



BRITISH LEARNING CENTRE

YEAR 6

Grammar & Punctuation

Workbook

This workbook practises the Year 6 grammar and punctuation of the English National Curriculum and prepares you for the Key Stage 2 grammar, punctuation and spelling test.

Name:

English | Learn it · Practise · Challenge · Check

How to use this workbook

1

Learn it

Read the explanation, key words and worked example.

2

Practise

Answer the questions on Sheet A.

3

Challenge

Try the harder questions on Sheet B.

4

Check

Check with the answers at the back and tick the tracker.

My progress tracker

#	Unit · I can...	Tried	Nearly	Got it!
1	Word classes I can identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, determiners and conjunctions.			
2	Tenses review I can use simple, progressive and perfect verb forms correctly.			
3	Subject and object I can identify the subject and the object of a sentence.			
4	Main and subordinate clauses I can identify main and subordinate clauses and use them in sentences.			
5	Formal and informal language I can recognise and use formal and informal vocabulary and structures.			
6	The subjunctive I can recognise and use the subjunctive in formal writing.			
7	Active and passive voice I can change sentences between the active and the passive voice.			
8	Synonyms and antonyms I can find synonyms and antonyms and use them to improve my writing.			
9	Linking ideas across paragraphs I can link ideas across paragraphs using a range of cohesive devices.			
10	Semi-colons, colons and dashes I can use semi-colons, colons and dashes between independent clauses.			
11	Colons, semi-colons and bullet points I can use colons and semi-colons in lists and punctuate bullet points consistently.			
12	Hyphens to avoid ambiguity I can use hyphens to make the meaning of words and phrases clear.			
13	Test practice 1 I can answer grammar, punctuation and vocabulary questions in the test style.			
14	Test practice 2 I can use everything I know to answer test-style questions.			



CHECK

Start test

Start test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 20

Answer each question. Do your best!

- 1 What is the word class of slowly? *The turtle moved slowly.* **Tick one.**
☐ adjective ☐ adverb ☐ verb ☐ noun
- 2 Which word is a determiner? *Those birds are noisy.* **Tick one.**
☐ Those ☐ birds ☐ are ☐ noisy
- 3 Use the present perfect: She _____ her homework. (finish)
- 4 Which verb form is underlined? *We were watching TV.* **Tick one.**
☐ past progressive ☐ present perfect ☐ simple past ☐ past perfect
- 5 Which is the object? *The boy fed the fish.* **Tick one.**
☐ The boy ☐ fed ☐ the fish
- 6 Which is the subordinate clause? *We played inside because it was raining.* **Tick one.**
☐ We played inside ☐ because it was raining
- 7 Which sentence is more formal? **Tick one.**
☐ Please be seated. ☐ Sit down, guys.
- 8 Use the subjunctive: If I _____ you, I would take an umbrella.
- 9 Rewrite the sentence in the passive voice: *The girl found the key.*

- 10 Which word is a synonym of **enormous**? **Tick one.**
☐ tiny ☐ huge ☐ heavy ☐ loud
- 11 Which word is an antonym of **arrive**? **Tick one.**
☐ reach ☐ depart ☐ enter ☐ land
- 12 Which adverbial shows a contrast? **Tick one.**
☐ However ☐ Therefore ☐ Firstly ☐ For example

13 Add a semi-colon: *The wind howled the trees swayed.*

14 Add a colon: *You will need three colours red, yellow and blue.*

15 Add semi-colons: *I have lived in Dubai, in the UAE Perth, in Australia and Lima, in Peru.*

16 Which bullet points are punctuated consistently? **Tick one.**

☐ • Wash hands • dry them. • Put on gloves ☐ • wash hands • dry them • put on gloves

17 Add a hyphen: *It was a well deserved win.*

18 Which sentence is punctuated correctly? **Tick one.**

☐ It was late – we had to go. ☐ It was late, we had to go.

19 Which words are conjunctions? **Tick all that apply.**

☐ although ☐ under ☐ if ☐ quickly ☐ unless

20 Write a sentence that contains a relative clause.

1

UNIT 1 · LEARN IT

Word classes

I can... identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, determiners and conjunctions.

Every word belongs to a word class. The class depends on the job the word does in the sentence, so one word can be in different classes: *I watch TV* (verb). *My watch is new* (noun).

Determiners come before nouns (*the, a, some, those, my*). Prepositions show place or time (*under, after*). Conjunctions join words or clauses (*and, because, until*).

Top tip: Look at the job the word does in the sentence, not just the word itself.

Key words

word class

noun

verb

determiner

preposition

conjunction

Worked example

Word	Word class
The	determiner
small	adjective
dog	noun
barked	verb
loudly	adverb
at	preposition
us	pronoun
because	conjunction
...	

Tick the word class of the underlined word.

1 The ancient temple was quiet.

☐ noun ☐ verb ☐ adjective ☐ adverb

2 Jin whispered softly.

☐ noun ☐ verb ☐ adjective ☐ adverb

3 The cat hid under the bed.

☐ preposition ☐ conjunction ☐ adverb ☐ determiner

4 Those shoes are mine.

☐ pronoun ☐ determiner ☐ adjective ☐ noun

5 I stayed inside because it was raining.

☐ preposition ☐ conjunction ☐ adverb ☐ verb

6 She finished the race first.

☐ noun ☐ pronoun ☐ determiner ☐ adjective

7 The swim was cold.

☐ noun ☐ verb ☐ adjective ☐ adverb

8 We swim on Fridays.

☐ noun ☐ verb ☐ adjective ☐ adverb

9 Please wait until the bell rings.

☐ preposition ☐ conjunction ☐ adverb ☐ determiner

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

- 1 Which words are prepositions? *After lunch, we walked across the bridge towards the park.*

Tick all that apply.

☐ After ☐ walked ☐ across ☐ towards ☐ park

- 2 In which sentence is **round** a preposition? **Tick one.**

☐ The table is round. ☐ We ran round the lake. ☐ It is your round.

☐ The car will round the corner.

- 3 In which sentence is **before** a conjunction? **Tick one.**

☐ I had seen it before. ☐ Wash your hands before you eat. ☐ We left before lunch.

- 4 What is the word class of their? *Their house is blue.* **Tick one.**

☐ determiner ☐ noun ☐ adjective ☐ verb

- 5 Add a conjunction: I wanted to play outside _____ it was too hot.

- 6 Write a sentence using **light** as a verb.

- 7 Write a sentence using **light** as an adjective.

- 8 Write the word class of each word: *They quickly ate the warm soup.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Tenses review

I can... use simple, progressive and perfect verb forms correctly.

The simple present and simple past are one verb: *I walk, I walked*. The progressive form uses *am/is/are* or *was/were* + *-ing* to show an action in progress: *I am walking, I was walking*.

The perfect form uses *have/has* or *had* + past participle: *I have walked* (present perfect), *I had walked* (past perfect).

Top tip: Find the verb first. Then look for *am/is/are/was/were* + *-ing*, or *have/has/had*.

Key words

tense

simple

progressive

perfect

past participle

Worked example

Which verb form is underlined? *She has finished her lunch.*

- ☐ simple past ☐ past progressive
☒ present perfect ☐ past perfect

Tick the verb form that is underlined.**1** We are baking bread.☐ present progressive ☐ past progressive ☐ present perfect ☐ simple present**2** Hassan had left before we arrived.☐ simple past ☐ past perfect ☐ present perfect ☐ past progressive**3** The birds were singing.☐ present progressive ☐ past progressive ☐ past perfect ☐ simple past**4** I have visited Hanoi twice.☐ simple past ☐ past perfect ☐ present perfect ☐ present progressive**5** Mina plays the piano.☐ simple present ☐ simple past ☐ present progressive ☐ present perfect**6** They caught the early train.☐ simple present ☐ simple past ☐ past progressive ☐ past perfect**7** The film has started.☐ simple past ☐ past perfect ☐ present perfect ☐ present progressive**8** I was reading when the phone rang.☐ present progressive ☐ past progressive ☐ past perfect ☐ simple past**9** The team had won every match that year.☐ simple past ☐ past perfect ☐ present perfect ☐ past progressiveHow did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Write the verb in the form shown in brackets.

- 1 Look! It _____. (snow: present progressive)
- 2 By nine o'clock, we _____ our homework. (finish: past perfect)
- 3 Chen _____ his keys again. (lose: present perfect)
- 4 The children _____ in the pool when it started to rain. (swim: past progressive)
- 5 My parents _____ to Bali last year. (fly: simple past)
- 6 I _____ a letter to my pen pal at the moment. (write: present progressive)
- 7 She _____ never _____ sushi. (eat: present perfect)
- 8 When we arrived, the show _____ already _____. (start: past perfect)
- 9 Water _____ at 100 °C. (boil: simple present)
- 10 What _____ you _____ at eight o'clock last night? (do: past progressive)
- 11 The twins _____ their grandparents every summer. (visit: simple present)

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Subject and object

I can... identify the subject and the object of a sentence.

The **subject** is the person or thing doing the verb. It usually comes before the verb.

The **object** is the person or thing that the verb is done to. It usually comes after the verb: *Amir kicked the ball*. Amir is the subject and the ball is the object. Not every sentence has an object.

Key words

subject

object

verb

sentence

Top tip: Ask 'Who or what did it?' for the subject. Ask 'Who or what did it happen to?' for the object.

Worked example

What is the subject? *The tiger chased the deer.*

☒ The tiger ☐ chased ☐ the deer

Tick one.

- 1 Which is the subject? *Lena painted a picture.*
☐ Lena ☐ painted ☐ a picture
- 2 Which is the object? *Lena painted a picture.*
☐ Lena ☐ painted ☐ a picture
- 3 Which is the subject? *The noisy crowd cheered the players.*
☐ The noisy crowd ☐ cheered ☐ the players
- 4 Which is the object? *The noisy crowd cheered the players.*
☐ The noisy crowd ☐ cheered ☐ the players
- 5 Which is the subject? *Yesterday, my brother broke a plate.*
☐ Yesterday ☐ my brother ☐ broke ☐ a plate
- 6 Which is the object? *Our class planted three trees.*
☐ Our class ☐ planted ☐ three trees
- 7 Which is the subject? *In the garden, a snake was sleeping.*
☐ In the garden ☐ a snake ☐ was sleeping
- 8 Which sentence has an object?
☐ The baby slept. ☐ The baby drank some milk. ☐ The baby smiled.
- 9 Which is the object? *Mr Wong helped us.*
☐ Mr Wong ☐ helped ☐ us
- 10 Which sentence has **no** object?
☐ Kai ate an apple. ☐ Kai laughed loudly. ☐ Kai found a coin.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

- 1 Write the subject and the object: *The chef chopped the onions.*
- _____
- 2 Write the subject and the object: *My grandmother knitted a scarf.*
- _____
- 3 Write the subject and the object: *Every morning, the farmer feeds the goats.*
- _____
- 4 Swap the subject and the object: *The dog chased the boy.*
- _____
- 5 Add an object to finish the sentence: *Nadia opened ...*
- _____
- 6 Write a sentence with the subject **the astronaut** and the object **the rocket**.
- _____
- 7 Which pronoun completes the sentence? *The teacher thanked ____.* **Tick one.**
☐ we ☐ us ☐ I ☐ they
- 8 Which pronoun completes the sentence? *____ visited the aquarium.* **Tick one.**
☐ Them ☐ Us ☐ We ☐ Me
- 9 Write a sentence where the subject is a pronoun and the object is a noun.
- _____
- _____

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Main and subordinate clauses

I can... identify main and subordinate clauses and use them in sentences.

A clause is a group of words with a verb. A **main clause** makes sense on its own. A **subordinate clause** does not make sense on its own; it adds information to the main clause.

Subordinate clauses often start with a subordinating conjunction (*because, although, when, if, since, unless*) or a relative pronoun (*who, which, that*).

Top tip: If the subordinate clause comes first, put a comma after it.

Key words

clause

main clause

subordinate clause

conjunction

relative clause

Worked example

Which is the subordinate clause? *Although it was late, we kept playing.*

☒ Although it was late ☐ we kept playing

Tick the subordinate clause.

1 *We went inside because it was cold.*

☐ We went inside ☐ because it was cold

2 *If you practise, you will improve.*

☐ If you practise ☐ you will improve

3 *The man who sold us the tickets was friendly.*

☐ The man ☐ who sold us the tickets ☐ was friendly

4 *Tariq smiled when he saw the cake.*

☐ Tariq smiled ☐ when he saw the cake

5 *Unless it rains, the match will go ahead.*

☐ Unless it rains ☐ the match will go ahead

6 *I will call you after I finish my homework.*

☐ I will call you ☐ after I finish my homework

7 *Since the shop was shut, we went home.*

☐ Since the shop was shut ☐ we went home

8 *Although she was tired, Mei finished the race.*

☐ Although she was tired ☐ Mei finished the race

9 *The phone that I dropped still works.*

☐ The phone ☐ that I dropped ☐ still works

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

1 Which sentences contain a subordinate clause? **Tick all that apply.**

- ☐ When the bell rang, we lined up. ☐ We lined up and walked inside.
☐ The bike that I borrowed has a flat tyre. ☐ It was sunny, so we went out.

2 Which conjunction introduces a subordinate clause? **Tick one.**

- ☐ and ☐ but ☐ or ☐ because

3 Which sentence is punctuated correctly? **Tick one.**

- ☐ If you are hungry, have a snack. ☐ If you are hungry have, a snack.
☐ If, you are hungry have a snack.

4 Add a main clause: *Because the road was flooded, ...*

5 Add a subordinate clause beginning with **although**: *We enjoyed the trip.*

6 Rewrite with the subordinate clause first: *We stayed in the tent while the storm passed.*

7 Join the clauses with a subordinating conjunction: *I was late. I missed the bus.*

8 Write a sentence with a relative clause as the subordinate clause.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Formal and informal language

I can... recognise and use formal and informal vocabulary and structures.

Formal language is used in official letters, reports and speeches. It avoids contractions (*don't*) and slang, and uses precise words: *request* instead of *ask for*, *purchase* instead of *buy*.

Informal language is used with friends and family. It is chatty and may use contractions, question tags (*isn't it?*) and phrasal verbs (*find out*, *get in*).

Key words

formal

informal

vocabulary

contraction

question tag

Top tip: Imagine you are writing to a head teacher. Would you say it that way?

Worked example

Rewrite formally: *Can you give me a hand?*

Could you please assist me?

Tick the more formal option.

1 Which is more formal?

☐ find out ☐ discover

2 Which is more formal?

☐ ask for ☐ request

3 Which is more formal?

☐ enter ☐ go in

4 Which is more formal?

☐ buy ☐ purchase

5 Which is more formal?

☐ kids ☐ children

6 Which is more formal?

☐ Hi there! ☐ Dear Sir or Madam,

7 Which is more formal?

☐ It's broken. ☐ It is broken.

8 Which is more formal?

☐ assist ☐ help out

9 Which is more formal?

☐ loads of ☐ a great deal of

10 Which is more formal?

☐ let us know ☐ inform us

11 Which is more formal?

☐ The trip was cancelled.
☐ The trip got called off.

12 Which is more formal?

☐ You're coming, aren't you?
☐ Will you be attending?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

1 Which sentence is the most formal? **Tick one.**

☐ Hand in your forms by Friday, OK? ☐ Forms must be submitted by Friday.

☐ Get your forms in by Friday!

2 Which is a question tag? **Tick one.**

☐ isn't it? ☐ please ☐ however ☐ if possible

3 Which ending suits a formal letter? **Tick one.**

☐ See ya! ☐ Yours faithfully, ☐ Lots of love, ☐ Bye for now!

4 Rewrite in formal language: *We're gonna check out the new museum.*

5 Rewrite in formal language: *Sorry, but the trip's been called off.*

6 Rewrite in formal language: *Loads of people turned up to the show.*

7 Rewrite in informal language: *Please inform me if you require further assistance.*

8 Write two features of informal writing.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

The subjunctive

I can... recognise and use the subjunctive in formal writing.

The subjunctive is a verb form used in very formal writing. After *if* or *wish*, we use *were* instead of *was* for imagined things: *If I were you, I would rest.*

After verbs such as *demand*, *insist*, *suggest* and *recommend*, the verb has no -s ending: *The doctor recommends that he rest.*
The rules require that every pupil be on time.

Key words

subjunctive

formal

verb form

wish

Top tip: The subjunctive can look 'wrong' (that he be..., that she go...), but it is formal and correct.

Worked example

Which sentence uses the subjunctive?

- ☐ If I was rich, I would travel.
- ☒ If I were rich, I would travel.

Tick the sentence that uses the subjunctive.

- 1 ☐ I wish it were the weekend. ☐ I wish it was the weekend.
- 2 ☐ The coach insists that every player trains daily.
☐ The coach insists that every player train daily.
- 3 ☐ If she were taller, she could reach the shelf.
☐ If she was taller, she could reach the shelf.
- 4 ☐ It is vital that he be here at noon. ☐ It is vital that he is here at noon.
- 5 ☐ The judge demanded that the man leaves.
☐ The judge demanded that the man leave.
- 6 ☐ We suggest that Omar join the choir. ☐ We suggest that Omar joins the choir.
- 7 ☐ If I were the head teacher, I would add more PE.
☐ If I was the head teacher, I would add more PE.
- 8 ☐ The doctor recommended that she stays in bed.
☐ The doctor recommended that she stay in bed.
- 9 ☐ It is important that everyone arrive on time.
☐ It is important that everyone arrives on time.
- 10 ☐ If I were a millionaire, I would build a zoo. ☐ If I was a millionaire, I would build a zoo.
- 11 ☐ The law requires that every driver carries a licence.
☐ The law requires that every driver carry a licence.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

- 1 Use the subjunctive: If I _____ an astronaut, I would visit Mars.
- 2 Use the subjunctive: The teacher asked that each pupil _____ a pencil. (bring)
- 3 Use the subjunctive: It is essential that the door _____ locked at night. (be)
- 4 Use the subjunctive: I wish I _____ better at drawing.
- 5 Use the subjunctive: The captain insisted that the crew _____ on deck. (stay)
- 6 In which type of writing would you most likely see the subjunctive? **Tick one.**
☐ a text to a friend ☐ an official letter ☐ a shopping list ☐ a comic
- 7 Rewrite using the subjunctive: *If I was you, I would apologise.*
- 8 Rewrite using the subjunctive: *I wish it was sunny today.*
- 9 Write your own sentence beginning *If I were ...*
- 10 Finish the sentence using the subjunctive: *The manager requests that every visitor ...*
- 11 Explain why the subjunctive is used here: *If he were a bird, he would fly home.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Active and passive voice

I can... change sentences between the active and the passive voice.

In the **active voice**, the subject does the action: *The cat chased the mouse.* In the **passive voice**, the subject has the action done to it: *The mouse was chased by the cat.*

The passive uses a form of *be* + past participle. The 'by...' part can be left out when we do not know or care who did it: *The window was broken.*

Top tip: If you can add 'by someone' after the verb, the sentence is probably passive.

Key words

active voice

passive voice

subject

object

past participle

Worked example

Rewrite the sentence in the passive voice: *Sam wrote the poem.*

The poem was written by Sam.

Rewrite the sentence in the passive voice.

1 *The dog ate the sandwich.*

2 *Priya won the prize.*

3 *The storm damaged the roof.*

4 *Our class made the posters.*

5 *A famous architect designed the bridge.*

6 *The children planted the trees.*

7 *The chef is cooking the rice.*

8 *Thousands of people watch the match.*

9 *The police found the missing car.*

10 *Bees make honey.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

1 Which sentence is in the passive voice? **Tick one.**

- ☐ The bus hit the lamp post. ☐ The lamp post was hit by the bus.
☐ The bus stopped suddenly.

2 Which sentences are in the passive voice? **Tick all that apply.**

- ☐ The letter was posted yesterday. ☐ Ali posted the letter.
☐ The cakes were sold in an hour. ☐ We sold the cakes.

3 Which verb makes the sentence passive? *The results ___ tomorrow.* **Tick one.**

- ☐ will announce ☐ will be announced ☐ announcing ☐ are announcing

4 Rewrite the sentence in the active voice: *The ball was kicked by Jonas.*

5 Rewrite the sentence in the active voice: *The castle was built by the king.*

6 Rewrite the sentence in the active voice: *The song was sung by the choir.*

7 Rewrite in the passive voice without saying who did it: *Someone stole my bike.*

8 Explain why a scientist might write *The water was heated.* instead of *I heated the water.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Synonyms and antonyms

I can... find synonyms and antonyms and use them to improve my writing.

Synonyms are words with the same or nearly the same meaning: *big, huge, enormous*. Synonyms help you avoid repetition and choose the most precise word.

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings: *ancient / modern*. Some antonyms are made with a prefix: *visible / invisible, honest / dishonest*.

Top tip: Check that a synonym fits the sentence. Words with similar meanings are not always used in the same way.

Key words

synonym

antonym

vocabulary

meaning

prefix

Worked example

Which word is a synonym of **tiny**?

☐ huge ☒ minute ☐ tidy ☐ tall

Tick one.

1 Which word is a synonym of **brave**?

☐ fearful ☐ courageous ☐ weak ☐ calm

2 Which word is an antonym of **generous**?

☐ kind ☐ selfish ☐ giving ☐ rich

3 Which word is a synonym of **shout**?

☐ whisper ☐ yell ☐ mumble ☐ sing

4 Which word is an antonym of **ancient**?

☐ old ☐ modern ☐ antique ☐ historic

5 Which word is a synonym of **tired**?

☐ exhausted ☐ energetic ☐ lively ☐ awake

6 Which word is an antonym of **victory**?

☐ win ☐ triumph ☐ defeat ☐ success

7 Which word is a synonym of **begin**?

☐ finish ☐ commence ☐ stop ☐ pause

8 Which word is an antonym of **shallow**?

☐ deep ☐ wide ☐ narrow ☐ low

9 Which word is an antonym of **include**?

☐ contain ☐ exclude ☐ involve ☐ add

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

1 Which pair are antonyms? **Tick one.**

☐ big / large ☐ fast / quick ☐ ascend / descend ☐ shut / close

2 Which pair are synonyms? **Tick one.**

☐ hot / cold ☐ rapid / swift ☐ push / pull ☐ early / late

3 Which words are antonyms of **brave**? **Tick all that apply.**

☐ cowardly ☐ bold ☐ timid ☐ heroic ☐ fearful

4 Add a prefix to make an antonym: _____ possible _____ honest
_____ legal

5 Write two synonyms for **happy**.

6 Write an antonym for each word: **arrive, rough, expensive.**

7 Replace **nice** with a better synonym: *We had a nice meal at the hotel.*

8 Replace **said** with two different synonyms: *'Stop!' said Ana. 'Why?' said Leo.*

9 Write a sentence that uses a pair of antonyms.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Linking ideas across paragraphs

I can... link ideas across paragraphs using a range of cohesive devices.

Cohesive devices link ideas across paragraphs. They include adverbials (*on the other hand*, *as a result*, *in contrast*), repeating a key word or phrase, and using synonyms and pronouns to refer back.

Ellipsis means leaving out words the reader can work out: *Mia ordered noodles and Sam [ordered] rice*.

Top tip: Start a new paragraph with a link to the last one:
'Despite this...,' 'As well as this...'

Key words

cohesion

cohesive device

paragraph

adverbial

ellipsis

Worked example

Which adverbial shows a contrast?

- ☐ As a result ☒ On the other hand
☐ Furthermore ☐ Firstly

Tick one.

1 Which adverbial adds another point?

☐ Furthermore ☐ However ☐ Consequently ☐ Meanwhile

2 Which adverbial shows a result?

☐ In contrast ☐ As a result ☐ For example ☐ Nevertheless

3 Which adverbial introduces an example?

☐ For instance ☐ Instead ☐ Therefore ☐ Finally

4 Which adverbial shows a contrast?

☐ Moreover ☐ Similarly ☐ However ☐ Firstly

5 Which adverbial sums up at the end?

☐ In conclusion ☐ In addition ☐ Next ☐ Despite this

6 Which could replace **Also** in formal writing?

☐ In addition ☐ Anyway ☐ By the way ☐ Plus

7 Which adverbial shows that something happened at the same time?

☐ Meanwhile ☐ Therefore ☐ However ☐ For example

8 Which sentence uses ellipsis?

☐ Ravi likes football and Nia likes tennis. ☐ Ravi likes football and Nia tennis.
☐ Ravi and Nia like sport.

9 Which word is a synonym used to avoid repeating **the dog**? *The dog ran off. The puppy was soon found.*

☐ ran ☐ puppy ☐ soon ☐ found

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Should we have a longer lunch break? NON-FICTION

Many pupils believe that our lunch break is too short. At the moment, we have only thirty minutes to eat and play.

(1) _____, a longer break would give us more time to exercise. Children who are active are often healthier and happier.

(2) _____, some teachers worry that lessons would finish later. They feel that pupils might be too tired in the afternoon.

(3) _____, we believe that the benefits of a longer break are greater than the problems.

1 Which adverbial best fits gap (1)? **Tick one.**

☐ Firstly ☐ In contrast ☐ Despite this ☐ Finally

2 Which adverbial best fits gap (2)? **Tick one.**

☐ Furthermore ☐ On the other hand ☐ For example ☐ Firstly

3 Which adverbial best fits gap (3)? **Tick one.**

☐ In conclusion ☐ Meanwhile ☐ For instance ☐ Secondly

4 In paragraph 3, what does **They** refer to? **Tick one.**

☐ pupils ☐ some teachers ☐ lessons ☐ lunch breaks

5 Find and copy a synonym of **pupils** from paragraph 2.

6 Write the first sentence of an extra paragraph, starting with **In addition**.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Semi-colons, colons and dashes

I can... use semi-colons, colons and dashes between independent clauses.

An independent clause makes sense on its own. Two closely linked independent clauses can be joined with a **semi-colon**: *It was raining; we stayed inside.*

A **colon** is used when the second clause explains the first: *I was thrilled: I had won!* A single **dash** can do a similar job in less formal writing: *I was thrilled – I had won!*

Top tip: Check that the words on both sides of a semi-colon could be full sentences.

Key words

semi-colon

colon

dash

independent clause

boundary

Worked example

Add a semi-colon: *The sun set the sky turned orange.*

The sun set; the sky turned orange.

Add a semi-colon between the two clauses.

1 *The bell rang the children ran outside.*

2 *Hiro loves maths his sister prefers art.*

3 *The shop was closed we went home.*

4 *It was very hot everyone wanted ice cream.*

5 *The lights went out the room was silent.*

6 *My cat is lazy my dog is full of energy.*

7 *Dinner was ready the table was laid.*

8 *The river flooded the road was closed.*

9 *Some people like the city others prefer the countryside.*

10 *The waves were huge the surfers were delighted.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

- 1 Which sentence uses a semi-colon correctly?
A *I like; tennis and golf.* **B** *I like tennis; my brother likes golf.* **C** *I like tennis; and golf.* **Tick one.**
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

- 2 Which punctuation mark best completes the sentence? *Anna was worried ___ she had lost her passport.* **Tick one.**
☐ colon ☐ comma ☐ question mark ☐ apostrophe

- 3 Why is the colon used? *I knew it: the cake had gone.* **Tick one.**
☐ to introduce a list ☐ to show the second clause explains the first
☐ to show who is speaking ☐ to show possession

- 4 Add a colon: *We could not play outside it was pouring with rain.*
- _____

- 5 Add a dash: *The test was easy I finished early.*
- _____

- 6 Rewrite as one sentence using a semi-colon: *Jamal packed his bag. He was ready.*
- _____

- 7 Explain why this is wrong: *After school; we played football.*
- _____
- _____

- 8 Write your own sentence with two independent clauses joined by a semi-colon.
- _____
- _____

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Colons, semi-colons and bullet points

I can... use colons and semi-colons in lists and punctuate bullet points consistently.

A **colon** can introduce a list after a clause that makes sense on its own: *You will need three things: a pen, a ruler and a rubber.* When list items are long or contain commas, use **semi-colons** to separate them.

Bullet points set out a list down the page. Punctuate them consistently: every point should start and end in the same way.

Top tip: Only use a colon before a list if the words before it make a full sentence.

Key words

colon

semi-colon

list

bullet points

consistent

Worked example

Add a colon and semi-colons: *There were three winners Ana, from Spain Kofi, from Ghana and Li, from China.*

There were three winners: Ana, from Spain; Kofi, from Ghana; and Li, from China.

Add a colon or semi-colons to the list.

1 *Pack these items for the trip a hat, sun cream and a water bottle.*

2 *The flag has three colours red, white and blue.*

3 *I have visited four countries Japan, Korea, India and Egypt.*

4 *The recipe needs three things flour, eggs and milk.*

5 *We saw a lion, which was asleep a giraffe, which was eating and a zebra, which was drinking.*

6 *The club meets on Monday, after school Wednesday, at lunchtime and Friday, before school.*

7 *The prizes went to Tom, for art Lily, for science and Raj, for music.*

8 *At the market, I bought three things fresh mangoes from Thailand spicy peppers from Mexico and dates from Egypt.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

1 Which sentence uses a colon correctly? **Tick one.**

- ☐ I bought: apples, pears and plums. ☐ I bought three fruits: apples, pears and plums.
☐ I: bought apples, pears and plums.

2 Why are semi-colons used in this list? *We met Sara, the captain; Ben, the coach; and Maya, the referee.* **Tick one.**

- ☐ The items contain commas, so semi-colons keep them clear.
☐ Semi-colons always go in lists. ☐ They show who is speaking.

3 Which bullet points are punctuated consistently? **Tick one.**

- ☐ • Bring a coat • bring lunch. • Bring a hat ☐ • bring a coat • bring lunch • bring a hat
☐ • Bring a coat. • bring lunch • Bring a hat.

4 Write this list as bullet points, punctuated consistently: *For PE you need: trainers, shorts, a T-shirt and a water bottle.*

5 Write a sentence with a colon to introduce a list of three foods you like.

6 Add a colon and semi-colons: *The team needs three players a goalkeeper, who must be tall a defender, who must be fast and a striker, who must be accurate.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

I can... use hyphens to make the meaning of words and phrases clear.

A hyphen (-) joins words or parts of words. It can change the meaning: *a man-eating shark* is a shark that eats people, but *a man eating shark* is a man who is eating shark meat!

Hyphens are also used after some prefixes to avoid confusion: *re-cover* (cover again) is different from *recover* (get better). We also write *co-own* and *re-enter*.

Key words

hyphen

ambiguity

compound adjective

prefix

Top tip: Hyphens join words; dashes separate clauses. A hyphen is short and has no spaces.

Worked example

Which phrase means a shark that eats people?

☐

a man eating shark

☒

a man-eating shark

Tick one.

- 1 Which sentence means the sofa was given a new cover?
☐ We had the sofa recovered. ☐ We had the sofa re-covered.
- 2 Which phrase means a car that has not been driven much?
☐ a little used car ☐ a little-used car
- 3 Which word means 'to form again'?
☐ reform ☐ re-form
- 4 Which word means 'to sign again'?
☐ resign ☐ re-sign
- 5 Which phrase means plants that eat meat?
☐ meat-eating plants ☐ meat eating plants
- 6 Which phrase is punctuated correctly?
☐ a well-known author ☐ a well known-author ☐ a-well known author
- 7 Which phrase is punctuated correctly?
☐ a fast-moving river ☐ a fast moving-river ☐ a-fast moving river
- 8 Which phrase is punctuated correctly?
☐ a twenty-minute walk ☐ a twenty minute-walk ☐ a-twenty minute walk
- 9 Why is a hyphen used in *co-own*?
☐ to stop two o's coming together and confusing the reader ☐ to show a list
☐ to show parenthesis

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

1 Which sentence uses a hyphen correctly? **Tick one.**

- ☐ The re-entry of the rocket was smooth. ☐ The rocket re-entered-the atmosphere.
☐ The rocket-re entered the atmosphere.

2 Add a hyphen: *We saw a man eating tiger in the film.*

3 Add a hyphen: *She is a well known singer.*

4 Add hyphens: *My four year old cousin loves dinosaurs.*

5 Add a hyphen: *The shop sells sugar free sweets.*

6 Which word needs a hyphen after the prefix? **Tick one.**

- ☐ reenter ☐ rebuild ☐ replay ☐ return

7 Explain the difference: *re-cover* and *recover*.

8 Explain the difference: *twenty-odd guests* and *twenty odd guests*.

9 Write a sentence using a hyphenated adjective before a noun.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Test practice 1

I can... answer grammar, punctuation and vocabulary questions in the test style.

The Year 6 grammar, punctuation and spelling test asks many short questions. Read each question carefully and notice the instruction: *Tick one*, *Tick all that apply* or *Rewrite*.

Look at every option before you decide. When you rewrite a sentence, copy it carefully and check the punctuation.

Key words

word class

punctuation

clause

verb form

Top tip: If a question says 'Tick one', tick only one box.

Worked example

Which sentence is a command?

- ☒ Close the door. ☐ The door is closed.
☐ Is the door closed? ☐ What a heavy door this is!

Answer each question.

1 Which sentence is a question? **Tick one.**

- ☐ How amazing that was! ☐ Where is the station? ☐ Tell me the time.
☐ The train is late.

2 Which word is an adverb? *The fox crept silently through the dark wood.* **Tick one.**

- ☐ crept ☐ silently ☐ through ☐ dark

3 Which sentences need a question mark? **Tick all that apply.**

- ☐ Can you help me ☐ Help me now ☐ Who took my pen ☐ What a mess this is

4 Which word is a determiner? *Some children quickly ran home.* **Tick one.**

- ☐ Some ☐ quickly ☐ ran ☐ home

5 Which conjunction completes the sentence? *We will go out ___ it stops raining.* **Tick one.**

- ☐ once ☐ but ☐ or ☐ so

6 Which sentence is in the passive voice? **Tick one.**

- ☐ The race was won by Nia. ☐ Nia won the race. ☐ Nia is winning.

7 Write the contraction: they will → _____

8 Add inverted commas: *Please sit down, said the teacher.*

9 Add an apostrophe: *The childrens coats were wet.*

10 Rewrite in the present perfect: *She finished the book.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

- 1 Which word is an antonym of **expand**? **Tick one.**
☐ grow ☐ shrink ☐ stretch ☐ widen
- 2 What is the word class of despite? *We went out despite the rain.* **Tick one.**
☐ preposition ☐ conjunction ☐ adverb ☐ verb
- 3 Which sentence has a relative clause? **Tick one.**
☐ The girl who won is my friend. ☐ The girl won and smiled. ☐ The girl, smiling, won.
- 4 Which sentence uses a colon correctly? **Tick one.**
☐ There are two choices: stay or go. ☐ There are: two choices stay or go.
- 5 Which is the subordinate clause? *As the sun rose, the birds began to sing.* **Tick one.**
☐ As the sun rose ☐ the birds began to sing
- 6 Use the subjunctive: If I _____ taller, I could reach the top shelf.
- 7 Add a semi-colon: *Aziz was tired he went to bed early.*

- 8 Rewrite in formal language: *Kids can't bring phones to school.*

- 9 Add a comma after the fronted adverbial: *Early the next morning we set off.*

- 10 Write the subject and the object: *The squirrel buried the nut.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Test practice 2

I **can...** use everything I know to answer test-style questions.

This unit mixes questions from the whole book, just like the real test. Work carefully and try to answer every question.

If you are not sure, go back to the Learn it page for that topic, then try again.

Top tip: Leave time at the end to check your answers and your punctuation.

Key words

subjunctive

passive

hyphen

synonym

main clause

Worked example

Which sentence is in the active voice?

- ☐ The poster was designed by Lin.
- ☒ Lin designed the poster.

Answer each question.

1 Which sentence is an exclamation? **Tick one.**

- ☐ What a beautiful sunset that is! ☐ Look at the sunset! ☐ Is that the sunset?
☐ The sunset is beautiful.

2 Which word is a synonym of **rapid**? **Tick one.**

- ☐ slow ☐ quick ☐ careful ☐ calm

3 Which word is the modal verb? *We may need an umbrella.* **Tick one.**

- ☐ We ☐ may ☐ need ☐ umbrella

4 Which phrase uses a hyphen correctly? **Tick one.**

- ☐ a world-famous chef ☐ a world famous-chef ☐ a-world famous chef

5 Which words are pronouns? *They gave her a present, and she thanked them.* **Tick all that apply.**

- ☐ They ☐ gave ☐ her ☐ present ☐ she ☐ them

6 Which sentence uses the subjunctive? **Tick one.**

- ☐ I wish I were on holiday. ☐ I wish I was on holiday.

7 Add a prefix to make an antonym: _____patient

8 Rewrite the sentence in the passive voice: *The waiter dropped the plates.*

9 Add a pair of brackets: *Mount Kilimanjaro the highest mountain in Africa is in Tanzania.*

10 Rewrite in the past progressive: *They play chess.*

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Answer each question.

- 1 Which is the main clause? *Although he was nervous, Kenji sang beautifully.* **Tick one.**
☐ Although he was nervous ☐ Kenji sang beautifully
- 2 Which punctuation mark could replace the dash? *The field was muddy – the match was cancelled.* **Tick one.**
☐ semi-colon ☐ comma ☐ apostrophe ☐ hyphen
- 3 What is the word class of round? *The Earth goes round the Sun.* **Tick one.**
☐ preposition ☐ adjective ☐ noun ☐ verb
- 4 Which sentence is the most formal? **Tick one.**
☐ We're sorry but the pool's shut. ☐ Unfortunately, the pool is closed.
☐ Sorry, no swimming today!
- 5 Write a relative pronoun: The village _____ my grandmother grew up is near the sea.
- 6 Use the past perfect: By the time we arrived, the film _____. (start)
- 7 Add the missing punctuation: *where are you going asked Mum*

- 8 Rewrite the sentence in the active voice: *The cake was eaten by the children.*

- 9 Explain how the comma changes the meaning: *Let's eat, Lucy. / Let's eat Lucy.*

- 10 Write a sentence with a colon to introduce a list.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!



CHECK

End test

End test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 20

Answer each question. Do your best!

- 1 What is the word class of after? *We swam after lunch.* **Tick one.**
☐ preposition ☐ conjunction ☐ adverb ☐ noun
- 2 What is the word class of after? *We swam after we ate lunch.* **Tick one.**
☐ preposition ☐ conjunction ☐ adverb ☐ noun
- 3 Use the past perfect: The bus _____ before we reached the stop. (leave)
- 4 Use the present progressive: Listen! The baby _____. (cry)
- 5 Which is the subject? *After dinner, my uncle told a story.* **Tick one.**
☐ After dinner ☐ my uncle ☐ told ☐ a story
- 6 Which is the object? *The pupils thanked their teacher.* **Tick one.**
☐ The pupils ☐ thanked ☐ their teacher
- 7 Add a main clause: *Although the sea was cold, ...*

- 8 Rewrite in formal language: *We'll let you know about the trip soon.*

- 9 Which sentence uses the subjunctive? **Tick one.**
☐ The rules require that she wear a helmet.
☐ The rules require that she wears a helmet.
- 10 Which sentence is in the passive voice? **Tick one.**
☐ The kite was flown by Zain. ☐ Zain flew the kite. ☐ Zain was happy.
- 11 Rewrite the sentence in the active voice: *The fence was painted by Dad.*

12 Write two synonyms of **angry**.

13 Add a prefix to make an antonym: _____agree

14 Which adverbial adds another point? **Tick one.**

☐ Moreover ☐ However ☐ Instead ☐ Meanwhile

15 Join with a semi-colon: *Ana likes tea. Her brother likes coffee.*

16 Why is the colon used? *The reason was clear: we were lost.* **Tick one.**

☐ to introduce a list ☐ to show the second clause explains the first
☐ to separate items in a list

17 Add a colon and semi-colons: *The trip had three parts a temple visit, which was calm a boat ride, which was fast and lunch, which was delicious.*

18 Write the list as bullet points: *Bring: a hat, a towel and sun cream.*

19 Which sentence means the chair needs a new cover? **Tick one.**

☐ We need to re-cover the chair. ☐ We need to recover the chair.

20 Write a formal sentence that uses the passive voice.

**Start test**

1 adverb 2 Those 3 has finished 4 past progressive 5 the fish 6 because it was raining 7 Please be seated. 8 were 9 The key was found by the girl. 10 huge 11 depart 12 However 13 The wind howled; the trees swayed. 14 You will need three colours: red, yellow and blue. 15 I have lived in Dubai, in the UAE; Perth, in Australia; and Lima, in Peru. 16 • wash hands • dry them • put on gloves 17 It was a well-deserved win. 18 It was late – we had to go. 19 although; if; unless 20 Answers will vary, e.g. The boy who won the race is my brother.

Unit 1 • Sheet A — Word classes

1 adjective 2 adverb 3 preposition 4 determiner 5 conjunction 6 pronoun 7 noun 8 verb 9 conjunction

Unit 1 • Sheet B — Word classes

1 After; across; towards 2 We ran round the lake. 3 Wash your hands before you eat. 4 determiner 5 but 6 Answers will vary, e.g. We light candles at Diwali. 7 Answers will vary, e.g. My school bag is very light. 8 They – pronoun; quickly – adverb; ate – verb; the – determiner; warm – adjective; soup – noun

Unit 2 • Sheet A — Tenses review

1 present progressive 2 past perfect 3 past progressive 4 present perfect 5 simple present 6 simple past 7 present perfect 8 past progressive 9 past perfect

Unit 2 • Sheet B — Tenses review

1 is snowing 2 had finished 3 has lost 4 were swimming 5 flew 6 am writing 7 has; eaten 8 had; started 9 boils 10 were; doing 11 visit

Unit 3 • Sheet A — Subject and object

1 Lena 2 a picture 3 The noisy crowd 4 the players 5 my brother 6 three trees 7 a snake 8 The baby drank some milk. 9 us 10 Kai laughed loudly.

Unit 3 • Sheet B — Subject and object

1 subject: The chef; object: the onions 2 subject: My grandmother; object: a scarf 3 subject: the farmer; object: the goats 4 The boy chased the dog. 5 Answers will vary, e.g. Nadia opened the window. 6 Answers will vary, e.g. The astronaut boarded the rocket. 7 us 8 We 9 Answers will vary, e.g. She fed the rabbit.

Unit 4 • Sheet A — Main and subordinate clauses

1 because it was cold 2 If you practise 3 who sold us the tickets 4 when he saw the cake 5 Unless it rains 6 after I finish my homework 7 Since the shop was shut 8 Although she was tired 9 that I dropped

Unit 4 • Sheet B — Main and subordinate clauses

1 When the bell rang, we lined up.; The bike that I borrowed has a flat tyre. 2 because 3 If you are hungry, have a snack. 4 Answers will vary, e.g. Because the road was flooded, the bus took a different route. 5 Answers will vary, e.g. We enjoyed the trip although it rained all day. 6 While the storm passed, we stayed in the tent. 7 Answers will vary, e.g. I was late because I missed the bus. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. The girl who lives next door has a parrot.

Unit 5 • Sheet A — Formal and informal language

1 discover 2 request 3 enter 4 purchase 5 children 6 Dear Sir or Madam, 7 It is broken. 8 assist 9 a great deal of 10 inform us 11 The trip was cancelled. 12 Will you be attending?

Unit 5 • Sheet B — Formal and informal language

1 Forms must be submitted by Friday. 2 isn't it? 3 Yours faithfully, 4 We are going to visit the new museum. 5 We regret to inform you that the trip has been cancelled. 6 A large number of people attended the performance. 7 Answers will vary, e.g. Let me know if you need any more help. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. contractions; slang or chatty words; question tags; exclamations.

Unit 6 • Sheet A — The subjunctive

1 I wish it were the weekend. 2 The coach insists that every player train daily. 3 If she were taller, she could reach the shelf. 4 It is vital that he be here at noon. 5 The judge demanded that the man leave. 6 We suggest that Omar join the choir. 7 If I were the head teacher, I would add more PE. 8 The doctor recommended that she stay in bed. 9 It is important that everyone arrive on time. 10 If I were a millionaire, I would build a zoo. 11 The law requires that every driver carry a licence.

Unit 6 • Sheet B — The subjunctive

1 were 2 bring 3 be 4 were 5 stay 6 an official letter 7 If I were you, I would apologise. 8 I wish it were sunny today. 9 Answers will vary, e.g. If I were a chef, I would cook noodles every day. 10 Answers will vary, e.g. The manager requests that every visitor sign the book. 11 It describes something imaginary that is not true (he is not a bird), in a formal way.

Unit 7 • Sheet A — Active and passive voice

1 The sandwich was eaten by the dog. 2 The prize was won by Priya. 3 The roof was damaged by the storm. 4 The posters were made by our class. 5 The bridge was designed by a famous architect. 6 The trees were planted by the children. 7 The rice is being cooked by the chef. 8 The match is watched by thousands of people. 9 The missing car was found by the police. 10 Honey is made by bees.

Unit 7 · Sheet B — Active and passive voice

1 The lamp post was hit by the bus. 2 The letter was posted yesterday. The cakes were sold in an hour. 3 will be announced 4 Jonas kicked the ball. 5 The king built the castle. 6 The choir sang the song. 7 My bike was stolen. 8 The passive sounds formal and puts the focus on what happened, not on who did it.

Unit 8 · Sheet A — Synonyms and antonyms

1 courageous 2 selfish 3 yell 4 modern 5 exhausted 6 defeat 7 commence 8 deep 9 exclude

Unit 8 · Sheet B — Synonyms and antonyms

1 ascend / descend 2 rapid / swift 3 cowardly; timid; fearful 4 im; dis; il 5 Answers will vary, e.g. cheerful, delighted 6 depart (or leave), smooth, cheap 7 Answers will vary, e.g. We had a delicious meal at the hotel. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. 'Stop!' shouted Ana. 'Why?' asked Leo. 9 Answers will vary, e.g. The soup was hot but the ice cream was cold.

Unit 9 · Sheet A — Linking ideas across paragraphs

1 Furthermore 2 As a result 3 For instance 4 However 5 In conclusion 6 In addition 7 Meanwhile 8 Ravi likes football and Nia tennis. 9 puppy

Unit 9 · Sheet B — Linking ideas across paragraphs

1 Firstly 2 On the other hand 3 In conclusion 4 some teachers 5 children 6 Answers will vary, e.g. In addition, a longer break would give us time to eat without rushing.

Unit 10 · Sheet A — Semi-colons, colons and dashes

1 The bell rang; the children ran outside. 2 Hiro loves maths; his sister prefers art. 3 The shop was closed; we went home. 4 It was very hot; everyone wanted ice cream. 5 The lights went out; the room was silent. 6 My cat is lazy; my dog is full of energy. 7 Dinner was ready; the table was laid. 8 The river flooded; the road was closed. 9 Some people like the city; others prefer the countryside. 10 The waves were huge; the surfers were delighted.

Unit 10 · Sheet B — Semi-colons, colons and dashes

1 B 2 colon 3 to show the second clause explains the first 4 We could not play outside: it was pouring with rain. 5 The test was easy – I finished early. 6 Jamal packed his bag; he was ready. 7 'After school' is not an independent clause, so a semi-colon cannot be used. It needs a comma. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. The kettle boiled; Mum made the tea.

Unit 11 · Sheet A — Colons, semi-colons and bullet points

1 Pack these items for the trip: a hat, sun cream and a water bottle. 2 The flag has three colours: red, white and blue. 3 I have visited four countries: Japan, Korea, India and Egypt. 4 The recipe needs three things: flour, eggs and milk. 5 We saw a lion, which was asleep; a giraffe, which was eating; and a zebra, which was drinking. 6 The club meets on Monday, after school; Wednesday, at lunchtime; and Friday, before school. 7 The prizes went to Tom, for art; Lily, for science; and Raj, for music. 8 At the market, I bought three things: fresh mangoes from Thailand; spicy peppers from Mexico; and dates from Egypt.

Unit 11 · Sheet B — Colons, semi-colons and bullet points

1 I bought three fruits: apples, pears and plums. 2 The items contain commas, so semi-colons keep them clear. 3 • bring a coat • bring lunch • bring a hat 4 For PE you need: • trainers • shorts • a T-shirt • a water bottle 5 Answers will vary, e.g. I have three favourite foods: pad thai, sushi and pizza. 6 The team needs three players: a goalkeeper, who must be tall; a defender, who must be fast; and a striker, who must be accurate.

Unit 12 · Sheet A — Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

1 We had the sofa re-covered. 2 a little-used car 3 re-form 4 re-sign 5 meat-eating plants 6 a well-known author 7 a fast-moving river 8 a twenty-minute walk 9 to stop two o's coming together and confusing the reader

Unit 12 · Sheet B — Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

1 The re-entry of the rocket was smooth. 2 We saw a man-eating tiger in the film. 3 She is a well-known singer. 4 My four-year-old cousin loves dinosaurs. 5 The shop sells sugar-free sweets. 6 reenter 7 Re-cover means to cover again; recover means to get better or to get something back. 8 Twenty-odd guests means about twenty guests; twenty odd guests means twenty strange guests. 9 Answers will vary, e.g. We climbed a snow-capped mountain.

Unit 13 · Sheet A — Test practice 1

1 Where is the station? 2 silently 3 Can you help me; Who took my pen 4 Some 5 once 6 The race was won by Nia. 7 they'll 8 'Please sit down,' said the teacher. 9 The children's coats were wet. 10 She has finished the book.

Unit 13 · Sheet B — Test practice 1

1 shrink 2 preposition 3 The girl who won is my friend. 4 There are two choices: stay or go. 5 As the sun rose 6 were 7 Aziz was tired; he went to bed early. 8 Children are not permitted to bring mobile phones to school. 9 Early the next morning, we set off. 10 subject: The squirrel; object: the nut

Unit 14 · Sheet A — Test practice 2

1 What a beautiful sunset that is! 2 quick 3 may 4 a world-famous chef 5 They; her; she; them 6 I wish I were on holiday. 7 im 8 The plates were dropped by the waiter. 9 Mount Kilimanjaro (the highest mountain in Africa) is in Tanzania. 10 They were playing chess.

Unit 14 · Sheet B — Test practice 2

1 Kenji sang beautifully 2 semi-colon 3 preposition 4 Unfortunately, the pool is closed. 5 where 6 had started 7 'Where are you going?' asked Mum. 8 The children ate the cake. 9 With the comma, the speaker is talking to Lucy. Without it, it sounds as if they want to eat Lucy! 10 Answers will vary, e.g. The recipe needs three ingredients: rice, eggs and spring onions.

End test

1 preposition 2 conjunction 3 had left 4 is crying 5 my uncle 6 their teacher 7 Answers will vary, e.g. Although the sea was cold, we swam for an hour. 8 We will inform you about the trip shortly. 9 The rules require that she wear a helmet. 10 The kite was flown by Zain. 11 Dad painted the fence. 12 Answers will vary, e.g. furious, cross 13 dis 14 Moreover 15 Ana likes tea; her brother likes coffee. 16 to show the second clause explains the first 17 The trip had three parts: a temple visit, which was calm; a boat ride, which was fast; and lunch, which was delicious. 18 Bring: • a hat • a towel • sun cream 19 We need to re-cover the chair. 20 Answers will vary, e.g. Visitors are asked to sign in at reception.