

- Ⓐ Double the last letter and then add 'er' and 'est' to these adjectives to make comparative and superlative adjectives. [5]

**Example:** *big*                      *bigger*                      *biggest*

- |   |      |  |  |
|---|------|--|--|
| 1 | thin |  |  |
| 2 | wet  |  |  |
| 3 | red  |  |  |
| 4 | fat  |  |  |
| 5 | hot  |  |  |

If an **adjective** ends in a single consonant and the letter before it is a single vowel with a short letter sound, double the last letter before adding 'er' or 'est' to make a **comparative** or **superlative adjective**.

- Ⓑ Write out these sentences using a comma after a subordinate clause. [5]

**Example:** *When you have brushed your teeth put your pyjamas on.*

*When you have brushed your teeth, put your pyjamas on.*

- 1 If you are not well go back to bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Since you have finished your supper you can go out.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Although we have planted that rose bush it won't flower until next summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 After the exams we will be going on a school residential trip.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 While you were at school I washed your PE kit.  
\_\_\_\_\_

A **subordinate clause** cannot stand alone as a sentence. It needs to go with a **main clause** to make sense. **Subordinate clauses** can be placed at the start, middle or end of a sentence and add extra information to the **main clause**. They are often separated from the **main clause** by a **comma**.



### Helpful Hint

Remember that **commas** have many uses: to make the meaning in writing clear; after most **subordinate clauses**; after a **fronted adverbial**; to separate items in a list.

- © Write whether the underlined word is a common noun, proper noun, collective noun or abstract noun. [5]

**Example:** We went to Whitby for a picnic. *proper noun*

- 1 Shakespeare wrote many plays. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Our friendship began five years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Lucas has a birthday in October. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The fleet of ships set sail. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Kieret grew strawberries on his allotment. \_\_\_\_\_

A **common noun** is the general name of a person, place or thing.

**Proper nouns** begin with a capital letter and include names of people, places, titles, days and months.

A **collective noun** is a word for a group of nouns.

An **abstract noun** refers to ideas or feelings.

**Example:** dreams.

- Ⓓ Underline the determiner in each sentence, then write whether it is an article, demonstrative, number, ordinal, possessive adjective or quantifier. [4]

**Example:** Have you got a card for Mo? *article*

- 1 Have you seen her car? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The dog barked loudly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I must paint this bench. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Would you like some soup? \_\_\_\_\_

- Ⓔ Place a colon in the correct place in these sentences. [3]

**Example:** *The ground is very dry it hasn't rained for a long time.*

The ground is very dry; it hasn't rained for a long time.

- 1 You can use a range of ingredients in your curry turmeric, chilli, coriander and cumin.
- 2 Three areas are covered ancient history, medieval history, modern history.
- 3 He began to quote from Martin Luther King's speech "I have a dream ..."

- Ⓕ Put an apostrophe after the 's' to show plural possession. [4]

**Example:** *Those pictures have frames. Those pictures' frames.*

- 1 My friends have games. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Those flowers have scent. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The tortoises have shells. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The knitters have wool. \_\_\_\_\_

Ⓒ Write out these sentences, placing a semi-colon between the two clauses. [3]

*Example: The cyclist put on her helmet and reflective jacket the roads were busy.*

*The cyclist put on her helmet and reflective jacket; the roads were busy.*

1 The guarantee was for a year the fridge broke down after thirteen months!

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2 The pony trotted to the trough he wanted a drink of water.

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3 Jamaica seems so far away thank goodness for the telephone.

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### Helpful Hint

Remember that a **semi-colon** can link two or more related **clauses** instead of using a **conjunction**.

Ⓗ Underline the phrase in each sentence. [4]

**Example:** Once upon a time, a woodcutter lived in that forest.

1 Last weekend we took our caravan to the Lake District.

2 Gordon was making everyone coffee, his usual task.

3 Although expensive, I bought the model kit.

4 In the end, Dad joined the cricket team.



### Helpful Hint

Remember that a **phrase** is a group of words without a **verb**.

Ⓘ Turn these simple past tense sentences into present perfect sentences by using 'has' or 'have' and the correct form of the verb given in capitals. [4]

**Example:** (SING) The boy *has sung* his solo.

1 (MAKE) We \_\_\_\_\_ a curry for Dad's birthday.

2 (HEAR) He \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone ring.

3 (BRING) They \_\_\_\_\_ cakes into school for the cake sale.

4 (SLEEP) She \_\_\_\_\_ all night.

# Quick quiz

**1 Make a comparative and superlative adjective from the given adjective.**

cold \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Turn this simple past tense sentence into the present perfect using the correct form of the verb.**

(WORK) We \_\_\_\_\_ hard on our presentation.

**3 Use an apostrophe to show plural possession.**

These girls have good manners. \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Underline the best preposition for this sentence.**

My little brother, George, played up/over/out/on/in the sandpit.

**5 Underline the determiner in this sentence and then write what type of determiner it is.**

I don't have much money left. \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Underline the main clauses in this compound sentence.**

The Hermitage Museum is in St Petersburg and it is an incredibly large building.

**7 Underline the fronted adverbial in this sentence.**

Although it is November, the leaves have not fallen off the trees.

**8 Change the tense of this sentence from second to first person.**

You saw the film at the cinema with your brother.

**9 Underline the phrase in this sentence.**

At the end of the evening, we had a wonderful meal.

**10 Put a comma in the correct place in this sentence.**

Although Yin was busy he always had time to help Kim with her project.

**11 Put a semi-colon in the correct place in this sentence.**

Micah had a little sister he really wanted a puppy.

**12 Place a colon in the correct place in this sentence.**

People have four main needs safety, shelter, food and companionship.

**13–17 Add commas in the correct places in this paragraph.**

Although Megan had struggled with the task she managed to create a beautifully scented perfume particularly for girls called 'Butterfly'. It was made with the essential oils of rose lily orange and lemon.

## Unit 3

- A** 1 thinner, thinnest 2 wetter, wettest 3 redder, reddest 4 fatter, fattest 5 hotter, hottest
- B** 1 If you are not well, go back to bed.  
 2 Since you have finished your supper, you can go out.  
 3 Although we have planted that rose bush, it won't flower until next summer.  
 4 After the exams, we will be going on a school residential trip.  
 5 While you were at school, I washed your PE kit.
- C** 1 proper noun 3 proper noun 5 common noun  
 2 abstract noun 4 collective noun
- D** 1 her, possessive adjective 3 this, demonstrative  
 2 The, article 4 some, quantifier
- E** 1 You can use a range of ingredients in your curry: turmeric, chilli, coriander and cumin.  
 2 Three areas are covered: ancient history, medieval history, modern history.  
 3 He began to quote from Martin Luther King's speech: "I have a dream ..."
- F** 1 My friends' games. 4 The knitters' wool  
 2 Those flowers' scent.  
 3 The tortoises' shells.
- G** 1 The guarantee was for a year; the fridge broke down after thirteen months!  
 2 The pony trotted to the trough; he wanted a drink of water.  
 3 Jamaica seems so far away; thank goodness for the telephone.
- H** 1 Last weekend 3 Although expensive  
 2 his usual task 4 In the end
- I** 1 have made 2 has heard 3 have brought 4 has slept

## Quick quiz

- 1 colder, coldest 2 have worked  
 3 These girls' good manners. 4 in 5 much, quantifier  
 6 The Hermitage Museum is in St Petersburg and it is an incredibly large building.  
 7 Although it is November  
 8 I saw the film at the cinema with my brother.  
 9 At the end of the evening  
 10 Although Yin was busy, he always had time to help Kim with her project.  
 11 Micah had a little sister; he really wanted a puppy.  
 12 People have four main needs: safety, shelter, food and companionship.
- 13–17** Although Megan had struggled with the task, she managed to create a beautifully scented perfume, particularly for girls, called 'Butterfly'. It was made with the essential oils of rose, lily, orange and lemon.