

English

Year 3 Core Knowledge

Grammar Terms



<u>Grammar word</u>	<u>What is it?</u>	<u>Example</u>
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together.	I like yellow, but my sister likes green
preposition	Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time.	The rainbow arched over the mountain.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.	patient impatient
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.	judge judgement
apostrophe	Apostrophes have two completely different uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• showing the place of missing letters• marking possessives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm for I am• Hannah's mother
verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions). Moreover many verbs name states or feelings rather than actions.	Josh climbed to the top of the tree. Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago
adverb	The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an	Amelia climbed the tree carefully . Later , the children caught the bus.

	adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.	
noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes. For example, prepositions can name places and verbs can name 'things' such as actions.	<u>dog</u> <u>table</u> <u>London</u> <u>Ahmed</u>
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or after the verb <i>be</i>, as its complement. 	Sophie looked at the <u>stunning</u> sunset. Christopher was <u>amazed</u> .
clause	A clause is a special type of phrase that contains a verb. Clauses can sometimes be complete sentences. Clauses may be main or subordinate.	<u>The little boy ran to the park.</u>
subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is a subordinate clause	The cat, <u>which was black</u> , looked at the mouse.
direct speech	The exact words that someone has said.	Robert yelled, " <u>Look out!</u> "
inverted commas	The punctuation marks that tell us what words were actually spoken (speech marks)	

consonant	All the letters of the alphabet except the vowels.	b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m, n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z,
vowel	The five letters of the alphabet that are not consonants.	a,e,i,o,u

Spelling Patterns – see spelling homework books for more examples

Spelling Pattern	Examples
sp, spr	spin spray especially
all, al	fall also usual
soft c	city ace recent accept
silent letters b, k	lamb knee
le, el, al, il endings	candle angle sandal camel fossil
some y endings	chilly stormy
making plurals	cats foxes wolves ponies monkeys
y+er, y+est	windy windier windiest
ing, ed	cooking cooked hugging hugged
soft g, ge, dge	edge bridge cage
wa, qua	water quality squash
tion, ation	station position eruption
sion	vision invasion version extension
adding suffixes	helpful careless pavement illness
contractions	I'll don't isn't couldn't
homophones	deer dear/not knot/ flour flower
silent letters o, h and c	young echo scene
ei,y and other tricky words	vein they Egypt
ous	dangerous hideous curious
dis, mis, in, im, il, ir	dislike misbehave incorrect impossible illegal irregular
un, de, re, pre, non	unhappy decade refill preview non-stop
ly ending	sadly actually happily
sure, ture	measure furniture sculpture
wh, ph	when whose pheasant alphabet
compound words	someone anyone everything
silent w	wrap wren sword

Some authors you could read (or have read to you!)

Year 3	Jeanne Willis, Mini Grey, Anthony Browne, Dick King-Smith, Laurence Anholt, Kes Grey, Nick Sharratt, Emily Gravett, Jackie Morris, Oliver Jeffers, Martin Waddell
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Try

<http://www.lovereadings4kids.co.uk/genreal/7>

<http://www.booktrust.org.uk/books/children>

and

<http://www.ncbc.co.uk/new/index.html>

for other recommended authors.

Y3 Core Knowledge – Key questions

Key question	Answer
<p>Complete the sentence with an appropriate adverb.</p> <p>She completed her homework _____.</p>	<p>eg) carefully, quickly, reluctantly</p>
<p>Where should the missing inverted commas go?</p> <p>Roman life was unlike modern life, the archaeologist said.</p>	<p>“Roman life was unlike modern life,” the archaeologist said.</p>
<p>Replace the underlined words in the sentences below with their expanded forms.</p> <p><u>We're</u> going into town later, so <u>I'll</u> buy some bread then. We <u>won't</u> be back late.</p>	<p>We are I will will not</p>
<p>Find all the prepositions in the sentence below.</p> <p>He walked through the doorway and sat behind the desk.</p>	<p>through behind</p>
<p>What is the subordinate clause in each sentence below?</p> <p>Although it was getting late, Dan still hadn't finished his homework.</p> <p>If you get hungry, help yourself to a snack.</p>	<p><u>Although it was getting late</u>, Dan still hadn't finished his homework.</p> <p><u>If you get hungry</u>, help yourself to a snack.</p>

<p>I really enjoy swimming, despite finding it difficult.</p>	<p>I really enjoy swimming, <u>despite finding it difficult.</u></p>
<p>Find the conjunction in each sentence below.</p> <p>The children had not read the book, yet they knew the story off by heart.</p> <p>Keep your hat on until the rain has stopped.</p>	<p>yet</p> <p>until</p>
<p>Find the two conjunctions in the sentence below.</p> <p>The passengers moved to get out, but the pilot held up his hand and they stood still.</p>	<p>but</p> <p>and</p>
<p>Complete the passage with adjectives derived from the nouns in brackets. One has been done for you.</p> <p>Tia hopes to become a <u>famous</u> [fame] sportswoman. Her _____[athlete] achievements already include winning races in her home town. She hopes to win _____ [nation] competitions one day.</p>	<p>athletic</p> <p>national or nationwide or international</p>
<p>Write a sentence using the word point as a verb. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.</p> <p>Write a sentence using the word point as a noun. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.</p>	<p>eg) I saw the teacher point at the board.</p> <p>eg) I sharpened my pencil to a fine point.</p>
<p>Find the two adverbs in the sentence below.</p> <p>All of the passengers cheered loudly, and we cheered too.</p>	<p>loudly</p> <p>too</p>
<p>Complete the sentence with an adjective formed from the verb create.</p> <p>The artist was very _____ and produced many original works.</p>	<p>creative</p>

English

Year 4 Core Knowledge



Grammar Terms (look at the Year 3 grammar terms first)

Grammar word	What is it?	Example
fronted adverbial	A fronted adverbial is an adverbial which has been moved before the verb.	Before we begin , make sure you've got a pencil. (Without fronting: Make sure you've got a pencil before we begin.)
comma	A punctuation mark, used to separate words or groups of words in a sentence.	In lists: I went to the market and bought bananas, apples, oranges and grapes. To indicate clauses: She packed her bag, which was a Christmas present from her mum, and set off for school
paragraph	A collection of sentences that usually are connected by a theme.	When you go walking in the mountains it is important that you wear the right sort of clothing. Clothes that are light and that dry easily, if you get wet, are really useful so it is not a good idea to wear jeans because they become very heavy and uncomfortable when they are wet. You will also need a strong pair of boots that support you so you don't fall over and twist your ankle.
pronoun	A word that replaces a noun.	Amanda waved to Michael <i>can be replaced by ...She</i> waved to him . Simon broke it. <i>Can be replaced by...He</i> is the one who broke it.
possessive pronoun	A pronoun indicating possession	His + book (the book belongs to him) That essay is mine . (I wrote the essay)
expanded noun phrase	A phrase that adds detailed information to a noun.	a calm, relaxing family trip

possessive -s	A noun followed by an apostrophe, and –s that indicates possession.	Tariq's book (Tariq has the book) The boys' arrival (the boys arrive)
determiner	Modifies a noun to put it in context. <i>articles</i> eg) the, a, an <i>demonstratives</i> eg) this, that, these, those <i>quantifiers</i> eg) all, few, many, seven <i>possessives</i> eg) my, your, their its	The dog ran towards the trees. Those children are very clever. Many adults visited the cinema. Is that your car?

Spelling Patterns – see spelling homework books for more examples

Spelling Pattern	Examples
ea	dead health feather
ask ast ass	ask cast pass
ur ure	curl measure
double consonants	happy kitten
silent letters – o h c	country chemist scene
dis, mis, in, im, il, ir, un	dislike mislead illegal irregular inactive impossible unkind
de pre re non	defrost preview reform nonsense
-ly ending	kindly actually
sure ture	measure puncture
ous eous ious	dangerous anxious hideous
tion ation	question education
sion ssion cion	vision expression musician
auto circ anti	autograph circumference antiseptic
trans tele bi sub super	bicycle telephone transmit submarine supermarket
ship hood	membership childhood
igh	flight brightly
a al ad af	ablaze almost adverb affect
f ff fe ves	calf cliff knife knives
en on	oven button
homophones	ate eight / heel he'll heal
ive	decisive massive
able ible	reasonable horrible

unstressed vowels	factory listener
word roots	help unhelpful / graph biography

Some authors you could read (or have read to you!)

Year 4	Heather Dyer, Jenny Nimmo, David McKee, Jeannie Baker, Mary Hoffman, Michael Rosen, James Mayhew, Chris Riddell, Jenny Valentine, Philip Reeve & Sarah Mckintyre, Chris Higgins, Josh Lacey
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Y4 Core Knowledge – Key questions

Key question	Answer
<p>Fill in the spaces with the correct determiner.</p> <p>a the or an</p> <p>Use each determiner only once.</p> <p>At the zoo we saw _____ owl. There was also _____ cute baby penguin. I thought it was _____ best day ever.</p>	<p>At the zoo we saw an owl.</p> <p>There was also a cute baby penguin.</p> <p>I thought it was the best day ever.</p>
<p>Insert one comma in the correct place in the sentence below.</p> <p>Limping slightly the old man walked to the end of the road.</p>	<p>Limping slightly, the old man walked to the end of the road.</p>
<p>Replace the underlined word or words in each sentence with the correct pronoun.</p> <p>When Sara came to the end of the road, <u>Sara</u> turned right.</p> <p>The pavement had a large hole and Sara fell into <u>the hole</u>.</p>	<p>When Sara came to the end of the road, <u>she</u> turned right.</p> <p>The pavement had a large hole and Sara fell into <u>it</u>.</p>
<p>Which word in the passage contains an apostrophe for possession?</p>	

<p>It's five o'clock. Let's leave early and we'll be able to go to Emma's house first.</p> <p>Which sentence/s use/s commas correctly?</p> <p>The blackbird, which nests in sheltered places, lays several eggs at a time. Her hobbies include walking, gardening, sewing and reading. My bag filled, with chocolates and sweets fell onto the floor. My case is heavy because I have shoes, clothes, books, and a gift, for my friend in it.</p>	<p>It's five o'clock. Let's leave early and we'll be able to go to <u>Emma's</u> house first.</p> <p>The blackbird, which nests in sheltered places, lays several eggs at a time.</p> <p>Her hobbies include walking, gardening, sewing and reading.</p>
<p>Replace the underlined word or words in each sentence with the correct possessive pronoun.</p> <p>That bike belongs to <u>me</u>. That bike is</p> <p>This house is owned by <u>us</u>. This house is</p> <p>These video games belong to <u>my brother</u>. These games are</p>	<p>mine</p> <p>ours</p> <p>his</p>
<p>Which sentence shows how the underlined words in the sentence below are used?</p> <p>The <u>insect-eating Venus flytrap</u> is a carnivorous plant.</p> <p>As a main clause As a fronted adverbial As a subordinate clause As a noun phrase</p>	<p>noun phrase</p>
<p>Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?</p> <p>The children's clothes were hanging up. The childrens' clothes were hanging up. The childrens clothe's were hanging up. The childrens clothes' were hanging up.</p> <p>Find the pronouns in the sentence below.</p>	<p>The children's clothes were hanging up.</p>

<p>They bought new jumpers for themselves and a warm scarf for Dad.</p>	<p>they themselves</p>
<p>Explain how the use of commas changes the meaning in the two sentences.</p> <p>Mangoes, which are grown in hot countries, taste delicious.</p> <p>Mangoes which are grown in hot countries taste delicious.</p>	<p>The commas in the first sentence mean that all mangoes taste delicious / all mangoes are grown in hot countries.</p> <p>There are no commas in the second sentence, so it means that only mangoes grown in hot countries taste delicious.</p>
<p>Find all the determiners in the sentence below.</p> <p>Two apple trees screened the open windows on one side.</p>	<p>two the one</p>
<p>Underline the longest possible noun phrase in the sentence below.</p> <p>That book about the Romans was interesting.</p>	<p><u>That book about the Romans was interesting.</u></p>

English

Year 5 Core Knowledge



Grammar Terms (look at the Year 3 & 4 grammar terms first)

Grammar word	What is it?	Example
relative clause relative pronoun	A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that gives us more information about a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as <i>who</i> or <i>that</i> to refer back to that noun, though the relative pronoun <i>that</i> is often omitted.	That's the boy <u>who</u> lives near <u>school</u> . [<i>who</i> refers back to boy] The prize <u>that</u> I <u>won</u> was a book. [<i>that</i> refers back to prize] The prize I <u>won</u> was a book. [the pronoun <i>that</i> is omitted] Tom broke the game, <u>which</u> annoyed Ali. [<i>which</i> refers back to the whole clause]
modal verb	Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express meanings such as certainty, ability, or obligation.	The main modal verbs are <i>will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must</i> and <i>ought</i> . I <u>can</u> do this maths work by myself. This ride <u>may</u> be too scary for you! You <u>should</u> help your little brother. Is it going to rain? Yes, it <u>might</u> .
parenthesis	a word, phrase, or sentence inserted in a passage to explain or comment on it.	The dog (which was black) growled at the visitor. The dog – which was black – growled at the visitor.
bracket	() punctuation marks used to indicate parenthesis.	
dash	- Punctuation mark used to indicate parenthesis	
cohesion	A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together.	A visit has been arranged for <u>Year</u> <u>6</u> , to the <u>Mountain Peaks Field</u>

	Cohesive devices can help to do this.	Study Centre, leaving school at 9.30am. This is an overnight visit. <u>The centre</u> has beautiful grounds and a <i>nature trail</i> . During the afternoon, the children will follow <i>the trail</i> .
cohesive devices	Cohesive devices are words used to show how the different parts of a text fit together. In other words, they create cohesion.	Julia's dad bought her a football. The football was expensive! (determiner; refers us back to a particular football)
ambiguity	Something with ambiguity is unclear.	Think about the sentence, <i>Jill saw the man with binoculars.</i> You may wonder whether Jill or the man had the binoculars.

Spelling Patterns– see spelling homework books for more examples

Spelling Pattern	Examples
ar are	bark beware
word roots	act actor port portable
ir ire	skirt inspire
-y endings	hobby daisy
s es	dog/dogs dish /dishes
words ending in a i o u	buffalo corgi cuckoo
silent letters	lamb thistle wreck
unusual plurals	loaves men cacti bacteria
able ible ably ibly	adorable horrible incredibly tolerably
-ow endings	pillow shadow
-et endings	cricket bucket
-ul –ull endings	bull beautiful
fer	referee transfer
hyphens and apostrophes	co-own shouldn't
-ough	rough dough nought plough
ost oll	swollen most
same letters – different sounds	bear fear earth
homophones	aloud allowed / steal steel
eous ious tious cious	anxious hideous vicious ambitious
cal cial tial	comical special initial
ie	brief relieve
ei	eight neighbour
-ey endings	abbey journey
ild ind	child grind

Some authors you could read (or have read to you!)

Year 5	David Almond, Frank Cottrell-Boyce, Morris Gleitzman, Caroline Lawrence, Hilary McKay, Liz Pichon, Eva Ibbotson, Kevin Crossley-Holland, Roger McGough, Andy Stanton, Helen Dunmore, Theresa Breslin, Cressida Cowell, Chris D'Lacey, Sharon Creech
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and

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for other recommended authors.

Y5 Core Knowledge – Key questions

Key question	Answer
<p>a) What is the name of the punctuation marks on either side of the words <i>which</i> was a spaniel in the sentence below?</p> <p>Jay's dog (which was a spaniel) loved to play with its squeaky bone.</p> <p>b) What is the name of a different punctuation mark that could be used correctly in the same places?</p>	<p>a) brackets</p> <p>b) commas or dashes</p>
<p>Which sentence shows that you are most likely to be away next week?</p> <p>I could be away next week. I might be away next week. I shall be away next week. I may be away next week.</p>	<p>I shall be away next week.</p>
<p>a) Insert a comma in the sentence below to make it clear that only Sally and Bob went to the cinema.</p> <p>After they left Jon Sally and Bob went to the cinema.</p>	<p>After they left Jon, Sally and Bob went to the cinema.</p>

<p>b) Insert commas in the sentence below to make it clear that all three children went to the cinema.</p> <p>After they left Jon Sally and Bob went to the cinema.</p>	<p>After they left, Jon, Sally and Bob went to the cinema.</p>
<p>Where is the relative clause in the sentence below?</p> <p>The old house that is next to our school is for sale.</p>	<p>The old house <u>that is next to our school</u> is for sale.</p>
<p>Underline the relative clause.</p> <p>The table which is made of oak is now black with age.</p>	<p>The table, <u>which is made of oak</u>, is now black with age.</p>
<p>Do the modal verbs in each of these sentences indicate certainty or possibility?</p> <p>a) It will be very cold tomorrow. b) John might have missed the train. c) Ann can speak six languages. d) You could finish your work by the end of the lesson.</p>	<p>a) certainty b) possibility c) certainty d) possibility</p>
<p>Which sentence is punctuated correctly?</p> <p>The wind was blowing howling, actually, so we headed – for home.</p> <p>The wind was blowing – howling, actually – so we headed for home.</p> <p>The wind was blowing, howling – actually – so we headed for home.</p> <p>The wind was blowing howling actually – so we headed for home.</p>	<p>The wind was blowing – howling, actually – so we headed for home.</p>
<p>Where should a dash should go in the sentence below?</p> <p>African elephants are the largest animals in the world they can weigh up to 10 tonnes.</p>	<p>African elephants are the largest animals in the world - they can weigh up to 10 tonnes.</p>

<p>Insert a pair of brackets in the correct place in the sentence below.</p> <p>Lisa who had been playing the piano since she was nine had achieved Grade 7.</p>	<p>Lisa (who had been playing the piano since she was nine) had achieved Grade 7.</p>
<p>Insert a pair of dashes in the correct place in the sentence below.</p> <p>Some of the vegetables in the school garden especially the carrots and pumpkins had grown to an enormous size.</p>	<p>Some of the vegetables in the school garden - especially the carrots and pumpkins - had grown to an enormous size.</p>
<p>Insert a pair of commas to clarify the meaning of the sentence below.</p> <p>The hotel since it opened has become very popular.</p>	<p>The hotel, since it opened, has become very popular.</p>

English

Year 6 Core Knowledge



Grammar Terms (look at the Year 3, 4 & 5 grammar terms first)

Grammar word	What is it?	Example
active passive	An active verb has the usual pattern of subject and object (in contrast with the passive).	Active: <i>The school arranged a visit.</i> Passive: <i>A visit was arranged by the school.</i>
subjunctive	In some languages, the <u>inflections</u> of a <u>verb</u> include a large range of special forms which are used typically in <u>subordinate clauses</u> , and are called 'subjunctives'. English has very few such forms and those it has tend to be used in rather formal styles.	The school requires that all pupils <u>be</u> honest. The school rules demand that pupils not <u>enter</u> the gym at lunchtime. If Zoë <u>were</u> the class president, things would be much better.
ellipsis	Marks or a mark ... indicating an omission (as of words) or a pause	She waited...the cat yawned...the dog barked.
semi-colon	The punctuation mark ; that is used to separate major parts in a sentence and to separate items in a series if the items contain commas	You need new brakes; otherwise you may not be able to stop in time.
colon	A punctuation mark : used to introduce a list of items, a quotation, or an expansion or explanation	These are my favorite colours: purple, turquoise, pink and yellow.
subject	The subject of a verb is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that names the 'do-er' or 'be-er'. The subject's normal position is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> just before the verb in a statement 	Rula's mother went out. That is uncertain. The children will study the animals. Will the children study the animals?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> just after the auxiliary verb, in a question. 	
object	An object is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after the verb, and shows what the verb is acting upon.	Year 2 designed puppets . [noun acting as object] I like that . [pronoun acting as object]
synonym	Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings.	<i>talk – speak</i> <i>old – elderly</i>
antonym	Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.	<i>hot – cold</i> <i>light – dark</i> <i>light – heavy</i>
hyphen	A short line (-) used to connect the parts of a compound word or the parts of a word divided for any purpose. Can also help clear up ambiguity.	I saw a man-eating shark. I saw a man eating shark.
bullet points	. An item in a list that has a large dot (called a bullet) in front of it to show that it is important.	In your pencil case, you should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a pencil a pen a ruler a rubber.

Spelling Patterns– see spelling homework books for more examples

<u>Spelling Pattern</u>	<u>Examples</u>
simple plurals	stars dishes babies
tricky plurals	wolves cliffs volcanoes
using prefixes	disappointed unsure overseas impatient
using suffixes	judge judgment judging melody melodious
maths and science words	parallel circumference evaporation apparatus
ph	graph photo geography
tricky words	accommodation exaggeration embarrassed
word roots	audience microscope supernatural
word origins	burger café kangaroo pyjamas
unstressed letters	government family listener separate
geography and history words	parliament ocean island archaeology
ent ence ant ance	violent violence relevant relevance
silent letters	subtle autumn mortgage swordfish
useful conjunctions	alternatively nevertheless whereas
homophones/near homophones	break/brake aloud/allowed practice/practise

-er -ar -or endings	computer burglar interior
-ery -ary -ory endings	mystery necessary memory
British English/American English	centre/center travelled/traveled colour/color
a+ double letters	allergy announce assistant
ie ei	believe rein
computing words	hardware download spreadsheet

Some authors you could read (or have read to you!)

Year 6	Geraldine McGaughrean, Michelle Paver, Philip Pullman, Beverly Naidoo, Malorie Blackman, Louis Sachar, J.K. Rowling, Marcus Sedgwick, Christopher Paolini, Johnathan Stroud, Shaun Tan, Chris Van Allsberg, Neil Gaiman, Philippa Pearce, Jill Lewis, Armin Greder, Rebecca Stead, J.R.R. Tolkein,
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Y6 Core Knowledge – Key questions

Key question	Answer
<p>Find the object in the sentence below.</p> <p>My friend bought a cake from the bakery.</p>	<p>cake</p>
<p>Which sentence uses the colon correctly?</p> <p>a) I bought several beach toys a bucket: a spade a ball and a kite.</p> <p>b) I bought several beach toys a: bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.</p> <p>c) I bought several beach toys: a bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.</p>	<p>c)</p>

<p>d) I bought several: beach toys, a bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.</p>	
<p>Which sentence uses the hyphen correctly?</p> <p>a) The sugar-free lollies are available in three flavours.</p> <p>b) The sugar-free-lollies are available in three flavours.</p> <p>c) The sugar-free lollies are available in three-flavours.</p> <p>d) The sugar free-lollies are available in three flavours.</p>	<p>a)</p>
<p>Insert a semi-colon in the correct place in the sentence below.</p> <p>There are Roman ruins near our village they are being excavated next week.</p>	<p>There are Roman ruins near our village; they are being excavated next week.</p>
<p>Are these sentences written in the active voice or the passive voice?</p> <p>a) Otters live in clean rivers.</p> <p>b) Fish are eaten by otters.</p> <p>c) Usually, otters are playful creatures.</p>	<p>a) active</p> <p>b) passive</p> <p>c) active</p>
<p>Rewrite the sentence below so that it is in the active voice. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.</p> <p>The results were announced by the judges.</p>	<p>The judges announced the results.</p>
<p>Which verb completes the sentence so that it uses the subjunctive form?</p> <p>I wish I _____ able to join you, but it will not be possible.</p> <p>am was were be</p>	<p>were</p>
<p>What is the name of the punctuation mark used between the two main clauses below?</p>	<p>semi-colon</p>

<p>My sister loves team sports; my brother, on the other hand, prefers individual sports – such as athletics.</p>	
<p>Label the words in the sentence below, with V (verb), S (subject) and O (object) to show the parts of the sentence.</p> <p>Nadia ate strawberries.</p>	<p>Nadia - subject ate - verb strawberries - object</p>
<p>Insert a colon in the correct place in the sentence below.</p> <p>The school offered three clubs for its pupils art and craft, dance and chess.</p>	<p>The school offered three clubs for its pupils: art and craft, dance and chess.</p>
<p>Here is a passage from a book: <i>Hardwick Hall, which is a country house, was built in the sixteenth century. It was owned by Bess of Hardwick, who was the second richest woman in England.</i> Here is a quotation from the passage: <i>'Hardwick Hall... was owned by Bess of Hardwick.'</i> Why is the ellipsis used in this quotation?</p>	<p>There is an ellipsis to represent the missing words.</p>