

Let's Look at Prefixes

1 Opposites

Book 1B Unit 13; Book 3 Unit 22

- Letters added to the front of a word are called a **prefix**.
- Many **prefixes** are used to make the word into its **opposite**.

natural **unnatural** mobile **immobile**

- Here are **prefixes** that make **opposites**.

ab anti dis il im in ir un

Add the correct **prefix** to each word to make the **opposite**.

1 relevant _____

2 legal _____

3 honest _____

4 clockwise _____

5 elegant _____

6 wise _____

7 mature _____

8 normal _____

2 Special meanings

Book 3 Unit 22; Book 5 Unit 21

Some **prefixes** have special meanings.

behave	misbehave
work	overwork
turn	return
exist	coexist
shine	outshine
value	undervalue
lingual	bilingual
port	export
national	international
way	subway
market	supermarket
biography	autobiography

mis = wrongly/badly
over = too much
re = again
co = together
out = more/better
under = not enough
bi = two
ex = out of
inter = between
sub = under
super = extra good or large
auto = oneself

A Solve the clues. Each answer begins with a **prefix** from the box above.

1 to do better than

2 to work together

3 ship that can go underwater

4 two-footed creature

5 do

6 larger than life hero

7 your signature

8 not heavy enough

9 visit again

10 leave out

B Write one sentence of your own using each pair of words.

possible

impossible

believe

disbelieve

calculate

miscalculate

Let's Look at Prepositions

Prepositions of place and time

Book 3 Units 7, 18

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a **noun** or a **pronoun** to another word in a sentence.

Prepositions are words that tell us **where** something is.

The cat is **on** the table.

The cat is **under** the table.

Prepositions are words that tell us **when** something happened.

We go to the sea **in** August.

in for months/years/centuries

I will be there **at** six o'clock.

at for precise time

It will be more convenient **on** Tuesday.

on for days and dates

A Underline the **preposition** in each sentence.

1 The horse cantered across the field.

2 The dog's lead was wound around the tree.

3 We put our chairs under the desks.

B Add the correct **preposition of time (in/at/on)** to complete each sentence.

1 The bus will arrive _____ midday.

2 School begins _____ the 8th September.

3 The building will be completed _____ three years.

C Use these **prepositions** in sentences of your own.

1 beneath

2 between

3 behind

B Use **pronouns** instead of the **nouns** and **proper nouns** in each sentence.

1 Gary and Jess walked the dog.

2 Harry and I played with the twins.

3 Reflexive pronouns

Book 3 Unit 11

We use **reflexive pronouns** when we refer back to the subject.

I fell off my bike and hurt myself.

Babies cannot look after themselves.

These are **reflexive pronouns**:

singular:	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
plural:	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

Use a **pronoun** from the box above to finish each sentence.

1 The cat cleaned _____ very carefully.

2 He helped _____ to a banana.

3 We arranged the party _____.

4 I want to finish this crossword _____.

5 They built the model _____.

4 Possessive pronouns

Book 4 Unit 8

Some **pronouns** show ownership or possession.

They are called **possessive pronouns**.

This bicycle is **mine**. That bicycle is **yours**.

These are **possessive pronouns**:

mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	theirs
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A Underline the **possessive pronoun** in each sentence.

1 I think this pen is hers.

2 Those scissors are ours.

3 That idea was mine!

4 Look at its scruffy coat!

B Write sentences using each **pair of possessive pronouns**.

1 mine theirs _____

2 yours ours _____

5 Avoiding ambiguity

Book 4 Unit 21

Pronouns should be used carefully so it is clear to which **nouns** they refer.

Kim told Amy that **her** room was untidy.

What does this mean?

1 Kim's room was untidy.

2 Amy's room was untidy.

The meaning of the sentence is clear if we use **direct speech**.

Kim said, "Amy, your room is untidy."

Kim said to Amy, "My room is untidy."

Sometimes, using **pronouns** makes a sentence **unclear**.

I bought **it** from **him**. What is **it**? Who is **him**?

Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning is clear.

1 The shopping was in the basket but now it's disappeared.

2 Jude told Amy that her mum wanted her.

3 The boys saw their friends while they were on the bus.

6 Relative pronouns – who/which/that

Book 5 Unit 12

Relative pronouns do two jobs.

- They take the place of **nouns**.
- They act as **conjunctions**, and they are related to the noun that comes before them in a sentence.

Who is used for **people**. **Which/That** are used for **animals** and **things**.

This is my cousin. He lives in Australia.

This is my cousin **who** lives in Australia.

People flocked to see the parade. It began in the High Street.

People flocked to see the parade **which/that** began in the High Street.

These are relative pronouns:

who which that whom whose

A Use a **relative pronoun** to complete each sentence.

- 1 I would like to see the film _____ got such good reviews.
- 2 Do you know _____ handed in my wallet?
- 3 I am interested in books _____ have a historical setting.

B Join each pair of sentences using **who**, **which** or **that**.

- 1 I have joined the swimming club. It meets every Tuesday.

- 2 My mum is a teacher. She works in a primary school.

7 Relative pronouns – whom/whose

Book 5 Unit 12;

Book 6 Unit 4

Whom and **whose** are **relative pronouns**.

They are used in a special way.

- **Whom** is used for people as the object of a verb.

I wrote a letter to my cousin.

That's the cousin to **whom** I wrote a letter.

- **Whose** is used to replace a possessive adjective.
This is my cousin. His hobby is windsurfing.
This is my cousin **whose** hobby is windsurfing.

- A** Underline the **relative pronoun** in each sentence.
- 1 I know the people whose house was broken into.
 - 2 The people to whom this letter is addressed have moved away.
 - 3 This is the man whose sister won the lottery.

- B** Use these **relative pronouns** in sentences of your own.

1 who _____

2 which _____

8 Pronouns to avoid repetition

Book 3 Unit 1

Using **pronouns** in sentences helps to avoid **repetition**.

The **children** packed the **children's** bags and the children went to school.

The **children** packed **their** bags and **they** went to school.

In each sentence, replace **nouns** with **pronouns** to avoid repetition.

- 1 The explorer needed funding so the explorer could buy the explorer the equipment the explorer needed.

- 2 The footballers practised everyday because the footballers had an important match which the footballers had to win.

Pronoun Round Up

Pronouns are used instead of nouns.

- *personal subject pronouns:* I/you/he/she/it/we/they
- *personal object pronouns:* me/you/him/her/it/us/them
- *reflexive pronouns:* myself/yourself/himself/herself/itself/ourselves/yourselves/themselves
- *possessive pronouns:* mine/yours/his/hers/its/ours/theirs
- *relative pronouns:* who/which/that/whom/whose

Let's write!

This passage has no pronouns.

Rewrite it, using pronouns to make it clear and improve the style.

The children went to the park so the children could play football. Sally had a jumper. The jumper belonging to Sally and the jumper belonging to Jack were used as goalposts.

Sean brought the ball. The ball was a birthday present. Harry brought Tim. Tim was the younger brother belonging to Harry.

Sean and Kim chose the teams. Sean and Kim were captains. Kim was excited when the team belonging to Kim scored a goal. The goal put them in the lead. Sean was furious when the team belonging to Sean missed an open goal!
