

<i>I like painting</i>	(<u>and</u> / but)	<i>I like colouring.</i>
16. (W1:20) Coordinating conjunctions usually occurs mid-sentence.		
<i>I like my new shoes</i>	(and / <u>but</u>)	<i>they hurt my feet.</i>
17. (W1:21) An exclamation mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to show strong feelings, surprise or high volume.		18. (W1:21) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence that asks a question. It is used in place of the full stop.
<i>Get out!</i>		<i>Why are you crying?</i>
19-20. (W1:21,22) A capital letter is used to show the start of a sentence. It must also be used for the first letter of a person's name (proper noun) and the personal pronoun 'I' meaning 'me'.		
<i>David and I want some sweets</i>	<i>Tom and Jane read the books.</i>	
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