

SPAG HOMEPAGE

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Suffixes

Capitals/
Full Stops

Subordination
and
Coordination

Commas

Determiners

Plural &
Possessive
'-s'

Verbs

Adjectives

Question/
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Present
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Fronted
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Modal
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Form

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Prefixes	Suffixes	Capital, Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Prepositions and Conjunctions	Commas	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions	Capital, Full Stops
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Verbs	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Verbs	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions

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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Profiles	Suffixes	Capital/Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Plural & Possessive 's	
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Commas	Plural & Possessive 's	Verbs		
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Infinitives	Verb Tenses	Formal and Informal		
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		

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



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Professors	Software	Capital & Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Interjections	Plural & Possessive 's			
Verbs	Adpositions	Quotation Marks	Pronouns and Relative Words	Conjunctions	Relative Adjectives	Relative Verbs			
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Relative Adjectives	Relative Verbs			
Relative Words	Conjunctions	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			
Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			
Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			
Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			
Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			
Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			

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:

He wanted to catch fish.

The lake was very big.

Darren and **M**r **H**unter were good at football.

They wanted to play for **B**arcelona in **S**pain.

Cello lessons begin on the 1st **T**uesday in **M**arch.



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Profess	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stop	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Prepositions and Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Punctuation	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Capital Letters	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Capital Letters	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Capital Letters	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Capital Letters	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Capital Letters	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Capital Letters	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Work Instructions	Capital Letters	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks

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.



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Professors	Software	Capital & Sub	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Exclamation	Plural & Apostrophe			
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation and Spelling	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Hyphenation			
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal			
Relative	Conjunctions	Perfect Tense of Verbs	Verb Tenses	Relative	Formal & Informal	Capital & Punctuation			
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative			

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)

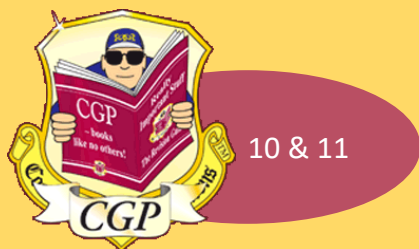
Examples:

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.

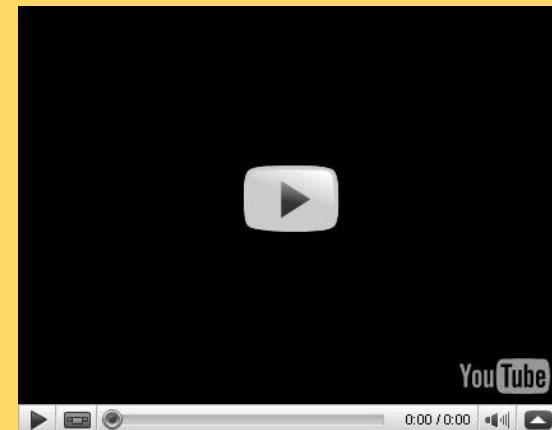


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Professors	Software	Capital & Punctuation	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Exclamation	Plural & Apostrophe	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense	Conjunctions	Number Words	Number Words	Prepositions	Expanded Noun Phrases	Present and Past Tense

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.

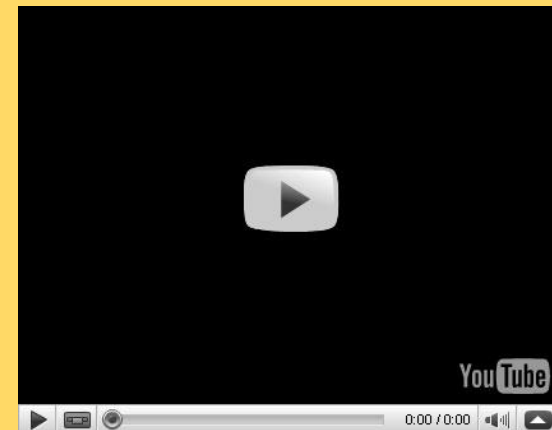


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Professors	Software	Capitally Put Words	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Punctuation	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Pronouns	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Pronouns	Adjectives	Quotation Marks
Adjectives	Conjunctions	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Pronouns	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Formal and Informal
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech	Reported Speech

Nouns & Pronouns

What Do I Need To Know?

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

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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Apostrophes

What Do I Need To Know?

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Profess	Softw	Capit	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Prepositions	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives

- 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



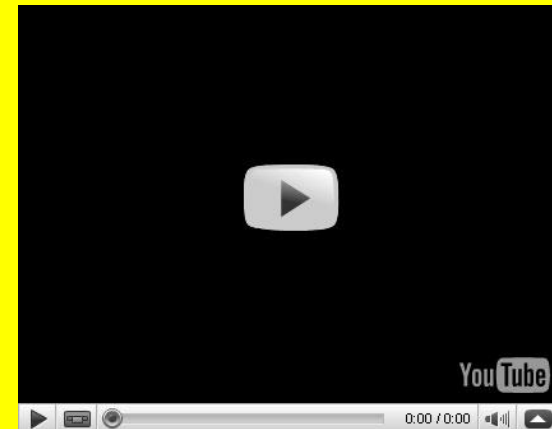
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Commas

What Do I Need To Know?

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Profession	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Similes	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Prepositions	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions	Prepositions

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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Profess	Software	Capital/ Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Expanded Noun Phrases

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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Problems	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Commas	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Homework
Problems	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Commas	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Homework
Problems	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Commas	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Homework
Problems	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Commas	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Homework
Problems	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Commas	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Homework
Problems	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Homework	Handwriting	Reading	Writing

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**



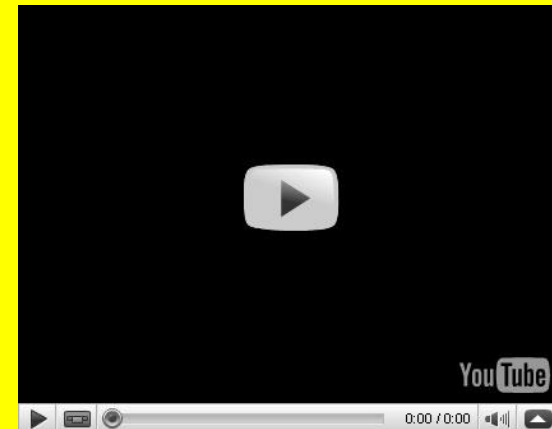
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Profession	Software	Capital/Pub Street	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading	Writing	Marking	Spelling	Handwriting	Reading

Coordination/Subordination

What Do I Need To Know?

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

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.

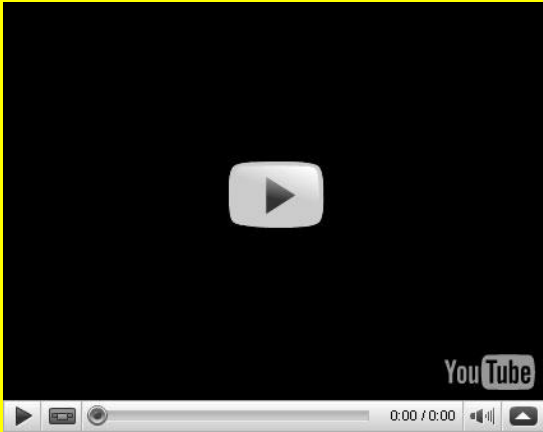


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SPaG HOMEPAGE											
Profess	Software	Capital/ Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Exclamation Marks	Question Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Verbs	Adjectives	Question Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Pronouns	Adverbs	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Adjectives	Adverbs	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks
Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks	Exclamation Marks

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.

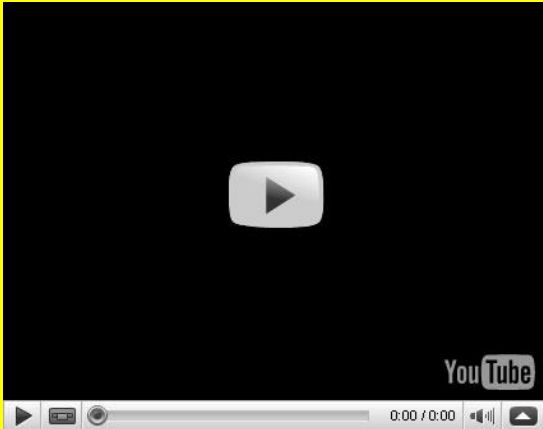
Statements can be rearranged to make questions: 'The children are hungry.' → 'Are the children hungry?'



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Problems	Software	Capital/ Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation Marks	Commas	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Conjunctions
Problems	Software	Capital/ Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation Marks	Commas	Capital Letters	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Conjunctions
Problems	Software	Capital/ Full Stops	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions

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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Professors	Software	Capitally Put Words	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Interjections	Plural & Apostrophe 's			
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions and Relative Words	Conjunctions	Relative Adjectives	Relative Verbs			
Prepositions	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Relative Adjectives	Relative Verbs			
Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words	Relative Words			

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.



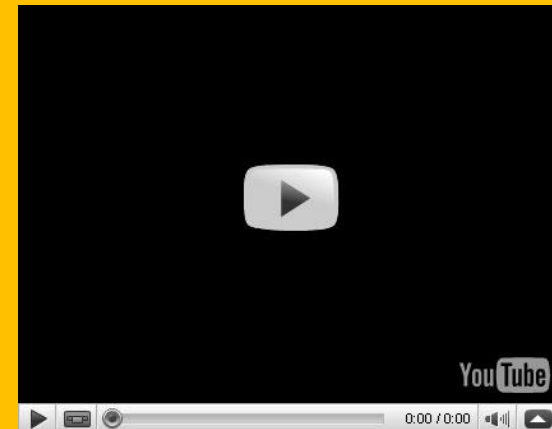
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SPAG HOMEPAGE									
Profouns	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Verbs	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Prepositions	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives
Adjectives	Adjectives	Capital/Punctuation	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives	Adjectives

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



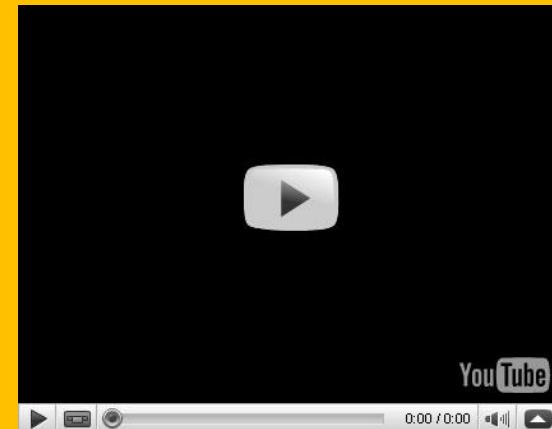
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Prepositions

What Do I Need To Know?

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

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

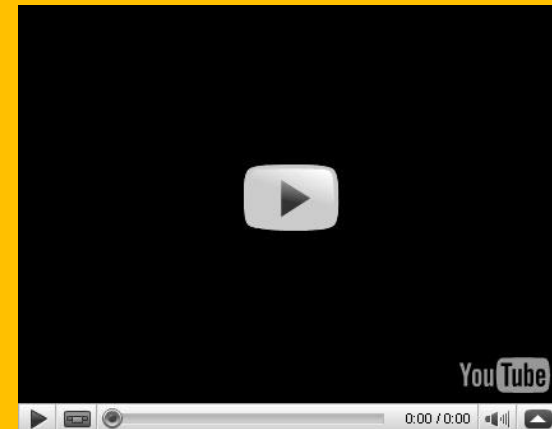


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SPAG HOMEPAGE									
Professors	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks
Professors	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks
Professors	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks
Professors	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks
Professors	Software	Capital/Past Tense	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotations	Punctuation Marks	Verbs	Word Lists	Handwriting	Commas	Quotations	Punctuation Marks

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.



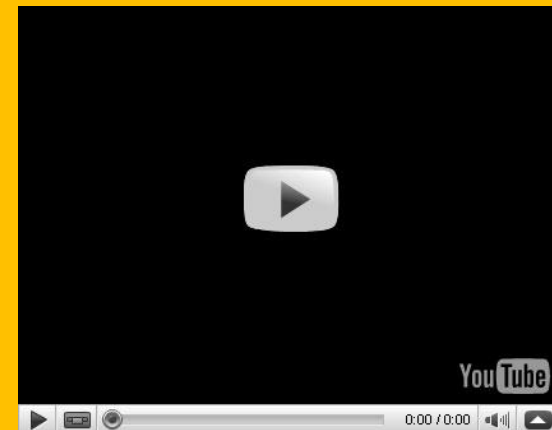
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Profess	Suffix	Capital/ Full Stop	Adjectives and Conjunctions	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe	Verbs	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Relative Clauses	Modal Verbs	Pronouns	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Modal Verbs	Relative Clauses	Conjunctions	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal
Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal

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



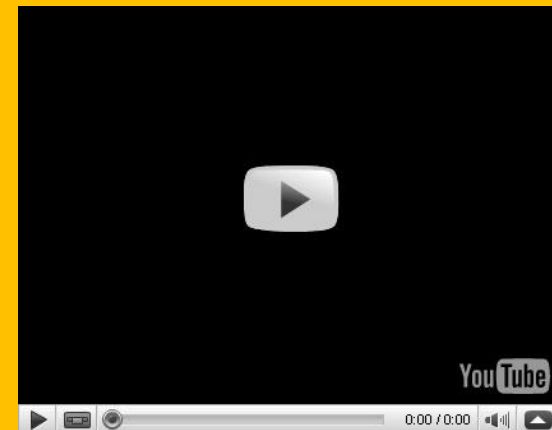
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SPaG HOMEPAGE									
Profess	Spelling	Capital/ Full Stops	Exclamation and Question Marks	Commas	Quotation Marks	Paragraphs	Plural & Apostrophe		
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Connectives	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative Clauses	Modals		
Present	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Connectives	Relative Clauses	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Connectives	Relative Clauses	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Connectives	Relative Clauses	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Connectives	Relative Clauses	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Connectives	Relative Clauses	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Connectives	Relative Clauses	Prepositional Phrases	Verb Infinitives	Relative Phrases	Formal and Informal			

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."



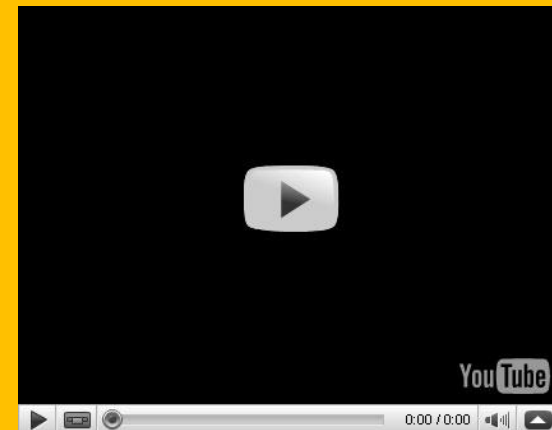
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SPaG HOME PAGE									
Profess	Softly	Capitally	Sublimely	Exuberantly	Comely	Stimulingly	Placidly	Stimulingly	Stimulingly
Verily	Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Phenomenally	Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently
Adaptively	Quintessentially	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently	Prudently

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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SPaG Homepage									
Professors	Software	Capitally Put Words	Idioms and Idioms	Commas	Interjections	Phrasal & Phrasal 'ed'	Phrasal & Phrasal 'ed'	Phrasal & Phrasal 'ed'	Phrasal & Phrasal 'ed'
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative Pronouns	Modal Verbs	Modal Verbs	Modal Verbs	Modal Verbs
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verbs	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns

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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Profouns	Subjunct	Capital/P	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other
Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other	Verbs	Other
Profouns	Subjunct	Capital/P	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other
Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other	Verbs	Other
Profouns	Subjunct	Capital/P	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other
Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other	Verbs	Other
Profouns	Subjunct	Capital/P	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other
Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other	Verbs	Other
Profouns	Subjunct	Capital/P	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Relative	Verbs	Other

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



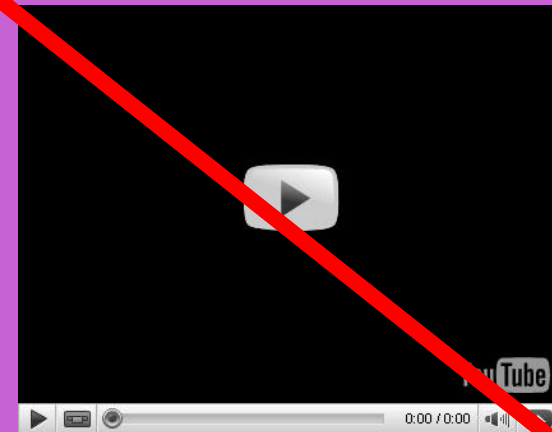
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Professors	Software	Capitally Put Words	Subordinates and Conjunctions	Commas	Exclamation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's			
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Pronouns and Possessives	Conjunctions	Punctuation	Modal Verbs			
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Forms	Interjections	Past Tense & Active Voice	Capital & Punctuation			
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Relative Clauses	Relative Phrases	Subordinate Clauses	Ellipsis	Figurative			

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.

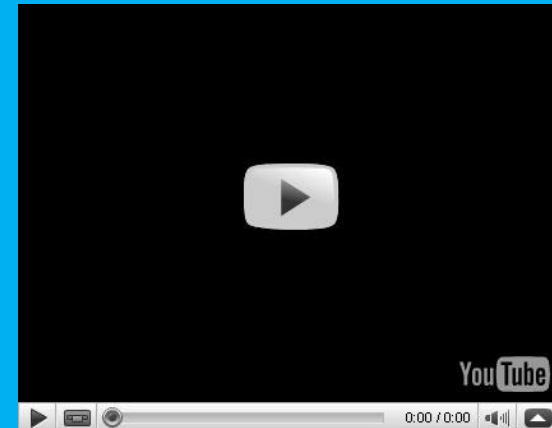
Would- He **would** like to.



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SPAG HOMEPAGE									
Professors	Software	Capitally Put Words	Idioms and Idioms	Commas	Quotations	Plural & Possessive 's			
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotations Marks	Pronouns and Possessive	Conjunctions	Punctuation	Modal Verbs			
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Continuous Form of Verbs	Perfect Form of Verbs	Verb Forms of Verbs	Interjections	Punctuation Marks	Capital & Possessive 's			
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases	Relative Phrases			

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.



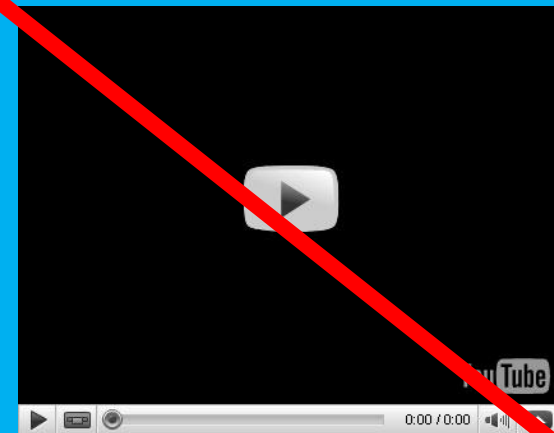
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SPaG HOME PAGE									
Profess	Softly	Capitally	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Phonetics	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations	Exclamations

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)



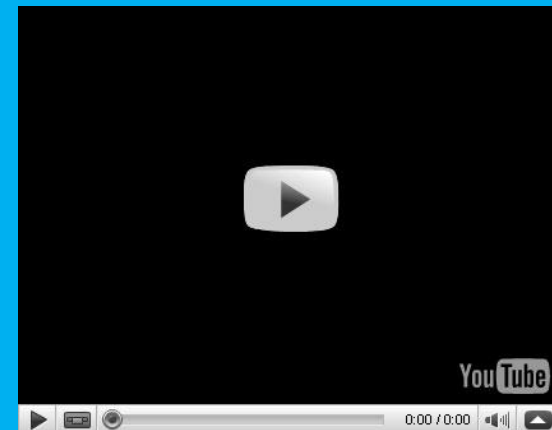
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SPAG HOMEPAGE									
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw
Profess	Substan	Capitali	Subordin	Conjunct	Interjunct	Phonetic	Spelling	Handw	Handw

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)**.



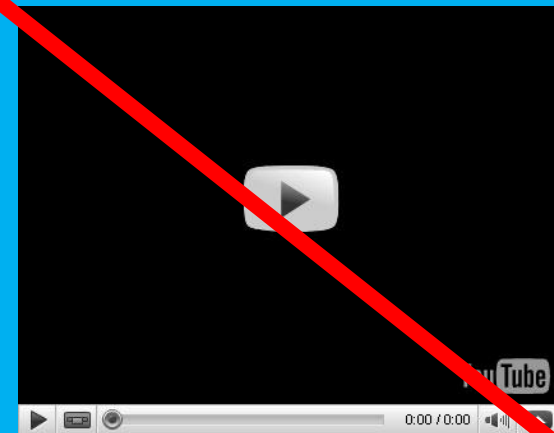
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SPAG HOME PAGE									
Proffers	Softens	Capitally Put Down	Exaggerates and overstates	Contrasts	Intensifies	Plays on the words	Plays on the words	Plays on the words	Plays on the words
Verbs	Adjectives	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome	Quarrelsome
Phonetics	Adverbs	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated	Exaggerated
Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms
Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes	Similes
Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors	Metaphors
Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification	Personification
Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole	Hyperbole
Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia

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



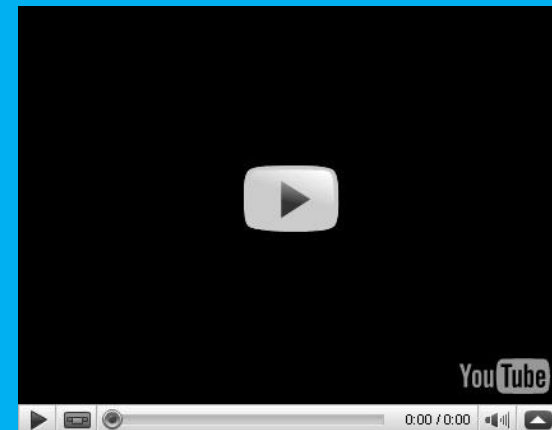
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SPaG HOMEPAGE									
Profession	Software	Capitally Full Words	Adjectives and Adverbs	Commas	Interjections	Plural & Apostrophe 's			
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases	Conjunctions	Relative Adjectives	Modal Verbs			
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Relative Adjectives	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal			
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal	Formal and Informal			

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**.



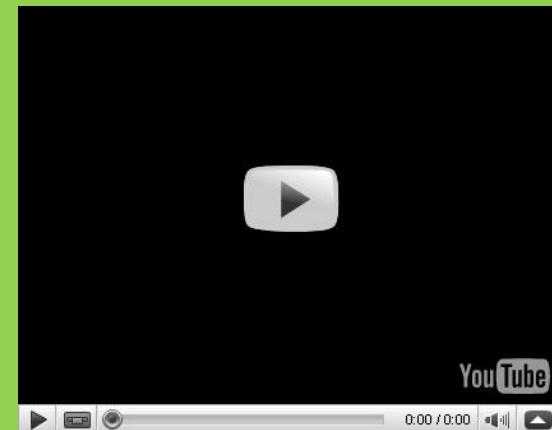
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SPaG HOMEPAGE									
Profess	Softly	Capitally	Exhaustion	Exhaustion	Exhaustion	Exhaustion	Exhaustion	Exhaustion	Exhaustion
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Pronouns	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Relative	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Relative	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Relative	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Relative	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Relative	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation
Relative	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Exclamation	Interjections	Exclamation

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?



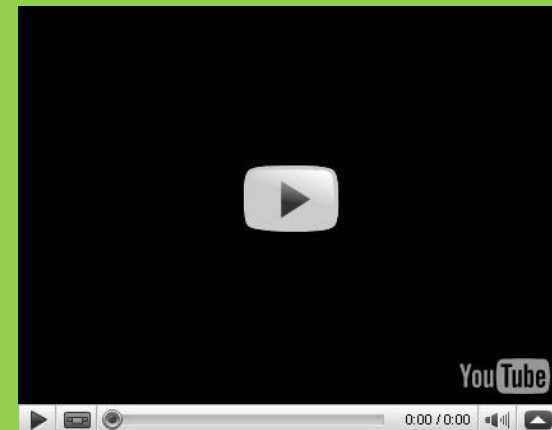
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SPaG HOME PAGE									
Profess	Softly	Capitally	Exaggerated	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Phonetics	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Adjectives	Adverbs	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative

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



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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									
Profess	Softly	Capitally	Exclamation	Commas	Interrogation	Plural & Apostrophe	Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Pronouns	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Adverbials	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Adverbials	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Adverbials	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Adverbials	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Adverbials	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials
Adverbials	Adverbials	Expanded	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials	Adverbials

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**.

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.)



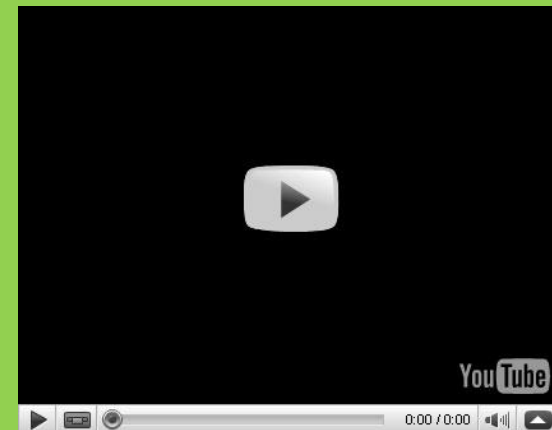
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SPAG HOMEPAGE									
Profess	Substanc	Capitalis	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Commas	Exclamation	Interrogat	Phrasal	Homophones
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Pronouns	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	
Adjectives	Adjectives	Expanded	Prepositions	Relative	Conjunctions	Adverbials	Modal	Verbs	

Colons and Semi Colons

What Do I Need To Know?

Colons	Semi-Colons
Can introduce a list To make a cake, you will need: 2 eggs, etc. Only use a colon if it follows a main clause. Go before bullet points Today's meeting agenda: • Volunteers for the fair • Stall holders etc. Introduce explanations: Main Idea + More Detail I'd like to buy an ice-cream: probably strawberry flavour.	Break up lists (of longer phrases or clauses) 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. Break up clauses Sally was ready for bed; Aaron wanted to keep playing. (Both sides are equally important)

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.



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SPaG HOME PAGE									
Profess	Softness	Capitally Put Words	Exclamation and Exclamation	Commas	Quotation Marks	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Hyphenation	Ellipses	Other
Verbs	Adjectives	Quotation Marks	Punctuation Marks	Exclamation	Commas	Plural & Apostrophe 's	Hyphenation	Ellipses	Other
Punctuation	Adverbs	Expanded Noun Phrases	Prepositions	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other	Other
Adverbs	Commas	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other	Other
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other	Other
Adverbs	Commas	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other	Other
Adjectives	Commas	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other	Other
Adverbs	Commas	Formal and Informal	Verb Inflections	Capital Letters	Formal and Informal	Ellipses	Other	Other	Other

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

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SPAG HOME PAGE									
Profess	Software	Capitally	Exclamation	Commas	Interrogation	Plural & Apostrophe	Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Verbs	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers
Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Relative	Modal	Prepositions	Adjectives	Quantifiers

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!



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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 inable 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?

Click to go back...

- 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?

Click to go back...

- 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.		
I love this photo of Dave and _____.		
Dave, Susan and _____ sang together.		

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.

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

One	Two
leaf	
	fish
	people

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?



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.

☐

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?



Click to go back...

- 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?

Click to go back...

- 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. ☐

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 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. ☐

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.	☐
The crowd was cheering on their team.	☐
Susan had got changed in the changing room.	☐
She played a great match.	☐

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.

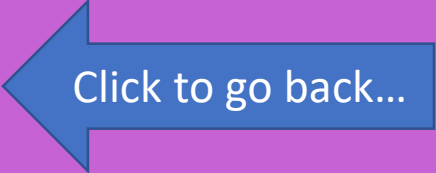
☐

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?

Click to go back...

- 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**.

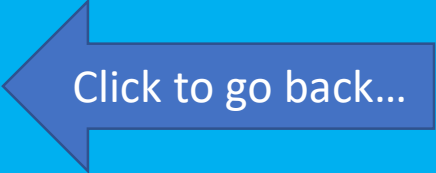
sentence	certainty	possibility
Susan <u>must</u> go to training tonight.		
The rugby team <u>may</u> win the cup.		
It <u>might</u> snow during the match.		
We <u>could</u> win the league.		

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.

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

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

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?

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.

☐

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

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

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> .		

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 since/whilst he was a boy.

He could of/have 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.		

7. 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. ☐

1. 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. ☐

2. 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

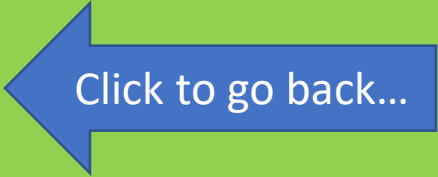
semi colon

comma

question mark

Elision

What Do I Already Know?



Click to go back...

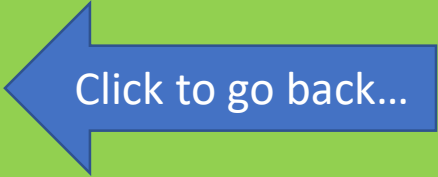
- Try these SPaG Test questions out independently...

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.

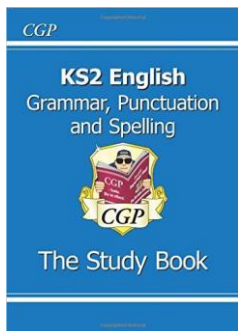
Examples:

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

Any further
examples for
the topic area

Watch a
video or song
on this topic

CGP SPaG
Book Page
Reference



Taster
Questions:

Before

Developed by www.keystage2literacy.co.uk

YouTube Zone



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

Developed by www.keystage2literacy.co.uk