

# SPAG HOMEPAGE

Prefixes	Suffixes	Capitals/ Full Stops	Subordination and Coordination	Commas	Determiners	Plural & Possessive '-s'
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs
Nouns & Pronouns	Adverbs	Commands & Statements	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Cohesive Devices	Formal and Informal
Apostrophes	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Prefixes	Parenthesis	Passive & Active Voice	Colons & Semi Colons
Synonyms & Antonyms	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Noun Phrases	Subjunctive Form	Elision	Hyphens

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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interchange of Letters	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessives 's'	Hyphens	Spelling	Homophones	Idioms
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Connectives	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs	Relative Clauses	Passive	Personification
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Nouns	Conjunctions	Perfect Parts of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Prefixes

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Prefixes are a letter or group of letters that go at the **beginning** of a word
- They are added to a root word: (e.g. 'heat' = root)

**pre + heat**

- Prefixes can give a word an opposite meaning

**un + happy = unhappy**

- Root words **do not** change their spelling to allow for a prefix, so don't add or remove letters when you add a prefix.

Examples:

il: illegal, illogical  
 im: impossible  
 in: inactive  
 ir: irregular, irrelevant  
 dis: dislike, disagree  
 un: unnecessary  
 re: readjust, rebuild  
 trans: transport  
 pre: prepaid, preview  
 auto: autograph/matic



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interchange of Consonants	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Conjunctions	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Shades				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Indirect Speech	Ellipsis	Figures				

# Suffixes

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Suffixes are a letter or group of letters that go at the **end** of a word.
- Like prefixes, they always attach to a root word.
- Suffixes form **nouns**- ment, ness, er, ity
- Suffixes form **adjectives**- less, ful, able, ible
- Suffixes form **adverbs** and **verbs**- ly, ise, ify, ily
- Suffixes change the **tense** of a verb- ed, ing
- Often, if the root word ends in 'e' or 'y' you drop this off. If a root word ends in a consonant, you need to double it.

Examples: (modification)  
 happy + ness = happiness  
 care + er = carer  
 active + ity = activity  
 rely + able = reliable  
 reverse + ible = reversible

want (present) + ed =  
 wanted (past)  
 run (present) + ing =  
 running

Amazing range of resources...

[https://en.islcollective.com/resources/search\\_result?Tags=suffixes](https://en.islcollective.com/resources/search_result?Tags=suffixes)



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Introduction of Comma	Commas	Quotation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Present and Past Tense	Present and Past Tense	Present and Past Tense	Plural & Apostrophe 's'
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Ordinal/ Marks	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Plural and Informal
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Plural and Informal
Homophones	Conjunctions	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Plural and Informal
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Plural and Informal

# Capital Letters and Full Stops

## What Do I Need To Know?

- This might seem really obvious but there are a lot of mistakes made on a daily basis, by adults as well as children when it comes to basic sentence punctuation.
- A capital letter is needed: at the beginning of a sentence, for the name of a place, person or thing (a proper noun), the word 'I.'
- Full stops are required to finish a sentence. They allow the reader time to stop, breathe and think. Avoid using commas where full stops should go.

Examples:

**H**e wanted to catch fish.

**T**he lake was very big.

**D**arren and **M**r **H**unter were good at football.

**T**hey wanted to play for **B**arcelona in **S**pain.

**C**ello lessons begin on the 1<sup>st</sup> **T**uesday in **M**arch.



30

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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interjections/ Exclamations	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessives 's'	Conjunctions	Relative Clauses	Adverbials	Fronted Sentences
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers/ Ordinal Numbers/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Passive & Active Voice	Formal and Informal	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Passive & Active Voice	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal
Homophones	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Passive & Active Voice	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal
Direct Speech	Imperative Sentences	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Verbs

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Verbs are doing or action words
- They tell you what a person or thing is doing or being. It's not always obvious, for example:

I **am** an artist.

- Whoever is doing the verb is the subject.

**The girl** **talks** loudly.

- Verbs change depending on who is doing them.

I look confused. > It looks confused.

She sells seashells. > They sell seashells.

He tries the sandwiches. > We try the sandwiches.

Extra:

Verb tenses tell you when something happens, for example...

I **talked**. (PAST)

I **talk**. (PRESENT)

I **will talk**. (FUTURE)

Not all 'past' add '-ed'  
go > went; eat > ate; take > took; do > did; have > had; see > saw; etc.



6 - 9

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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Introduction of Comma	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Continuous	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Conjunctions	Compound Parts of Noun	Verb Phrases	Passive	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses				
Direct Speech	Imperial Conventions	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Indirect Speech	Ellipsis	Figures				

# Adjectives

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Adjectives describe a noun. You can use more than one. Adjectives can be placed before the noun or even at the end of a sentence.

The worm is **green**. I found a **green** worm.

- Adjectives can be used to create a noun phrase: that is a phrase with a noun and any words that describe it.

Alex hid from the **ugly, strange** creature.

- Adjectives can also be **comparatives/superlatives**:

Comparative: the bike is newer, bigger, better, lighter

Superlative: the alien is the ugliest, laziest, worst

- Compound Adjectives**: ill-fated, two-seater, free-range (these adjectives contain a hyphen)

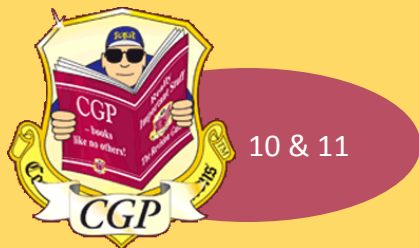
Examples:

The **handsome** prince looked for the **beautiful** princess.

The frog was **green** and **slimy**.

My house is **more expensive** than yours.

Vanilla is the **least popular** flavour ice-cream.



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Prefers	Surfers	Capitals/ Full Stops	Introduces or Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessives 's' 'ed'	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier Exclamation Marks	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses Colours	
Pronouns	Adverbs	Compound Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks

# Question & Exclamation Marks

## What Do I Need To Know?

### Question Marks ???

- Show where the end of a question is
- Most questions begin with a question word such as 'where' or 'why' but not all have to.

**Do** you know where the staffroom is?

Some sentences tell you about a question but don't actually ask one.

Aaron asked me where the staffroom is.

### Exclamation Marks !!!

- The exclamation replaces a full stop and shows a really strong feeling. **Stop it!** **It was fun!**

### Exclamation Rules:

- ✓ Use for strong commands, for someone shouting and for anger and surprise
- Do not use in formal writing. Never use with a full stop, and never use more than one at a time.

<http://www.worksheetplace.com/>



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Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Homophones	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Shades				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Indirect Speech	Ellipsis	Figures				

# Nouns & Pronouns

## What Do I Need To Know?

Nouns	Pronouns
<p><b><u>Nouns are naming words</u></b></p> <p><b>Common</b> nouns = things table, mud, mountain</p> <p><b>Proper</b> nouns = names February, Brazil, Robert</p> <p><b>Collective</b> nouns = groups flock, herd, crowd, herd</p> <p><b>Concrete</b> nouns = touch apple, computer, chair</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> nouns = ideas love, fear, friendship</p>	<p>Pronouns replace a noun.</p> <p>I, you, he, she, it, we, they</p> <p>me, you, him, her, it, us, them</p> <p><b>They</b> built a go-kart.</p> <p><b>I</b> hit the zombie.</p> <p>The cream is for <b>her</b>.</p> <p>The zombie chased <b>me</b>.</p>

Examples of pronouns:

**Show belonging:** mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

‘They’re **mine**.’  
(Possessive pronoun)

‘Omar found **his** scooter.’

**Refer back:** which, were, when, who, what

‘I didn’t like the runner **who** won the race.’



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Underlines/ Spelling	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Ordinal/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Relative Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Phrases	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Conjunctions	Perfect Parts of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Relative Phrases	Relative Clauses	Formal & Informal				
Direct Speech	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses				

# Apostrophes

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Apostrophes have two uses:

**Contraction and Omission** – a new word by joining two together; you replace missing letters with an apostrophe

I **do not** know where **we are** going today.

I **don't** know where **we're** going today.

Contraction is also known as 'contracted form.'

**Belonging** – to show possession, we add 's'

If something belongs to one person: Doug's book

If something belongs to a group: patients' medicine

(These are known as **plural possessive nouns**)

**Contraction:** I am > I'm, we are > we're; do not > don't; who is > who's; I have > I've

**Belonging (s.):** Ava's desk; Kezia's water bottle

**Belonging (pl.):** girls' netball match; ladies' dresses

**It's** = it is / it has

**Its** = we found its house



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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interactions/ Lineation	Commas	Quotation	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Reporters	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Conjunctions	Parts of Speech	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Report Phrases	Indirect Speech	Ellipsis	Figures				

# Commas

## What Do I Need To Know?

Commas go between items in a list  
 Chris bought a cat, a dog, a rabbit, and a frog.

Commas join two points (before adding a connective)  
 I like football. I'm not very good at it. →  
 I like football, but I'm not very good at it.

Commas separate clauses (after subordinate clause)  
Even though it was hot, we played outside.

Commas help to add extra information  
 Tammy's homework, which is neat, got top marks.

Examples:  
 In a list, the commas go where you might have used 'and' before.

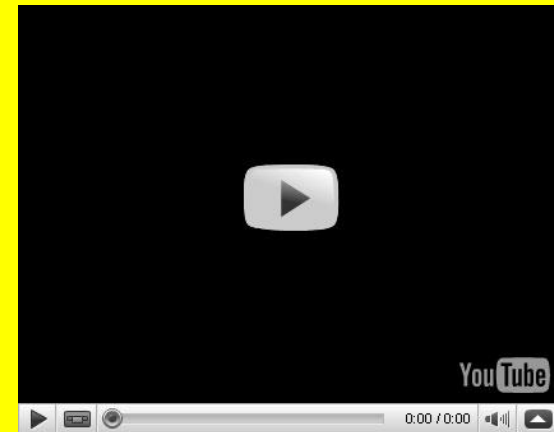
Remember that a sentence still has to make sense if we take away the extra information:  
***Tammy's homework got top marks.***



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Underlines/ Spelling	Commas	Quotation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Question Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Comparative/ Superlative	Present/ Past/ Future Tense	Connectives	Relative Adverbials	Relative Adverbials	Relative Adverbials	Relative Adverbials	Relative Adverbials
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded/ Reduced Noun Phrases	Expanded/ Reduced Noun Phrases	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections	Verb Inflections
Nouns	Commas	Commas	Commas	Commas	Commas	Commas	Commas	Commas	Commas
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Adverbs

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Adverbs describe verbs and adjectives.
- Adverbs tell you **how** or **when** an action was done. Adverbs tend to end with **-ly**.

The stars shone **brightly**.

Yanis ran **as quickly as he could**.

*'as quickly as he could'* = adverbial phrase

Amber's shirt was **really** clean.

- Adverbs can go before or after a verb.

The fish swam along **happily**.

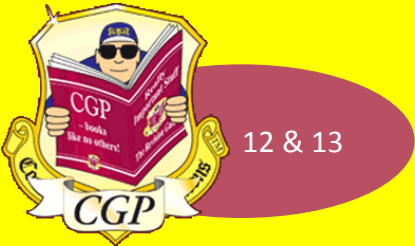
Adverbs can also show how likely something is to happen: **Perhaps** the game will finish goalless.

### Different Types of Adverb

-ly adverbs after a verb:  
stood **quietly**, waited **patiently**

To describe an adjective:  
very, quite, extremely, really, nearly

Before a verb:  
**secretly** followed him  
**Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs!**



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Underlines/ Spelling	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers/ Ordinal/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Homophones	Compound Words	Parts of Speech	Parts of Speech	Parts of Speech	Parts of Speech	Parts of Speech				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses				

# Present and Past Tense

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Verb tenses tell you **when** something happens.
- In past tense, we often add -ed (**NOT** always)  
walk > walked; shout > shouted; shop > shopped
- In future tense, you can add 'will' before the verb

I **talked**.  
(Past)

I **talk**.  
(Present)

I **will talk**.  
(Future)

- You can also use the verb 'to be'

We **are flying** to Mars. (Present Progressive)

We **were flying** to Mars. (Past Progressive)

Remember:  
The verb needs to agree with the subject.  
The dog **eat** my homework > the dog **ate**  
You **is** doing the washing up tonight > you **are**

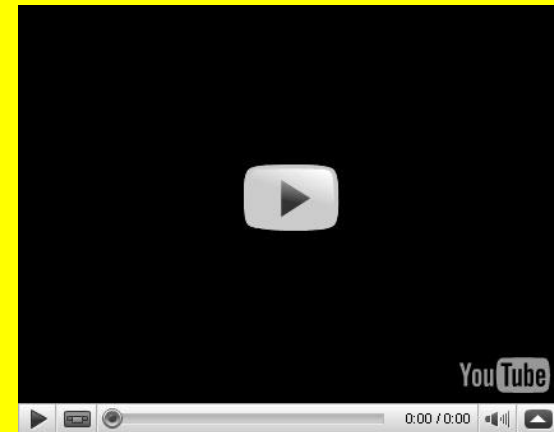


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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/Full Stops	Interactions/Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'	Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers/Comparative/Mark	Present and Past Tense
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Passive	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative Clauses
Nouns	Commas	Continuous Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Coordination/Subordination

## What Do I Need To Know?

Coordination	Subordination
<p>Coordination gives <i>equal attention</i> to <i>two</i> items.</p> <p>Both parts of the sentence could stand alone. Main Clause + Main Clause</p> <p>Use coordinating conjunctions: <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet</i>, and <i>so</i>. (FANBOYS)</p>	<p>Subordination gives <i>less attention</i> to <i>one</i> idea so that the <i>other</i> has emphasis.</p> <p>Use subordinate conjunctions, such as <i>because, even though</i>, and <i>when</i>.</p> <p>Subordinate conjunctions can be used at the <i>beginning</i> of a sentence.</p>

Examples:

The dog ate Marvin's favourite tie *and* the cat rubbed white hair on Marvin's black suit.

Marvin was late to the interview *because* he tried to clean his suit.

*Even though* Marvin was incredibly nervous, he still got the job.



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Punctuation	Spelling	Capital & Full Stops	Introduction to Grammar	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's'	Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases
Verbs	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses
Pronouns	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Perfect Tense	Verbs	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Commands and Statements

## What Do I Need To Know?

- **Commands** give instructions or orders. They tell you what to do e.g. 'don't run!' or 'please go!'
- Commands always have a verb that gives an order such as 'look behind you,' 'turn around' or 'put the cake in the oven.'
- Sometimes a question can be turned into a command: 'Can you make the dinner?' → 'Make the dinner!'
- **Statements** usually give information and tell you something.
- Often, the subject comes first, followed by the verb and the object e.g. 'Chris likes Jaffa Cakes.'
- Statements can be made more complicated by describing the subject and the verb.

### Last Thoughts...

Use an exclamation mark at the end of a command if it is strong or urgent.

Statements can be rearranged to make questions: 'The children are hungry.' → 'Are the children hungry?'



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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Standard or Loanwords	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's'	Exclamation Marks	Hyphens	Ellipses
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Comparative/ Superlative	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Present and Past Participle	Modal Verbs	Relative Clauses	Conjunctions	Fronted Sentences
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Continuous Form of Verbs

## What Do I Need To Know?

	Past Continuous	Present Continuous	Future Continuous
I	was	am	will
You	were	are	will
We	were	are	will
They	were	are	will
He	was	is	will
She	was	is	will
It	was	is	will

Examples:

He **is** baking a cake.

They **were** baking a cake.

You **will** be baking a cake.

The continuous form of the verb shows that something is happening over a period of time.

*Note: Present Continuous is also known as Present Participle!*

- The continuous form is also known as Present Progressive. It means that it is happening now.
- Past progressive means that the action **was happening** in the past. Future means that it **will**.



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Standardiser/ Apostrophs	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Passive and Informal	Homework	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice
Direct Speech	Inverted Comma	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Indirect Speech	Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Ellipsis

# Determiners

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Determiners are small words that go before nouns.
- Articles can be definite (specific): **the**; or indefinite (general): **a, an**

articles	a boy, an orange, the cat
demonstratives	this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
possessives	his hat, her homework, my book, their house
quantifiers	some rice, each word, every box
numbers	one chair, two men, three dogs
question words	which bag, what letter, whose computer

These are very specific:

**the**- The girl over there doesn't look very well.

**some**- I bought some cheese from the store.

These are very general:

**a**- A girl came knocking on the front door.

**an**- An elephant ate the bananas.

**this**- I'd like to buy this car please.

**those**- Those shoes are perfect for the weekend.



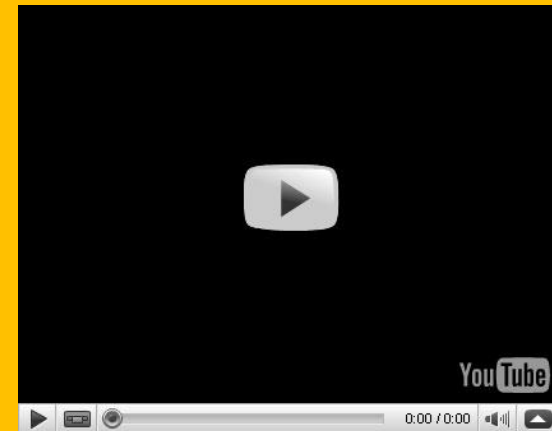
5

## Taster Questions:

Before

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Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Interactions/ Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'	Present and Past Tense	Present and Past Participle	Future Tense	Modal Verbs
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers/ Comparative/ Superlative	Relative Clauses	Conjunctions	Fronted Adverbials	Fronted Adverbials	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs
Direct Speech	Inverted Comma	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Conjunctions

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Conjunctions join words or phrases together. They also join clauses in a sentence e.g.

‘It looked slimy, **so** I didn’t touch it.’

**(Compound: Main Clause + Main Clause)**

‘I stared silently, **because** it was singing.’

**(Complex: Main Clause + Subordinate Clause)**

‘**Every day**, the lion grew hungrier and hungrier.’

**(Adverbial Phrase: Adverb Conj. + Main Clause)**

- There are a number of types of conjunction:

Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions

Examples:

**Coordinating:** for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

**Subordinating:** although, until, if, while, because, since, before, after

**Correlative:** both/and, either/or, neither/nor, whether/or, not only/but also



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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interjections/ Exclamations	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's'	Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers/ Comparative/ Superlative	Present and Past Tense
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Future & Conditional	Passives	Adverbials	Present and Past Tense	Modal Verbs
Nouns	Conjunctions	Compound Sentences	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Future & Conditional	Passives	Adverbials	Present and Past Tense	Modal Verbs
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Future & Conditional	Passives	Adverbials	Present and Past Tense	Modal Verbs

# Prepositions

## What Do I Need To Know?

Prepositions tell you <u>where</u>	Prepositions tell you <u>when</u>
<p><b>Under, over, at, on, in, through, into</b></p> <p>I stuffed the sweets <b>into</b> my pocket. He jumped <b>over</b> the moon.</p>	<p><b>While, during, until, since, in, before, after</b></p> <p>I fell asleep <b>during</b> the football match. The soldiers marched <b>until</b> night fall.</p>
Prepositions are often <u>followed by a noun</u>	Prepositions can <u>follow prepositions</u>
<p>The cat hid <b>under</b> the table. The word 'under' is followed by the 'table'</p> <p>The knight rode <b>on</b> the white horse. The word 'on' is followed by a noun phrase.</p>	<p>Prepositions can show how a pronoun is related to something else. The house is <b>behind</b> you. The word 'behind' is followed by the pronoun 'you.'</p> <p>Nikki left <b>after</b> them.</p>

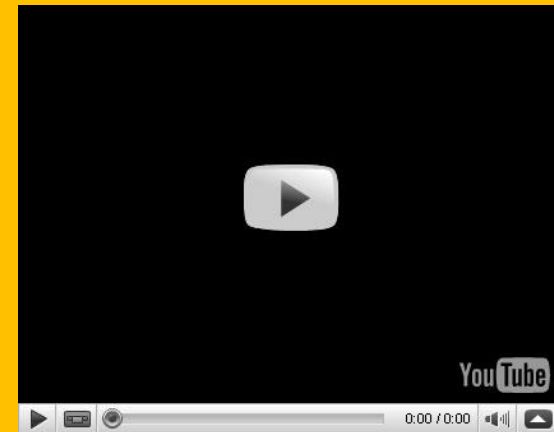
**Examples:** in, on, at, to, into, of, from, for, by, before, after, until, than, over, under, above, below, between, among, up, down, inside, outside, behind, in front, since, until, during, against, about, around, round, like, unlike, except, with, without etc



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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Underlines/ Spelling	Commas	Quotation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Plural & Possessive 's'	
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers/ Ordinal Numbers	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Passive & Active Voice	Modal Verbs	
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Continuous Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Homophones	Conjunctions	Continuous Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Perfect Form of Verbs

## What Do I Need To Know?

	Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect
I	had	have	will have
You	had	have	will have
We	had	have	will have
They	had	have	will have
He	had	has	will have
She	had	has	will have
It	had	has	will have

- The Present Perfect form is used to describe: past events, recent past events and unfinished states.

Examples:

**I have** completed the question that was set.  
**He has** yet to complete his homework.  
**We had** made a booking with the restaurant before we went.  
**She will have** finished her work by break time.



N/A

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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Introducer/ Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Commas	Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Shades				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Indirect Speech	Ellipsis	Hyphens				

# Synonyms & Antonyms

## What Do I Need To Know?

**Synonyms:** mean the same thing. You need to have a wide enough vocabulary to be able to recognise or think of alternatives to every day or common words. Reading widely can help you.

- Ensure you check that the synonym you use still makes sense in the sentence.
- In the example, 'The film was really **sad**,' synonyms for **sad** might include tragic or upset. Which of these would be the best choice?

**Antonyms:** means the opposite. Once again, make sure that the antonyms you choose still make sense in the context that they are being used.

- Suffixes can help to make antonyms too:

tune → tuneful and tuneless

Examples:  
 Modify this sentence using one of the antonyms:  
 'They thought Merlin was an **ordinary** man.'  
 unique, peculiar, exceptional, unusual



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Prefaces	Suffixes	Capitally Full Stops	Underlines and Apostrophs	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Possessive 's				
Verbs	Adjectives	Ordinal/ Ordinalize Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Phrasal Adjectives	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Comparatives	Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Relative Clauses	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Tenses				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases				

# Inverted Commas

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Inverted commas are also known as speech or quotation marks. They are used for direct speech.
- Direct speech is when the author/writer records exactly what is said in the moment by the character.

*Mr Hunter said, "Pencils down, that is the end of the test."*

- Reported speech is when the author/writer records what was said previously but it does not have any inverted commas.

*Mr Hunter told the children to put their pencils down at the end of the test.*

Remember:  
With direct speech, it is important to place a comma before the inverted commas.  
Place any punctuation inside the last set of inverted commas.  
Alan explained, "You'll need to learn all of this for the test."



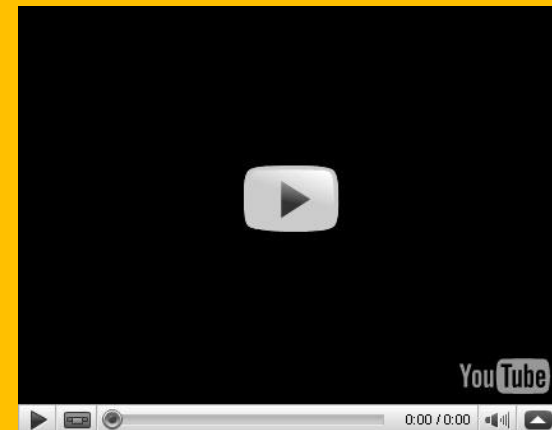
37

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SPaG HOME PAGE						Plural & Possessive 's'
Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Standardisation/ Contractions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Modal Verbs
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Formal and Informal
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal
Adjectives	Commas	Continuous Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses/ Colours
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Plural/Possessive '-s'

## What Do I Need To Know?

- For most plurals, we just add 's' for example cat becomes cat**s** and dog becomes dog**s**, but...

### What happens with plurals that are possessive?

- It is possible to have singular possessive (belonging to one person or thing) and plural possessive (belonging to more than one person or thing) nouns:

Singular possessive: **the girl's coat**

In this example, the coat belongs to one girl.

Plural possessive: **the girls' coats**

In this example, the coats belong to more than one girl. Did you also notice where the apostrophe went?

Examples:

***(Do you notice the difference? What is the meaning in each of these?)***

The animal**s** were grazing in the field.

The animal**s'** homes were destroyed.

The animal**'s** lost its home.



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Preflexes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Introduction of Paragraphs	Commas	Quotation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Comparative/ Superlative	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Exclamation Marks
Adjectives	Comparative/ Superlative	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice	Formal and Informal
Direct Speech	Fronted Adverbials	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Subordinate Clauses	Ellipsis
					Hyphens

# Fronted Adverbials

## What Do I Need To Know?

- We used to call them 'sentence openers' or even subordinate clauses that come at the beginning.
- A fronted adverbial is an adverbial phrase placed at the beginning of a sentence- it does not have to make sense on its own, therefore is not the main clause, it is a dependent clause.

In the sentence...

Mario ate his pasta **as quickly as he could**.

...the adverbial phrase can be moved to the front:

**As quickly as he could**, Mario ate his pasta.

Notice how a comma follows the fronted adverbial.

Examples:

**Whilst he was sleeping,**

Darren's house was burgled.

**Having won the race,**

Zeffie collected her medal.

**As soon as he got home,**

Rhys got changed and played on his Xbox.



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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interjections/ Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses
Adjectives	Commas	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Inflections	Passive & Active Voice
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Subordinate Clauses	Ellipsis
					Plural & Possessive 's'
					Modal Verbs
					Formal and Informal
					Colours & Spots, Colours

# Verb Inflections

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Also known as Inflectional Endings: a group of letters added to the end of a word to change their meaning. -s, -es, -ing, -ed
- The verb can change according to the spelling as well, such as 'take' becomes 'taking' by removing 'e' first before adding 'ing.'

walk - walked – walking

mix – mixes – mixed – mixing

- Sometimes the consonant at the end of a word is doubled to allow for the inflectional ending:

hop – hopp**ing** - hopp**ed**

Examples:

s: horse → horses

es: watch → watches

ies: hurry → hurries

d: rate → rated

ed: heed → heeded

ied: worry → worried

ing: know → knowing

ing: slam → slamming

ly: steep → steeply

ily: happy → happily



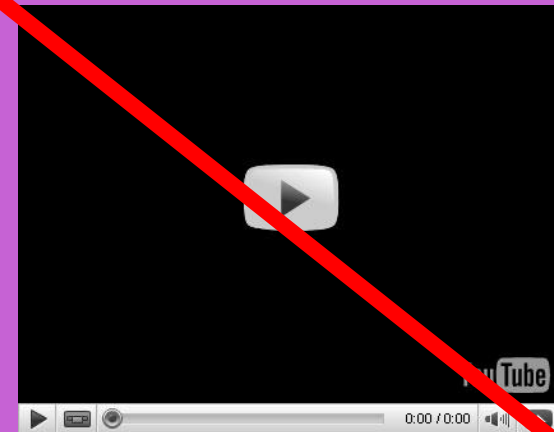
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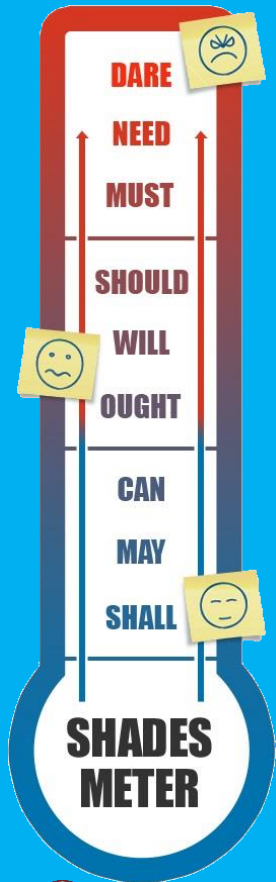
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Prefaces	Suffixes	Capitally Full Stops	Interjections	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'
Verbs	Adjectives	Question Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal
Nouns	Conjunctions	Continuous Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses
Direct Speech	Imagery	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Modal Verbs

## What Do I Need To Know?



- Modal verbs show how likely something is to happen.
- This Shades Metre shows you how likely something is to happen on a scale of importance: 'dare' being the most urgent or important and 'shall' being the least important.
- **Should** is a strong suggestion that you should do something, but still leaves an element of choice.
- **Must** is a very strong suggestion and you are likely to listen.
- **Shall** is weak- you might not bother.

Examples:

Can- I **can** speak English.

Could- She **could** go out.

May- It **may** rain today.

Might- It **might** snow.

Must- You **must** sit down.

Should- They **should** ask.

Will- He **will** ask her.

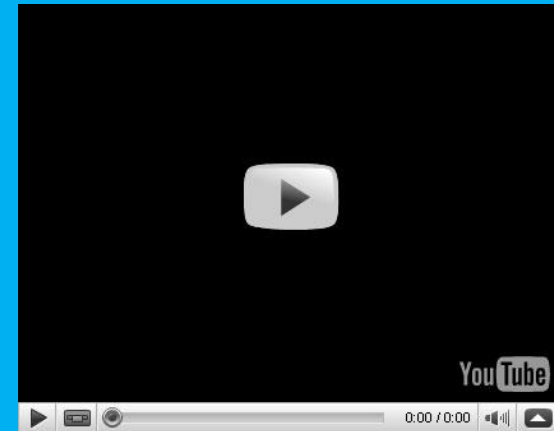
Would- He **would** like to.



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Prefaces	Suffixes	Capitally Full Stops	Interjections or Exclamations	Commas	Quotation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Question Exclamatory Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Exclamation Marks
Nouns	Conjunctions	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verbs	Passive & Active Voice
Direct Speech	Personal Connectives	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases	Ellipsis
					Formal and Informal
					Colours & Spacing
					Hyphens

# Cohesive Devices

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Cohesive devices are useful conjunctions, transitional phrases, synonyms and pronouns that express ideas in a cohesive manner.
- They are used to join sentences together to make ideas more understandable to the reader.
- Cohesive devices or cohesion use linking words or phrases for a vast range of reasons:
- **To list** (first, second, next, to begin), **for reinforcement** (also, furthermore, in addition), **similarity** (equally, likewise), **transition to a new point** (as for..., now, turning to), **summary** (in conclusion, therefore), **to give an example** (for instance, in this case), and so on...

Examples: cohesive devices act like conjunctions and can be placed at the beginning or middle of a sentence. Remember: pronouns are useful cohesive devices as they prevent us from repeating someone's name. The ellipsis ... is also a cohesive device.



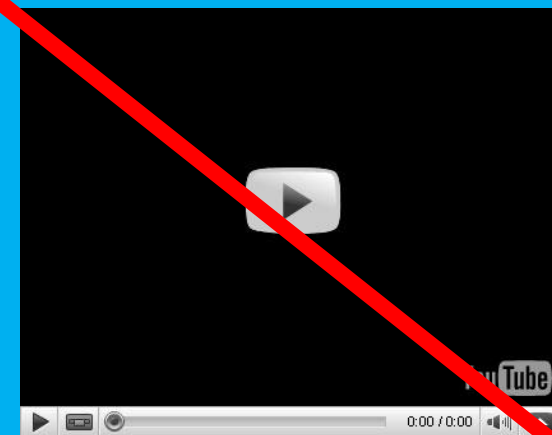
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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Interactions/ Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Nouns	Conjunctions	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Prefixes	Passives	Passive & Active Voice				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses				

# Verb Prefixes

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Verb prefixes are simply that... verbs with a prefix at the beginning of them. The prefixes often change the meaning of the verb, for example:

patient → **im**patient

like → **dis**like

lock → **un**lock

appear → **dis**appear

write → **re**write

- Remember that we are looking for prefixes for verbs (**doing words**) rather than just any word e.g. legal → illegal (these are adjectives)

Examples:

Prefixes have meanings-  
un-/dis-: opposite of

re-: again

in-/im-/ir-/il-/non: not

en-: cause to

under-: too little

in-/im-: (in or into)



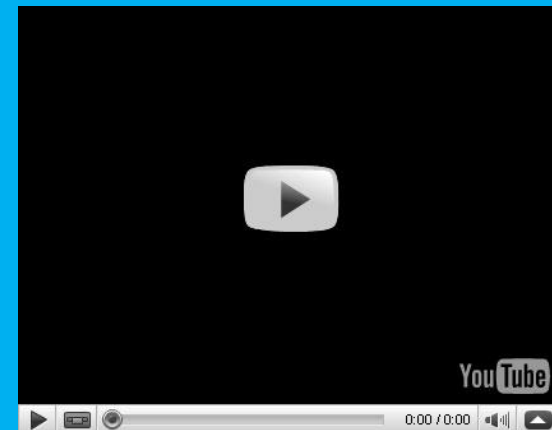
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Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Interactions/ Line Numbers	Commas	Quotation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Fronted Adverbials
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Phrases	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses
Adjectives	Adverbs	Compound Forms of Verbs	Perfect Forms of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Subordinate Clauses	Ellipsis
					Plural & Apostrophe 's'
					Modal Verbs
					Formal and Informal
					Colours & Spelling

# Parenthesis

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Parenthesis is just a big word for something else that you've been doing all along: **brackets!**
- Brackets or parenthesis are used to separate extra information. Sometimes you can use commas to do this as well- as you would when you place a **subordinate** clauses in a sentence.
- Remember that when you remove the brackets and the information between them, the rest of the sentence still makes sense.
- The information in the brackets doesn't have to be a complete sentence. E.g. The farmer **(who lived in Devon)** frantically searched his fields for his sheep.

Examples:

Zoe couldn't find her friends **(they were in the bathroom)**.

Charlie **(a schoolboy)** often decided to cycle to school.

Abigail enjoyed running for her school **(she won a lot of medals)**.



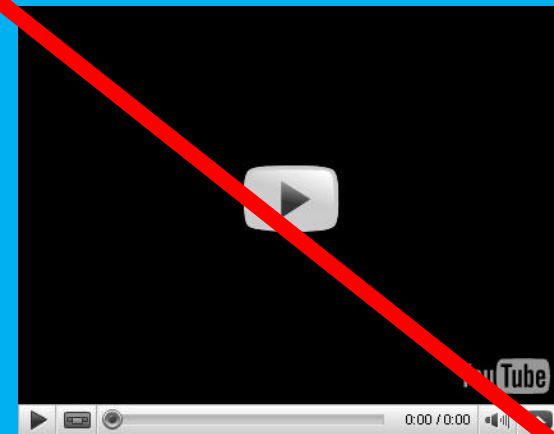
41

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Prefaces	Suffixes	Capitally Full Stops	Interjections	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Punctuated Adjectives	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal
Adjectives	Adverbs	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses
Direct Speech	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses

# Relative Clauses

## What Do I Need To Know?

- A relative clause is a type of **subordinate clause**. It gives extra information to the main clause.
- Remember that the main clause is a strong, independent clause that makes sense on its own.
- The relative clause doesn't have to make sense on its own (it is a **dependent** clause.)
- Relative clauses have their own **relative pronouns** as well: who, which, whose, that

Examples:

I normally eat the sandwich **which has the most filling in**.

Beatrice was an annoying cat **that scratched at the furniture all of the time**.

We became good friends with Arnold **whose lottery numbers had recently come up!**

Bob was a truck driver who travelled many miles.

Main clause + relative pronoun + relative clause



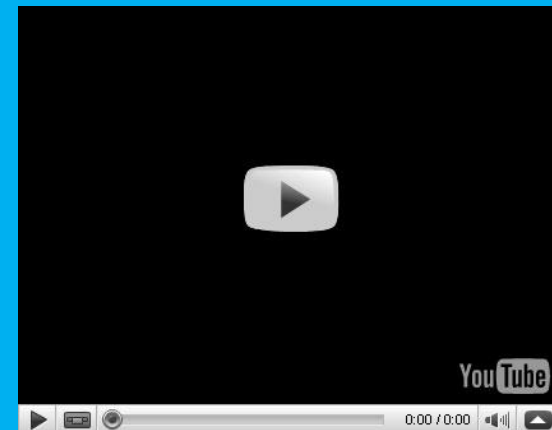
21

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Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Struck-out/ not	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Coloured Spacers	Formal and Informal
Acronyms	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Parts of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses Colours
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	noun Phrases	Subordinate Clauses	Ellipsis	Hyphens

# Noun Phrases

## What Do I Need To Know?

- A noun phrase is a group of words which includes a noun and any words that describe it. It sounds a lot more complicated than it really is. Let's have a look at some examples:

Hannah ran away from the **hideous, frightening monster**.

- The noun phrase contains the **monster** and the words that describe it: **hideous** and **frightening**.

Roaring loudly, the lion frightened the **small, scared children**.

- The noun phrase contains the children and the words that describe it: **small** and **scared**.

Examples:

You can add adjectives, prepositions or other nouns to expand a noun phrase.

Hannah ran away from the **hideous, frightening monster with green eyes**.



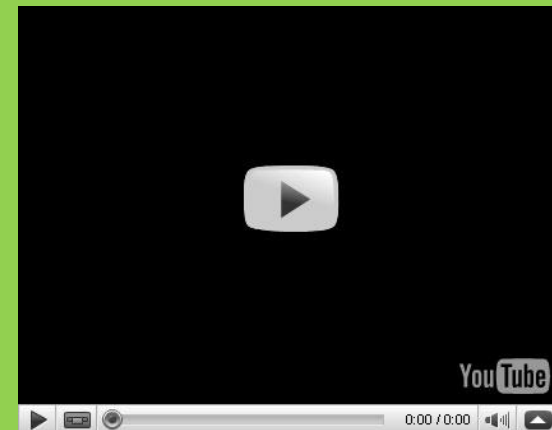
10

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Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Struck-out/ Underlines	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Comparatives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Expanded Noun Phrases	Formal and Informal				
Adjectives	Adverbs	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Verb Phrases	Subjunctive Form	Ellipsis	Hyphens				

# Subjunctive Form

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Subjunctive form might be used in a **formal text**. When a sentence is talking about something important or urgent, it would use the subjunctive form.

She must make sure she **buys** a cat. →

It is essential that she **buy** a cat.

- The subjunctive form might also be used if you are talking about a situation that isn't real:

If I **was** a good waiter, I'd never drop anything. →

If I **were** a good waiter, I would never drop anything.

Examples:

It is important that we **are** quiet. → It is essential that we **be** quiet.

Video: Listen to the songs in the video:

If I **was**...

If I **were**...

Which are subjunctive and which are not?



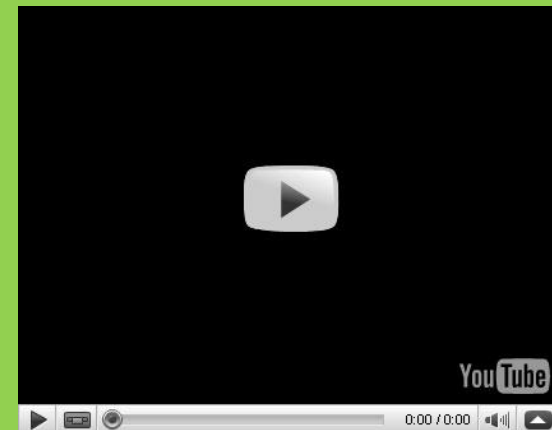
27

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Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Spoken or Loudness	Commas	Quotation	Plural & Apostrophe 's'
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative	Verb Inflections	Expanded Noun Phrases	Formal and Informal
Adjectives	Adverbs	Continuous Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses/ Colours
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	noun Phrases	Subjunctive Form	Ellipsis	Hyphens

# Formal and Informal

## What Do I Need To Know?

- In different text types or genres you may be able to spot the difference between formal and informal language being used by the author.
- Formal writing uses more complicated words (as well as the Subjunctive Form which we learnt about in the previous unit)
- Informal writing sometimes uses question tags as well as contractions such as 'didn't and won't'

**Formal:** I asked for the salad → I requested the salad.

**Informal:** You're coming later, aren't you?

Contractions

Question Tags



27

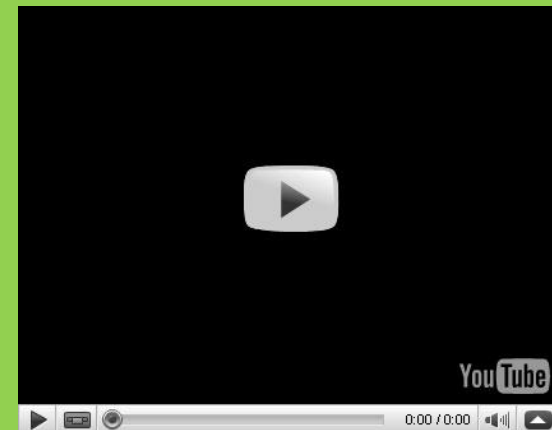
## Taster Questions:

Before

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You'll know 'im when you see 'im!  
 I'm sure you aint got nothing to worry about.  
 I'm not bothered, are you?  
 I'd rather be watching the races instead of the football.  
 She'll be asking you to tea later on today.

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SPaG HOME PAGE										
Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Stratagem or Leitmotif	Commas	Quotation	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifier/ Ordinal/ Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Expanded Sentences	Formal and Informal				
Similes	Comparative Forms of Verbs	Perfect Parts of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passives	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	noun Phrases	Subjunctive Form	Ellipsis	Hyperph				

# Passive and Active Voice

## What Do I Need To Know?

- It is important that you know the difference between the two of these.
- **Active Voice** tells you that the subject of the sentence (the WHO) is doing an action to an object.

**Alexis jumped over the hurdle.**

Subject + verb + preposition + object

- In this sentence it is clear that Alexis is doing something. The subject is Active.
- **Passive Voice** tells you that something (the WHAT) is being done to the subject.

The hurdle was **jumped** over by **Alexis**.

## Taster Questions:

Before



9

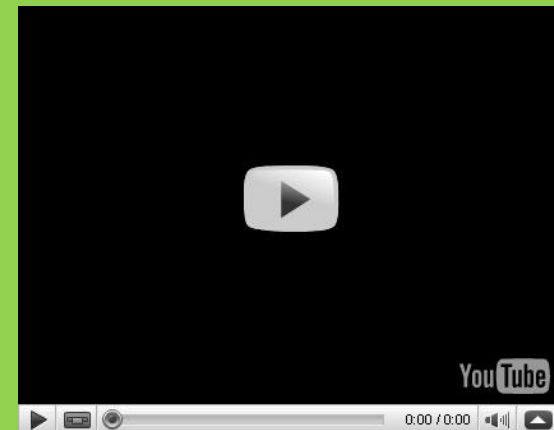
Examples:

In Passive, you don't always need to say who does the action.

**The cake mixture was poured.** (Here, the object is BEFORE the verb.)

**Jim poured the cake mixture.** (In Active, you need a subject. The object is AFTER the verb.)

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SPAG HOME PAGE						
Prefixes	Suffixes	Capitals/ Full Stops	Strikethrough/ Underlines	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Connectives	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Exclamation Marks	Formal and Informal
Similes	Companions/ Forms of Verbs	Perfect Parts of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice	Colons & Semi-Colons	
Direct Speech	Invited Comments	Relative Clauses	Verb Phrases	Subjunctive Form	Ellipsis	Hyphens

# Colons and Semi Colons

## What Do I Need To Know?

Colons	Semi-Colons
<p><b>Can introduce a list</b> To make a cake, you will need: 2 eggs, etc. Only use a colon if it follows a main clause.</p> <p><b>Go before bullet points</b> Today's meeting agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers for the fair</li> <li>• Stall holders etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Introduce explanations:</b> Main Idea + More Detail I'd like to buy an ice-cream: probably strawberry flavour.</p>	<p><b>Break up lists (of longer phrases or clauses)</b> When I go camping we will be building a campfire; putting up our tents in the dark; cooking yummy marshmallows, and fishing by the lake.</p> <p><b>Break up clauses</b> Sally was ready for bed; Aaron wanted to keep playing. (Both sides are equally important)</p>

The mouse was playing; the cat was asleep.  
Here it seems as though the mouse was playing **because** the cat was asleep.

The mouse was playing; the cat was asleep.  
Here we just have two statements of **equal** importance.



42 - 45

Taster  
Questions:

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SPAG HOME PAGE										
Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital/ Full Stops	Spoken or Loudness	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Relative Clauses	Formal and Informal				
Acronyms	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Senses Colours				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses	Relative Clauses				

# Elision

## What Do I Need To Know?

- Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking.
- Elision is the shortening of words. The letters that are often the first to go are the **vowels**. Have a look at the examples below to see what has happened to these.

lovely → lov'ly

kind of → kinda

sort of → sorta

interest → int'rest

library → lib'ry

Examples:

different → diff'rent

tonight → t'night

I didn't bother waiting for him →

I din't bother waitin' for 'im.



N/A

## Taster Questions:

Before

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SPaG HOME PAGE										
Preflex	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stops	Interchange of Letters	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's'				
Verbs	Adjectives	Question/ Exclamation Marks	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Fronted Adverbials	Modal Verbs				
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Relative Clauses	Verb Inflections	Coloured Spacers	Formal and Informal				
Adjectives	Adverbs	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Phrases	Passive & Active Voice	Colours & Spacing				
Direct Speech	Inverted Commas	Relative Clauses	Verb Phrases	Subordinate Clauses	Ellipsis	Hyphens				

# Hyphens (& Dashes)

## What Do I Need To Know?

- A hyphen... slightly different to the dash.
- **Dashes** working in a similar way to brackets in that they are there to add extra information.
- A pair of dashes are much like the brackets. The extra information goes between them.

The girls – Jess and Charlotte – played outside.

- A single dash can mark a pause in a sentence. It usually separates two main clauses.

Sofia was plunged into the water – Danielle clung on to the rocks above with all her might!

- A **hyphen** can be used to join two words together such as: over-excited; middle-aged

Examples:

Mary – an acrobat by night – set off to the supermarket for some fruit.

Mary nearly slipped as she looked down – there was a loud gasp from the audience below!



41

## Taster Questions:

Before

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# Prefixes

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Draw lines to match the words to the correct prefix.

super

freeze

auto

market

anti

biography

Use a prefix at the start of each verb to make it mean the opposite.

respect

understand

activate

Circle the **two prefixes** below that can be added onto this word to make new words: match

pre- inter- un- post- ex-

The **prefix words** underlined in these sentences are incorrect.  
Rewrite the words with the correct prefix words in the spaces provided.

Susan felt unheartened after her team was unable to win.

↑

↑

# Suffixes

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Circle the **two suffixes** below that can be added onto this word to make new words.

**sense**

-less	-ment	-ness	-able	-ible
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Draw a line to match each word to the correct **suffix** to make an **adjective**.

Word	Suffix
manage	ish
harm	able
self	ful

Read the words below. **Tick one suffix** which would correctly change each noun into a verb.

Noun	ate	ify	ise
apology			
solid			
medicine			

# Capital Letters and Full Stops

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

**Circle** the words in this sentence that need **capital letters**.

when dave sings an elvis song, he dreams about living in america.

**17. Tick** the box where the **full stop** should go to separate these sentences:

Dave goes on holiday to Whitby every year although it often rains he loves the fish and chips there too.

Which of these is punctuated correctly? Tick **one**.

Dave loves camping. It is great fun because you are outdoors and close to nature.

Dave loves camping. It is great fun. Because you are outdoors and close to nature.

Dave loves camping it is great fun because you are outdoors. And close to nature.

Dave loves camping it is great fun because you are outdoors and close to nature.

**50.** Add the missing **full stops** and **capital letters**.

it was october the leaves were falling from the trees and dave was looking for conkers on the ground

# Verbs

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Which of these sentences shows the correct agreement between **subject** and **verb**? Tick **one**.

At Dave's birthday party everyone eat cake.

At Dave's birthday party everyone bring presents.

At Dave's birthday party everyone plays party games.

At Dave's birthday party everyone sing 'Happy Birthday'

**Circle** all the **verbs** in this sentence:

Dave was the first person in his family to run a marathon.

Write a sentence using the word point as a **verb**.  
Do not change the word.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

---

# Adjectives

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Add the missing **hyphen** to create a **compound adjective**.

*As they had lost the match, Susan was feeling very bad tempered and frustrated.*

Underline all the **adjectives** in the sentence below.

My kindly, local post-woman always stops to say hello to the elderly people she meets, as she does her daily round.

Underline all the **adjectives** in the sentence below.

A friendly cat sat on my lap, purring as it washed its jet-black paws and long, quivering whiskers.

Are the underlined words in the sentence **nouns** or **adjectives**?  
One has been done for you.

Jamie thought that the play was interesting, but Sam said he had found it dull.

	noun	adjective
interesting		✓
play		
dull		

1 mark

# Question & Exclamation Marks

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Put the **exclamation mark** in the right place in this sentence.

“ What a great singer you are Dave ” said the judge

Which of these sentences needs a **question mark**? Tick **one**.

Pass me the ball

This sentence doesn't need a question mark, does it

The match will last for ninety minutes

He was named as captain

Change the command below into a **question**.

Command: 'Get my coat!'

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Which of these sentences needs a **question mark**? Tick **one**.

Please could I have a return ticket to York

I enjoy answering questions

If you think you like pies, you should try these

There are three pies left

Which of these sentences has used a **question mark** correctly? Tick **one**.

“Would you like to come to the cinema with me,” asked Dave?

“Would you like to come to the cinema with me?” asked Dave.

“Would you like to come to the cinema with me”? asked Dave.

“Would you like to come? to the cinema with me,” asked Dave.

# Nouns & Pronouns

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

**Tick** the correct box to say which whether 'I' or 'me' is missing from the following sentences:

Sentence	I	me
Dave and _____ enjoy rock music.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I love this photo of Dave and _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dave, Susan and _____ sang together.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Complete the table with the **singular** and **plural nouns**.

One	Two
leaf	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	fish
<input type="text"/>	people

Write in the box below, a **pronoun** to replace the bold word in this sentence:

When Dave arrives at work, the first thing **Dave** does is make a cup of tea.

In the box below, write a **pronoun** to replace the underlined word in this sentence.

Before Susan leaves the changing rooms, Susan puts on her boots.

**Circle** the **five nouns** in this sentence:

Dave has a lovely house in Yorkshire with a cat and two rabbits.

Read the sentence below. Underline the **pronoun** the writer uses to refer back to the noun 'team'.

*Leaving the rugby field, the team sprinted towards the changing room and left a trail of mud behind them.*



# Apostrophes

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

In a café, a waiter is very busy taking orders. He has lots of customers. Bearing this in mind, which sentence is correctly punctuated? **Tick one.**

The waiter took the customers order's.

The waiter took the customer's orders.

The waiter took the customers' orders.

Put the missing **contraction apostrophe** in this sentence:

Dave didnt know what to say when someone told him he had a great singing voice.

Write in the **apostrophes** in the sentences below:

Daves trousers were ripped at the knees.

The childrens books were late back to the library.

The countries flags are all flying around The Olympic Village.

# Commas

## What Do I Already Know?



Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Add the **two** missing **commas** into this sentence.

After washing his hair Dave got in his car turned on the engine and drove off to his night out.

Add the missing **commas** to the following sentence.

Dave got a joke book a remote control helicopter a new jumper and some gift vouchers for his birthday.

Insert **two commas** around the **relative clause**.

Dave who was whistling as he walked arrived at the train station.

Write in the missing **comma** in this sentence:

Dave bought a red-striped extra-large shirt for the 'Where's Wally' party.

Add the missing **commas** into this sentence.

*After washing the mud off her legs Susan gathered her things walked to the clubhouse and sat down with a long drink of juice.*

# Adverbs

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Circle the **adverb** that shows how Dave danced.

Dave put on his best shirt before dancing energetically.

Circle the **adverb** in this sentence:

Everyone cheered as Dave ran majestically over the finishing line.

Circle the **adverb** in this sentence.

*Susan was really tired after the match.*

Underline all the **adverbs** in the following sentence.

Unsurprisingly, when I opened the door and peered cautiously inside, I could see you.

# Present & Past Tense

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Rewrite this sentence in the **present tense**:

Dave cycled around the park.

Complete the table by writing in the correct form of the verb in the **present tense**.

Past Tense	Present Tense
They <u>walked</u>	They _____
They <u>ate</u>	They _____
They <u>sang</u>	They _____

**Tick** for each sentence whether it is in **present** or **past tense**.

Sentence	Past	Present
Dave played a great tune on his guitar.		
Dave is singing while he cooks his meal.		
When Dave was six, he was scared of fireworks.		
Dave is sneaking into the kitchen to get some chocolate.		

Look at the passage below. Change all the verbs from the **present simple tense** to the **past simple tense**. One has been done for you.

This morning, I wake (**woke**) up with a start and realise ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) that I have ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) to go to school. I throw ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) my books into my bag and run ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) out of the door. Unfortunately, I trip ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and cut ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) my knee.

# Subordination/Coordination

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

3. Tick the correct box to say which clause is underlined in the following sentences:

Sentence	Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
If <u>he listened really hard</u> , Dave could hear music coming from next door.		
Dave always goes to dance practice, <u>even when he's not feeling one hundred percent</u> .		
Although it wasn't far to go, <u>Dave always drove to work</u> .		

Tick the correct box to say whether the underlined words are a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

sentence	main clause	subordinate clause
Susan, <u>who was very tall</u> , had played rugby union for five years.		
<u>Susan went to rugby training twice a week</u> before she got injured.		
<u>Despite having to wash her dirty kit</u> , she liked the mud on the rugby field.		

**Underline** the subordinate clause in this sentence.

I don't need a school dinner today because I have brought sandwiches.

Read the sentence below. **Circle** the co-ordinating conjunction and **underline** the subordinating conjunction

We enjoyed playing football and rugby in the park although it began to rain.

# Commands & Statements

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Which sentence is a **command**? Tick **one**.

- I just love doughnuts.
- Will you be coming round for tea later?
- Pick up that piece of paper.
- Yorkshire is in the north of England.

Which sentence is a **statement**? Tick **one**.

- Come here.
- Have you thought this through?
- She hates having her hair brushed.
- Go to Yorkshire for your holidays.

Change the command below into a **question**.

Command: 'Get my coat!'

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Change the question below into a **command**.

Question: Please can you help me find my books?

Command: \_\_\_\_\_

Which **two** of these sentences are statements?

- Turn that light out!
- He crumpled the pages of his book.
- Where are you going?
- Stop doing that!
- He put his things down on the table.

# Continuous Form of Verbs

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Fill in the gaps in the sentence below, using the **past progressive** form of the verbs in the boxes.

to play



While I \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, my mum

to push



\_\_\_\_\_ my sister on the swing.



# Determiners

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Put the correct **determiners** into the text below:

To bake \_\_\_\_\_ successful birthday cake, you need \_\_\_\_\_  
best ingredients and \_\_\_\_\_ oven with \_\_\_\_\_ good fan.

Underline the **determiners** in the sentence below.

*Her rugby kit was now clean after being on a boil wash for three hours.*

Put the correct **determiners** into the text below.

In order to be \_\_\_\_\_ good team member you need \_\_\_\_\_ right attitude,  
\_\_\_\_\_ unshakable determination and a good knowledge of the game.

**Add 'a' or 'an'** to the sentence below.

I need to get  loaf of bread,  pint of milk and  orange from  
the shops.

# Conjunctions

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Choose a **subordinating conjunction** that can complete **both** sentences correctly. Write it in the box.

You can play that game \_\_\_\_\_ it is time for your bath.

\_\_\_\_\_ you've finished your potatoes, you can't have any pudding.

9. Choose a **conjunction** that can complete **both** sentences correctly. Write it in the box.

You can watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ you have finished your tea.

\_\_\_\_\_ you've had your bath, you can have some supper.

4. Choose the correct **conjunction** for each of the gaps in these sentences, only use each word **once**.

although    until    because

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ I am short, I can reach the top of my wardrobe.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ of the rain, we are staying in today.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ I hear the door bell, I am not getting up from my seat.

**Circle** the **conjunction** in this sentence:

Dave loves his fish and chips. Although he knows that fatty food is unhealthy, he still eats them twice a week.

**Underline** the **conjunction** in the sentence below.

Once he had eaten, Dave decided that it was his turn to load the dishwasher.

# Prepositions

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

44. Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the word 'until' is used as a **subordinating conjunction** or as a **preposition**.

sentence	subordinating conjunction	preposition
The team trained <u>until</u> sunset.		
<u>Until</u> her broken leg heals, Susan cannot play any sports.		
We will be practising penalty kicks <u>until</u> we become perfect.		

Sort the words below into the correct **word class** columns:

triumphantly stormed courageous onto never caught of friendly

verb	adverb	adjective	preposition

Tick **one** box to show whether the word 'before' is used as a preposition or a subordinating conjunction.

Sentence	'before' used as a subordinating conjunction	'before' used as a preposition
We left the cinema before the film had ended.		
Simon finished before Paul in the race.		
Train tickets are often cheaper before 9am.		

Read the sentences below. Tick the **preposition** which best completes **both** sentences.

She starts  her new school next week.

Jim and John are  the cinema this afternoon.

in

at

around

# Perfect Form of Verbs

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Which sentence below is written in **past perfect tense**? Tick **one**.

Susan was practising tackles.

She had entered the sports shop.

They were playing for eighty minutes.

The players were exhausted.

Tick the sentence that is written in the **present perfect progressive tense**.

sentence	tick one
Susan has been going to training sessions for three years.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The crowd was cheering on their team.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susan had got changed in the changing room.	<input type="checkbox"/>
She played a great match.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Fill in the gap** in the sentence below using the present perfect form of the verb in the box.

You  since I last saw you

to grow

Tick the two sentences below that use the **present perfect tense**.

Tick two boxes.

Darren ran to the shops. [ ]

I have asked him to come. [ ]

Susan has woked them up. [ ]

A tiger has come to tea. [ ]

# Synonyms & Antonyms

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Write a **synonym** in the box to replace the underlined word so that the sentence has the same meaning.

When Dave visited the supermarket, he was flabbergasted to see how cheap the grapes were.

Tick **one** word that is an **antonym** of 'energetic'.

fiendish

mundane

cautious

lethargic

Tick a **synonym** for the word 'depressing'. Tick **one**.

decreasing

gloomy

lowering

pushing

Complete the table by writing an **antonym** for the last **two** words.

Word	Antonym
thick	thin
dangerous	
tiny	

Write a **synonym** in the box to replace the underlined word so that the sentence maintains its meaning.

Exhausted, Susan heard the final whistle and collapsed on the pitch.

# Inverted Commas

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Which sentence has used **inverted commas** correctly? Tick **one**.

“Be careful! shouted Susan. “You’re going to trip over.”

“Be careful! shouted Susan.” “You’re going to trip over.”

“Be careful!” shouted Susan. You’re going to trip over.”

“Be careful!” shouted Susan. “You’re going to trip over.”

Which sentence has used **inverted commas** correctly? Tick **one**.

“Pass to me now!” shouted Dave during the football game.

“Pass to me” now shouted Dave during the football game.

“Pass to me now”! shouted Dave during the football game.

“Pass to me now!” shouted Dave “during the football game”.

Rewrite this spoken sentence, adding **inverted commas** and the **correct punctuation**.

*Susan exclaimed loudly weve won the championship.*

---

# Plural/Possessive '-s'

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

In a café, a waiter is very busy taking orders. He has lots of customers. Bearing this in mind, which sentence is correctly punctuated? **Tick one.**

The waiter took the customers order's.

The waiter took the customer's orders.

The waiter took the customers' orders.

Look at the table below. **Put a tick in each row** to show whether the apostrophe is used for omission or possession.

Sentence	Omission	Possession
We won't be able to see from here.		
The waiter took the customer's order.		
Tom's house is next to the park.		



# Fronted Adverbials

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence.  
Make sure you use the same words and the correct punctuation.

*Susan cleaned her muddy boots as she didn't want a dirty carpet.*

---

Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the beginning.  
Make sure you use the same words and the correct punctuation.

Albert turned 80 years old when Marie turned 18.

---

**7. Rewrite** the sentence below so that it begins with the adverbial. Use only the same words and remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The wizard mixed up a new spell late at night.

# Verb Inflections

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Which of these sentences shows the correct agreement between **subject** and **verb**? Tick **one**.

At Dave's birthday party everyone eat cake.

At Dave's birthday party everyone bring presents.

At Dave's birthday party everyone plays party games.

At Dave's birthday party everyone sing 'Happy Birthday'

Complete the table by writing in the correct form of the verb in the **present tense**.

Past Tense	Present Tense
They <u>walked</u>	They _____
They <u>ate</u>	They _____
They <u>sang</u>	They _____

39. Each of the sentences below has a mistake in it.

The mistake is underlined and your task is to write in the correction:

a. Last week, Dave lended a ladder from his friend.

b. Food is been served today.

c. After he had been in the sea, he warmed up and have a cup of hot tea.

Complete the table by writing in the correct form of the verb in the **present tense**.

past tense	present tense
She <u>ran</u>	She _____
They <u>cheered</u>	They _____
He <u>decided</u>	He _____

# Modal Verbs

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Circle the **modal verb** in this sentence.

*Susan knew she should get out of bed to complete her morning jog.*

Tick the correct boxes to show whether the **modal verbs** in the sentences show **certainty** or **possibility**.

sentence	certainty	possibility
Susan <u>must</u> go to training tonight.		
The rugby team <u>may</u> win the cup.		
It <u>might</u> snow during the match.		
We <u>could</u> win the league.		

**Circle** the modal verbs in this sentence.

If I can leave early, I would like to meet Anna at the park, as she said she might be there.

# Cohesive Devices

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Choose the correct **conjunction** for each of the gaps in these sentences, only use each word **once**.

although    until    because

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ I am short, I can reach the top of my wardrobe.  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ of the rain, we are staying in today.  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ I hear the door bell, I am not getting up from my seat.

Add the most suitable conjunction to the sentence below from the list.

Emily wanted to be a dancer \_\_\_\_\_ she knew her chances of success were small.

and    nor    but    so

Use the **connective** and **conjunctions** provided below to complete the sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ Anna enjoyed dancing, she did not want to be a professional dancer, \_\_\_\_\_ Sally (her best friend) did, \_\_\_\_\_ it was going to be difficult.

but    although    even if

Circle the **connective** in the sentence below.

Meanwhile, Jo, who could not run as fast as Maia, was lagging behind in the race.

# Verb Prefixes

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

**Circle** the **two prefixes** below that can be added onto this word to make new words: match

pre-    inter-    un-    post-    ex-

Add a prefix (a letter or group of letters) to the beginning of each word to give it an **opposite** meaning.

\_\_\_\_\_ pleasant  
\_\_\_\_\_ probable  
\_\_\_\_\_ legible  
\_\_\_\_\_ understanding

Add a prefix (a letter or group of letters) to the beginning of each word to give it an **opposite** meaning.

\_\_\_\_\_ decided  
\_\_\_\_\_ permeable  
\_\_\_\_\_ legal  
\_\_\_\_\_ responsible

Add a prefix (a letter or group of letters) to the beginning of each word to give it an **opposite** meaning.

\_\_\_\_\_ religious  
\_\_\_\_\_ legitimate  
\_\_\_\_\_ imaginable  
\_\_\_\_\_ numerable

# Parenthesis

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

3. Put a pair of **brackets** in the sentence below where they would fit best.

When Dave arrived in Whitby after four hours of driving he went straight to the fish and chip shop.

Which of these sentences uses **brackets** accurately? Tick **one**.

Susan had played for three teams (Bradfield Rovers, Greenside Broncos and Hilltop Rhinos) before signing for her current club.

Susan had played for (three teams) Bradfield Rovers, Greenside Broncos and Hilltop Rhinos before signing for her current club.

Susan had played for three teams Bradfield Rovers, Greenside Broncos and Hilltop Rhinos (before signing for her current club).

Susan had played for three teams (Bradfield Rovers, Greenside Broncos) and Hilltop Rhinos before signing for her current club.

Which of the sentences below is punctuated correctly?

When I go away, Andy my neighbour who lives next door will (look after the dog).  Tick **one**

When I go away, (Andy my neighbour) who lives next door will look after the dog.

When I go away Andy (my neighbour) who lives next door will look after the dog.

When I go away, Andy (my neighbour who lives next door) will look after the dog.

# Relative Clauses

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

1. Match up the **phrases/clauses** with the right term of description.

phrase/clause	descriptive term
on the rugby field	an expanded noun phrase
who was great at tackling	a relative clause
the successful, talented rugby player	a prepositional phrase

Put a **tick** in the correct column to show whether the underlined words are the **main clause** or the **subordinate clause**.

	main clause	subordinate clause
Despite being smaller than Jim, <u>I can run faster</u> .		
The dog, <u>which had seen a rabbit</u> , suddenly ran.		
<u>The waves</u> , which were getting rougher, <u>crashed angrily against the shore</u> .		
She spread the blanket there, <u>where the big tree stood</u> .		

Add **commas** to mark the **relative clause** in this sentence.

*Rugby which was invented centuries ago is one of the most popular sports in the county.*

30. Match up the words with the right term of description.

Words	Descriptive Term
which she always found funny	A prepositional phrase
inside the restaurant	A main clause
Dave took his mum out for a meal	A relative clause

Insert **two commas** around the **relative clause**.

Dave who was whistling as he walked arrived at the train station.



# Noun Phrases

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Put a **tick** in the correct column to show whether the underlined part of each sentence is a **phrase** or a **clause**.

	phrase	clause
As we got out of the <u>plane</u> , we were amazed by the beauty of the island.		
The velvet-leaved trees waved gently <u>in the scented tropical breeze</u> .		
The sun, <u>which was beaming down from a clear blue sky</u> , enfolded us in warmth.		
We looked around, marvelling <u>at the rich and varied plant and animal life in this paradise</u> .		

Put a **tick** in the correct column to show whether the underlined part of each sentence is a **phrase** or a **clause**.

	phrase	clause
Storm clouds boiled <u>across the grey, windswept sky</u> .		
<u>As we walked outside</u> , the force of the wind hit us.		
Our umbrellas, <u>which were flapping in the breeze</u> , instantly turned inside out.		
Hastily, we retreated indoors, <u>into the warmth and comfort of our cosy house</u> .		

# Subjunctive Form

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

**Circle** the right words in each of the boxes to make sure that the sentences are written in **Standard English**.

Dave has lived in London  he was a boy.

He could  moved but decided to stay.

1. Which option completes the sentence below so that it uses the subjunctive mood? **Tick one.**

I wish  able to come to your party, but I'm afraid I will be busy.

I was

I will be

I would be

I were

Complete the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

*I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ able to play at Wembley Stadium.*

# Formal and Informal

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Tick **one** box for each sentence to choose which word **fits the best**:

sentence	less	fewer
There were _____ players on the pitch at the end of the game than at the beginning.		
I would like _____ mashed potato please.		
It's a better job, but I get paid _____ money.		
_____ students are choosing French at university these days.		

Use a **contraction** to replace the words underlined and write them in the spaces in the sentences below.

1. If you do not hurry up, I will not take you to town.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ hurry up, I \_\_\_\_\_ take you to town.

2. You could have said that you would help me.

You \_\_\_\_\_ said that \_\_\_\_\_ help me.

**Draw lines** to match the informal words to their formal synonym.

find out

request

go in

discover

ask for

prepare

get ready

enter

3. The sentence below is missing a question tag. **Tick one** which would complete the sentence appropriately.

They've been here before

didn't they?

haven't they?

weren't they?

# Passive and Active Voice

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Rewrite this sentence in the **active voice**.

*The last ticket was bought by Susan.*

Rewrite this sentence in the **passive voice**.

*The rugby players entered the stadium.*

**Fill in the gaps** in the sentence below using the passive form of the verb in the boxes.

After he  his breakfast, the dog  by his owner.

to give

to walk

Read these sentences. **Tick one box for each sentence** to show whether it is written in the active voice or passive voice.

Sentence	Active voice	Passive voice
Our dog burst my brother's football.		
My brother's football was burst by our dog.		

**Rewrite** the sentence below in the active voice.

Bread is baked and sold by the baker.

# Colons and Semi Colons

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Read the sentences below. **Tick** the sentence which uses a **semi-colon** correctly.

Jack is a boy Jill; is a girl.

Jack is a boy; Jill is a girl.

Jack is a boy Jill is; a girl.

Jack; is a boy Jill is a girl.

9. Which list uses colons and semi-colons correctly? **Tick one.**

Four schools attended the choral contest: Woodside, Farmbridge, Collington and Maybrook.

Four schools attended the choral contest; Woodside: Farmbridge: Collington: and Maybrook.

10. Read this sentence. Which punctuation mark is missing from the box? **Circle one.**

It's very hot today  you'd better put on some sunscreen.

colon    semi colon    comma    question mark

# Elision

## What Do I Already Know?

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

Sorry... at present there are no specific Elision- based questions in existing SPaG Papers.

This page will be updated as soon as questions can be sourced.

# Hyphens

## What Do I Already Know?

Click to go back...

- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

The sentence below is missing dashes. **Add a pair of dashes** so that the sentence is punctuated correctly.

My favourite sandwich filling egg mayonnaise is also my Mum's favourite.

Add the missing **hyphen** to create a **compound adjective**.

*As they had lost the match, Susan was feeling very bad tempered and frustrated.*

Read the sentences below. **Circle the word** which best fits in the space.

A  had been spotted in the sea.

After the race, it took me a long time to .

My uncle is a .

# Great Resource Websites

- <https://en.islcollective.com>
  - <http://englishlinx.com/>
  - <http://www.worksheetplace.com/>
  - <http://flocabulary.com/>
- 
- Grammaropolis on YouTube
  - Anchor Education on YouTube



# How Does Each Page Work?

Click on this to return to the SPaG Grid

The key information to cover

## Prefixes What Do I Need To Know?

- Prefixes are a letter or group of letters that go at the **beginning** of a word
- They are added to a root word: (e.g. 'heat' = root)  
**pre + heat**
- Prefixes can give a word an opposite meaning  
**un + happy = unhappy**
- Root words do not change their spelling to allow for a prefix, so don't add or remove letters when you add a prefix.



SPaG	Hom	SPaG	Hom	SPaG	Hom
...	...	...	...	...	...

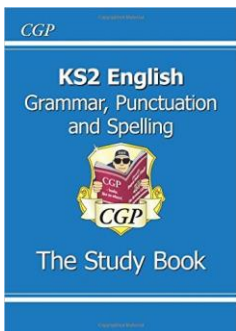
Any further examples for the topic area

Examples:

il: illegal, illogical  
im: impossible  
in: inactive  
ir: irregular, irrelevant  
dis: dislike, disagree  
un: unnecessary  
re: readjust, rebuild  
trans: transport  
pre: prepaid, preview  
auto: autograph/matic

Watch a video or song on this topic

CGP SPaG Book Page Reference



Taster Questions:

Before

Developed by [www.keystage2literacy.co.uk](http://www.keystage2literacy.co.uk)

YouTube Zone



What do we know at the beginning?  
Go here before teaching anything.