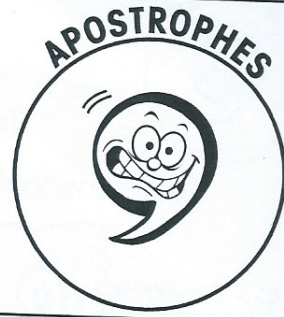


# Contractions

Some words can be joined to make a new, shorter word. When one or more letters are removed and replaced by an apostrophe, the new, shorter word is called a **contraction**. Contractions are quicker and easier to say.

When **have** is contracted, **h** and **a** are taken out; for example: *you + have = you've*.



a) Read the conversation, looking for the contractions.

*'I'm bored', moaned Alex.*

*'Play with your toys', said her mum. 'You've got so many!'*

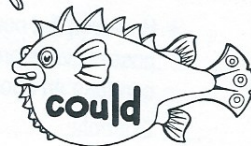
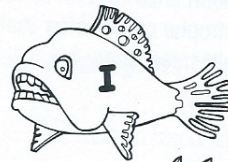
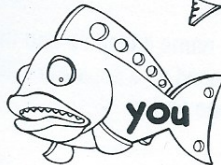
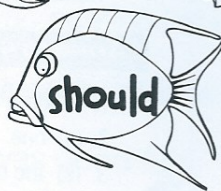
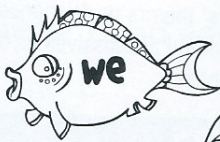
*'No, I haven't', replied Alex. 'And anyway, they're all old and ... boring! Why don't we go to the shops; we can get some new ones while we're there!'*

b) Write the six contractions from the text. The apostrophe should be in a different colour and the missing letter(s) in the brackets;

e.g. you're (a).

- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )      • \_\_\_\_\_ ( )      • \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- \_\_\_\_\_ ( )      • \_\_\_\_\_ ( )      • \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Add 'have' to the words on each fish to form a contraction. Write each new (contracted) word on a line below.



- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence for two of the above contractions.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_

**Remember: In contractions, the *apostrophe* shows where the letters *used to be*.**