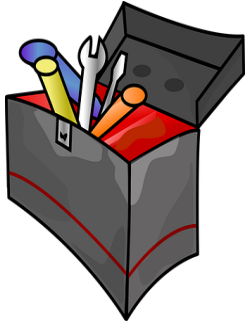


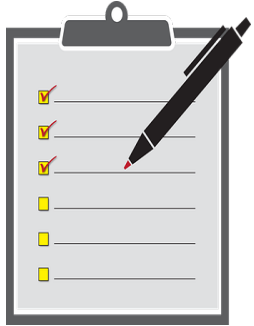


Please look at the teaching slides  
and complete the written task.  
Then complete challenge activity





**This symbol indicates this slide is for teaching**



**This symbol indicates this slide is a written task to practise independently**



**This symbol gives the answer and encourages extra challenge.**



# Grammar Toolkit

# When is a question not a question?



- A question mark is used as **end punctuation** when a DIRECT question has been asked.
- The question mark must **sit on the line** (like a full stop with a curve above it)
- Question words are: **who, why, when, where, what** and **how**.

It is important to **distinguish between** a **statement** that opens with one of these words and an **actual question**. Statements do not have a question mark at the end, even if they are reporting a question indirectly.

***Example of a DIRECT question: When are we having lunch?***

***Example of a statement using a question word: What we are having for lunch is anyone's guess.***

Tick the sentence that must end with a question mark.

Tick  
one.

Why he decided to chew the pencil  
is unclear

What he did when he got there  
remains to be seen

When does the 6.30 bus from  
Newcastle arrive

How they arrived at that answer is  
anyone's guess



**Your Task**  
**Copy down**  
each of the  
statements  
including the  
**correct choice**  
of **end**  
**punctuation.**

Tick the sentence that must end with a question mark.

Tick  
one.

Why he decided to chew the pencil is unclear.

What he did when he got there remains to be seen.

When does the 6.30 bus from Newcastle arrive?



How they arrived at that answer is anyone's guess.

**Answer**

*Is the question mark correctly formed?*



# Using semi-colons



- A semi-colon looks like a comma, with a full stop above it. ;
- The comma must slant/curve to the **left**
- It is stronger than a comma
- It is used in between **two independent clauses** that would **make sense on their own**
- For example: *'Put your coat on' AND 'It's cold outside' becomes: Put your coat on; it's cold outside.*
- The second clause in a sentence using a semi-colon **does not start with a capital letter** (but needs correct end punctuation).

**Tip:** 'Semi' means 'half' (a semi-colon is half comma, half full stop).

Insert a semi-colon in the correct place in the sentence below.

Let's take the bus tomorrow it is likely to be raining.

1  
mark



**Your Task**  
**Copy down**  
the statement  
inserting a  
semi-colon in  
the place.



## Answer

**Insert a semi-colon in the correct place in the sentence below.**

Let's take the bus tomorrow; it is likely to be raining.

1  
mark

*Is the comma part of the semi-colon in the correct direction? Have you remembered end punctuation?*





# Using capitals for proper nouns

- Nouns can be classed as either **common** or **proper**.
- Proper nouns must always start with a capital letter, but common nouns do not.
- Proper nouns give specific information. They include:
  - Places (**L**ondon, **T**he **U**nited **K**ingdom, **S**t **J**oseph's **A**cademy)
  - People's names and brand names (**M**rs **B**artlet, **J**anie, **M**um, **P**orsche)

Also capitalised:

- Nationalities and languages (**B**ritish, **F**rance, **F**rench)
- Weekdays, Months, Festivals (**M**onday, **F**ebruary, **E**aster)

–

## Which sentence uses capital letters correctly?

Tick one.

W e w e n t t o   
lincolnshire for Jake  
and Isla's party.

we went to   
Lincolnshire for Jake  
and Isla's party.

We went to   
Lincolnshire for Jake  
and Isla's party.

We went to   
Lincolnshire for Jake



### Your Task

**Copy down**  
the statement  
with correct  
capital letters.

## Which sentence uses capital letters correctly?

Tick one.

W e w e n t t o  
lincolnshire for Jake  
and Isla's party.

we went to  
Lincolnshire for Jake  
and Isla's party.

We went to  
Lincolnshire for Jake  
and Isla's party.

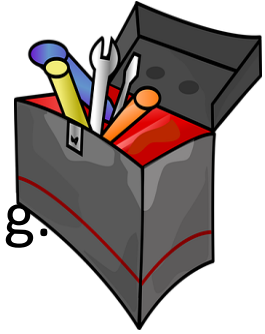
We went to  
Lincolnshire for Jake

## Answer

The sentence must, of course, also start with a capital letter.



# Prefixes



- A prefix is added to a **root word** to change its meaning.

*Example: Root word = 'know'*

*prefix = 'un'*

*new word = 'Unknown'*

- '**mis-**' and '**dis-**' at the start of the root word, give the word a **NEGATIVE** meaning
- Prefixes often make a word have the **opposite meaning**:  
(possible/impossible; replaceable/irreplaceable; active/inactive)
- 'Re-' as a prefix means to do **again**. ) Redo
- 'De-' as a prefix means to **remove** something.  
Decontaminate
- 'Pre-' can indicate '**before**' Preheat.

The prefix mis- can be added to the word hear to make the word mishear.

What does the word mishear mean?

Tick one.

to hear again

to hear incorrectly

to hear quickly

to hear before



## Your Task

**Copy down** the statement which corresponds to the meaning.

Now write a list of any other words that use the root 'hear'.

The prefix mis- can be added to the word hear to make the word mishear.

**What does the word mishear mean?**

Tick one.

to hear again

to hear incorrectly



to hear quickly

to hear before

**Answer**

Words that use the root word 'hear':

- Mishear
- Misheard
- Unheard
- Unhearing
- Hearing
- Heard
- Rehearing
- Hearable
- Hearer
- Hears



# Verb Tenses



- The **past perfect** tense allows us to express an action which happened before another action, both in the past.
- When I had finished my homework, I watched TV.
- After I had eaten my dinner, I did the washing up.
- Once I had reached his house, I rang on the bell.
- The past perfect is always formed with 'had + past tense verb'
- The order can be alternated:
- I ate the sausage roll that I had bought from the bakers.



Which verb form completes the sentence?

After Tariq \_\_\_\_\_ his dinner, he cleared his plate.

Tick one.

is eating

had eaten

has eaten

was eating

1 mark



## Your Task

**Copy down** the statement with the correct verb form included.

Now write a sentence of your own that uses the **past perfect** tense.

Which verb form completes the sentence?

After Tariq \_\_\_\_\_ his dinner, he cleared his plate.

Tick one.

is eating

had eaten

has eaten

was eating

1 mark

**Answer**

After Tariq had eaten his dinner, he cleared his plate.

**Look at your work.**

Have you used a sentence in the past perfect tense correctly?

