**‘In to’** or **‘Into’?**

Although they sound the same, that little space makes a big difference!

* **Into = location or direction.**

This tells the reader that an **action** is happening

E.g.: She stuffed her phone into her schoolbag.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **In to:** Sometimes the word ‘in’ belongs with the word *before* ‘in’ and the word ‘to’ belongs with the word *after* ‘to’.

**E.g.: We walked in to hear the teacher shouting.**

Although there is movement here, the words ‘in’ and ‘to’ do not go together. The words ‘in’ and ‘to’ are needed for ‘walked’ and ‘hear’ to make sense.

The following examples will help:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Into** | **In to** |
| I walked **into** a table. | They **broke in** to steal food. |
| He dived **into** the pool. | He **dived in** to show off.  |
| “Step **into** my office.” | He **walked in** to look for his bag. |



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**Complete the following sentences with into or in to.**

***Tips: Can you replace ­­­­­the blank with ‘in order to’? = in to.***

 ***Is it a location (broadly speaking)? = into.***

1. He stepped \_\_\_\_\_ the shower as it had been a long day.
2. Mum stepped \_\_\_\_\_ check the computer was off.
3. He walked straight \_\_\_\_ the lamppost!
4. We carefully dipped the metal \_\_\_\_ the solution.
5. The bird flew \_\_\_\_ the box.
6. The bird flew \_\_\_\_ check the chicks.
7. They went \_\_\_\_ buy some sweets.
8. I walked \_\_\_\_ the cafeteria.
9. He went \_\_\_\_ the army at a young age.

 10. They had gone \_\_\_\_ see if the puppy was asleep.

**Answers**: 1. into 2. In to 3.into 4. Into 5. Into 6. In to 7. In to 8. Into 9. Into 10. In to.

**Extension Tasks: Think of your own ‘Top Tips’ to share with the class.**

 **Create your own sentences and test your Form Tutor!**

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