

Nouns

HINT

* In all grammar exercises, always ask yourself what job a particular word is doing in the sentence. One word can be different parts of speech!

THINGS TO KNOW

- Nouns:
 - are words used to name a person, place, thing, feeling or idea
 - can be singular or plural. For example: girl children sheep foot feet
 - are often introduced by the words “a”, “an” and “the”. This means these words come before the noun.

HINT

- * There are four types of nouns:
- **Common nouns** – name the everyday things around us.
For example: boy painter school city pool paper shirt.
 - **Proper nouns** – name special people, places or things. These nouns always start with a capital letter.
For example: I, Sally, King Henry (people); Darwin Kingsly Park Italy Suncorp Stadium (places); March Easter (things).
 - **Collective nouns** – names given to a group of people or things.
For example: class team band bunch litter school.
 - **Abstract nouns** – name things that exist in your mind, even though you can't see or touch them. These nouns are usually a feeling, idea, condition or quality.
For example: hope faith love anger truth.

TRAP

* Be careful! Don't forget to use capitals to begin proper nouns.

HAVE A GO! – Nouns

Show where the missing capital letter should go.



1. Fraser street is closed today so you can't go there.

○ ○ ○ ○

2. Russ and jenny are lucky to have three wonderful children.

○ ○ ○ ○

3. On fridays we always have a spelling test.

○ ○

Pronouns

THINGS TO KNOW

- Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, often taking the place of a person or thing. They are:
 - used to connect ideas and refer back to nouns already mentioned in the text.
 - consistent or agree with the correlating noun. They may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine.
 - used to give fluency and cohesion in text.
- It is important that the pronoun refers back and is consistent with the noun in terms of number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine or neutral.) This is called pronoun–noun agreement:
 For example:
 They were ... (both subject and verb are plural so it is correct).
 They was ... (the subject is plural; the verb is singular so it is incorrect).

HINT

- * Many pronouns have three forms:
 - First person pronouns – when the writer or speaker is “talking”.
 - Second person pronouns – when the writer or speaker is being “spoken” to.
 - Third person pronoun – when a writer or speaker refers to other people or things.
- * There are many types of pronouns. The most common include:
 - Personal pronouns – refer to you, me, other people and things.
 - Possessive pronouns – show ownership. No apostrophes are needed!

	Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
1st person the person speaking	I, me (singular)	my, mine (singular)
2nd person the person spoken to	we, us (plural) you (singular) you (plural)	our, ours (plural) yours (singular) yours (plural)
3rd person the person/things being spoken about	she, her (feminine singular) he, him (masculine singular) it (neutral singular) they, them (plural)	her (feminine singular) his (masculine singular) its (neutral singular) theirs (plural)

HINT

* Some pronouns are used to ask the questions: Who? Whose? Which? That? Whom?

– Who and whom are used for people.

For example: Who won the race?

To whom did you give your homework?

– Which and that are used for things and animals.

For example: Which pen would you like?

– Whose is use to show ownership.

For example: Whose bag is this?

* Some pronouns stand for or refer to a noun that may or may not be mentioned.

These pronouns are: that, this, those, these. They relate to:

– **number** (how many people or objects)

- singular (one) – that or this

For example: I need this ruler.

- plural (more than one) – these or those

For example: I need these rulers.

– **position**

- it is near – this or these

For example: Put the box in this car.

- it is not near – that or those

For example: Can you see that car over there?

HAVE A GO! – Pronouns

Which word completes the sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The children packed _____ bags. | his | its | their |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Jane will clap _____ hands. | his | her | its |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. They grabbed _____ lunch and ran out the door. | them | their | they're |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Does this belong to _____ ? | your | you | yourself |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. think _____ teacher will take us out to sport. | my | me | mine |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Can you pick up _____ clothes please? | your | mine | you |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7. The cat licked _____ paws. | him | their | its |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Chris is taking _____ dog with him. | its | his | theirs |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

TEST 11: NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

Which two words are proper nouns so should start with capital letters?



1. We drove over the story Bridge until we reached greenbank.
2. On saturday, the 9th of december we are going to Daniel's birthday party.
3. the men will go skiing in september when the snow is thick.
4. trudi and Leanne are going to salter Oval to watch the cricket match.
5. Do you know when I can get my friend a ticket to see the easter show?

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. Jane forgot to bring _____ homework to school. | she | her | its |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7. This postcard has no stamp on _____. | that | their | it |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8. Can you help _____ carry my bag upstairs? | you | me | his |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 9. No-one will see _____ if we hide here. | us | we | our |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 10. That isn't his, it's _____ . | her | she | hers |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 11. _____ tied up their shoelaces. | Them | Their | They |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 12. I can't see the bird but Dad can see _____ . | it | its | her |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 13. Can you remember _____ phone number? | you | mine | your |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 14. I wish all of _____ would be quiet! | youse | you | yourself |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 15. I listened to _____ radio all afternoon. | yours | my | mine |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Adjectives

THINGS TO KNOW

- Adjectives describe a noun, in terms of things such as colour, size, shape, size, quality, feeling, how much, how many.

They:

- can also be used to point out which noun is being referred to.

For example: this that those these.

- are often placed before a noun. However, this is not always the case.

For Example: the girl's hair was brown.

HINT

* Adjectives may show degree. Degrees tell us how much more or less. The word “than” is often used when making comparisons (not the word “then”). When comparing:

- two things/people, many adjectives have an *er* ending.

- three or more people/things, adjectives may often have an *est* ending

For example: brave, braver, bravest; soft, softer, softest; loud, louder, loudest; hard, harder, hardest; pink, pinker, pinkest; thin, thinner, thinnest; quiet, quieter, quietest; healthy, healthier, healthiest.

TRAP

* Other comparative adjectives take different and/or irregular forms.

For example: bad, worse, worst; old, elder, eldest; many, more, most; good, better, best; little, less, least.

HAVE A GO! – Adjectives

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. I am the _____ tennis player in the class!

baddest worse worst

2. I have _____ work to do than you.

many more most

3. My drawing is _____ than yours.

good better best

4. That light is very _____.

bright brighter brightest

TEST 12: ADJECTIVES

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. The car alarm was very _____. loud louder loudest
2. That was the _____ cyclone ever. bad worser worst
3. I have the _____ amount of money
compared with my brothers and sisters. little less least
4. The horse's mane felt _____. silky silkier silk
5. My tomato plant has grown _____ than
yours. tall tallest taller
6. I can see _____ boys on the oval. that this these those
7. I am three months _____ than you. old older oldest
8. My hair is _____ than Julian's but longer
than Vanessa's. short shorter shortest

Verbs

THINGS TO KNOW

- Verbs are doing, being or having words.
 - “Doing” verbs:
 - are actions of people and things.
For example:
cry yell party drink cover play stop say.
 - are sensing, thinking and feeling words.
For example:
want love imagine dream doubt.
 - “Being” and “having” verbs are words used to show that people and things exist.
For example:
am is are be will be been being was were had has have having.
These verbs link pieces of information.
- “Helping” (or compound) verbs are often used with other verbs. These verbs often tell us the tense and/or whether the noun is in its singular or plural form.
Examples of helping verbs are:
be been being am is are was were have has had
should could would may might must will shall can do does did.
For example: The lady was looking at her son.
My brother has been swimming in the pool for a long time.

HINT

- * The verb must always agree or be consistent with number (singular or plural) and tense. (Refer to the section “Verb Tense”.)
- * Singular verbs are used for one person, animal or thing. “Is” and “was” are singular verbs.
For example: He is/was going ... The cat likes ...
- * Plural verbs are used with two or more people, animals or things. “Are and “were” are plural verbs.
For example: They are/were going ...
- * A verb may be contracted.
For example: it’s (it is), he’ll (he will), they’ve (they have), they would’ve (they would have).

TRAP

- * Note that a common error is to use “could of/should of/would of ...” The verb is “could have/should have/would have ...”
For example:
“I could have told you that!” is correct.
“I could of told you that!” is not correct.

HAVE A GO! – Verbs

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. We _____ playing when it started to rain. | was | were |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Jan _____ early for school. | are | is |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The cat _____ four kittens. | has | have |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. They _____ to start their work now. | have | has |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. He _____ he'll win the race. | think | thinks |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Which sentence shows the correct use of the verb?

6. The children help each other.
 The children helps each other.
 The children helping each other.
7. That person are stuck in the mud.
 That person were stuck in the mud.
 That person was stuck in the mud.
8. You should have run quickly.
 You should of run quickly.
 You should has run quickly.
9. He hitting the ball for a six.
 He hit the ball for a six.
 He hitted the ball for a six.

TEST 13: VERBS



Which word completes each sentence correctly?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The train _____ going to arrive on time. | is | are |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The horse _____ over the fence. | jump | jumped |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. You _____ going to miss the show. | is | are |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. It _____ a terrible nightmare. | was | were |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. They _____ to tidy their room. | have | has |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. I will _____ a letter to my Mum. | write | writes |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7. The children _____ lucky to be saved. | was | were |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8. The monkey _____ my hand. | bit | bits |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 9. Mike and I _____ near our school. | live | lives |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 10. My son _____ sports practice this afternoon. | has | have |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 11. The truck will _____ if it doesn't slow down. | crash | crashes |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Verb Tense

THINGS TO KNOW

- Verbs show tense! They tell us when an action or process is taking place.
- Verbs can be in three tenses: the present (now), past (has already happened), or future (will take place sometime in the future.)

HINT

- * Most verbs show their tense in a regular or consistent way.
 - past tense
 - regular verbs often end in *ed*.
For example: (Yesterday I ...) walked, stopped, hopped, wished, thanked.
 - helper verbs are often:
 - was/were + verb ending in *ing*.
For example: was stamping (singular), were clicking (plural).
 - have/had/has + (verb ending in *ed*).
For example: have wiped (plural or singular) had jumped (singular or plural) has moved (singular).
 - present tense
 - regular verbs often end in *s* or *es*.
For example: (Today he ...) eats, smiles, whinges, types, plays, reads, writes, sees, catches.
 - helper verbs are often *am/is/are* + (verb ending in *ing*).
For example: I am yelling/picking/sailing (singular).
She is doing/drinking/watching (singular).
They are holidaying/driving/flying (plural).
 - future tense
 - regular verbs are often *will* + (verb).
For example: (Tomorrow I will...) will eat, shine, pick, scratch, kick, believe, stretch.
- * Helper verbs are often:
 - *am/is/are* + *going to* + (verb).
For example: I am going to swim (singular).
She is going to dive (singular).
We/They are going to bend (plural).
 - *will have* + (verb ending in *ed*).
For example: I/We will have pushed (singular or plural).
You/They will have walked (singular or plural).
 - *will be* + (verb ending in *ing*).
For example: (I/You/He) will be climbing (singular).
(We/You/They) will be watching (plural).

TRAP

- * Some verbs don't change at all when using any tense.
For example: cut hit hurt, let.
- * Verbs may be contracted.
For example: it's (it is) they're (they are) can't (cannot).
- * Some verbs are irregular because they change their spelling in the past tense – with or without a helper verb.

Present Tense	Past Tense – Without Helper Verb	Past Tense – With Helper Verb (has/ had/have; was/were) +	Present Tense	Past Tense – Without Helper Verb	Past Tense – With Helper Verb (has/ had/have; was/were) +
be	was, were	been	grow	grew	grown
become	became	become	hide	hid	hidden
begin	began	begun	know	knew	known
blow	blew	blown	lay	laid	laid
break	broke	broken	lie	lay	lain
bring	brought	brought	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
drink	drank	drunk	shake	shook	shaken
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	swim	swam	swum
fight	fought	fought	take	took	taken
fly	flew	flown	throw	threw	thrown
get	got	gotten	wake	woke	woken
give	gave	given	wear	wore	worn
go	went	gone	write	wrote	written

HAVE A GO! – Verb Tense

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Last night we _____ a possum in the tree. | see | saw |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I've _____ about it for a while. | think | thought |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I am going to _____ the ball now. | caught | catch |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I will _____ a plate of food with me. | bring | brought |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. We'll _____ it up. | break | broke |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

TEST 14: VERB TENSE

The mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.
Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

1. They could of come with us to the water slide.

1

2. I was singing and danced at the school concert.

2

3. I hoping I get everything right on my test tomorrow.

3

4. I buyed a new book today.

4

5. You should have shooked the sand off your towel.

5

6. I come over to see you this morning.

6

7. She eat a healthy lunch.

7

8. The player will dropping the ball.

8

9. I thinked you were not going there.

9

10. I was so tired that I lied in bed until nine o'clock.

10

11. Who sayed that?

11

12. Dad gived me a new watch.

12

13. I have saw bigger surf before!

13

14. I writ that story by myself.

14

15. I don't know what you have did!

15

16. I have blow the candles out.

16

Adverbs

THINGS TO KNOW

- Adverbs:
 - are words used to add further meaning to a verb.
 - tell how, when and where actions happen.
 - have different jobs to do:
 - Adverbs of manner** – tell how something is done.
For example: angrily carefully easily gently hard loudly roughly slowly softly well.
 - Adverbs of time** – tell when things happen.
For example: afterwards always early instantly lately never next recently soon today.
 - Adverbs of place** – tell where things are happening.
For example: above anywhere down everywhere here inside near off over there.

HINT

* Adverbs may show degree. Degrees tell us how much more or less. The word “than” is often used when making comparisons (not the word “then”).

- When comparing two things/people, many adverbs have an *er* ending.
- When comparing three or more people/things, adverbs may often have an *est* ending:

hard, harder, hardest

For example: He hit the ball hard.

John hit harder.

Anne hit hardest.

high, higher, highest

For example: I threw the ball high.

Andrew threw the ball higher.

Jill threw the ball highest.

* Many adverbs end in *ly*. Adverbs may be easily confused with adjectives. Remember that adjectives describe nouns; adverbs describe verbs.

TRAP

* Not all *ly* words are adverbs. Many are adjectives when they describe a noun.

For example: The early sunshine (noun) woke me.

Remember to ask yourself which part of speech the word is describing.

HAVE A GO! – Adverbs

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



1. You finished that _____.

easy

ease

easily

2. They played _____ .

happy

happily

3. He swam _____ in his race.

slow

slowly

Prepositions

THINGS TO KNOW

- Prepositions:
 - are words that are used to tell you where somebody or something is in relation to something else in the sentence.
 - are usually used with nouns or pronouns to show their relationship to other words in the sentence.
 - are usually found in front of nouns and pronouns.For example: in the room, over the sea.

Examples of prepositions are:

about	below	like	through
above	between	near	to
across	beside	of	towards
after	by	off	under
against	down	on	until
along	during	onto	up
among	except	out	upon
around	for	outside	with
as	from	over	without
at	in	past	
before	inside	round	
behind	into	since	

HINT

* Some words are followed by particular prepositions. You can often choose the correct preposition because you have heard it being used before and it “sounds” right.

For example:

It is under control. I rely on you. I am happy with things. I walked onto the field.

* It is more grammatically correct not to place a preposition at the end of a sentence, as in this example: I want that but.

TRAP

Common errors when using prepositions include:

* the incorrect use of “different to” and “different than”. “Different from ...” is correct.

* the incorrect use of “between” and “among”. “Between” is used for two things; “among” is used for three or more things.

HAVE A GO! – Prepositions

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The match is _____ Fred and Rob. | | between | against |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Your shirt is different _____ mine. | from | to | than |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Would you like a glass _____ water? | | of | off |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I am going _____ a ride on my bike. | | for | to |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Please line up one _____ a time. | by | in | at |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

HAVE A GO! – Adverbs and Prepositions

Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.

Write the correct word in the box.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 6. You did good. | <input type="text"/> | 1 |
| 7. I did badder than I hoped. | <input type="text"/> | 2 |
| 8. She is the better in the whole team. | <input type="text"/> | 3 |
| 9. You need to carry it gentle. | <input type="text"/> | 4 |
| 10. I had the worser time at the circus last night! | <input type="text"/> | 5 |
| 11. The water ran quick from the tap. | <input type="text"/> | 6 |
| 12. I miss you terrible. | <input type="text"/> | 7 |
| 13. He spoke angry to me. | <input type="text"/> | 8 |
| 14. He did that real well. | <input type="text"/> | 9 |

TEST 15: ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I hope you finish that _____ time. | on | for | at |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. That fight was _____ Kelly and Pat. | against | of | between |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. School finishes _____ 3 o'clock. | of | towards | at |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I am going _____ my friend's house now. | as | to | into |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. We are going to Darwin _____ plane. | by | with | upon |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Can you hold _____ this please? | in | onto | into |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7. I am driving _____ town. | at | below | down |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8. It's as smooth _____ silk. | of | as | about |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 9. It's _____ time you finished! | about | for | around |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 10. It's not safe to go there _____ yourself. | by | with | among |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 11. You need to share them _____
all of your team mates. | between | among | against |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Conjunctions

THINGS TO KNOW

- Conjunctions: are joining words. They form links between words and parts of sentences to show how text is developing and what might come next.

Some examples of conjunctions are:

after	before	neither	still	until	while
also	but	nevertheless	than	whatever	whilst
although	either	nor	that	when	whoever
and	for	or	though	whenever	whichever
as	however	since	through	where	why
because	if	so	unless	whether	yet.

HINT:

* Some conjunctions work together in pairs:

- both ... and
For example: Both you and your sister can do the dishes today.
- either ... or
For example: I'm happy if either Tim or John will help me.
- not ... but
For example: I can not go with you but Mum can.
- whether ... or
For example: I don't know whether it will be hot or cold.
- as ... as
For example: I'll do that as soon as possible.
- neither ... nor
For example: Neither Bob nor Bill is going tonight.

* Conjunctions may have different jobs to do. The following conjunctions:

- **show time**
For example: after as before once since till until when whenever while.
- **show a result**
For example: as because for if in case now (that) provided (that) since so (that) unless whether.
- **list information**
For example: and also.
- **add information**
For example: and as like.
- **explain information**
For example: also and as because even that too why.
- **explain opposing information**
For example: as although but either unlike neither nevertheless nor or though whereas while whilst yet.

HAVE A GO! – Conjunctions

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I was late for training _____ I missed my bus. | although | because |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I am much fitter _____ you. | than | like |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. You can have either biscuits _____ cake
for morning tea. | or | nor |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I can help you _____ then I'll have to hurry. | and | but |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Don't forget to bring your pencil _____ ruler
to class. | and | or |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Articles

THINGS TO KNOW

- Articles are a special kind of adjective. They describe nouns.
- There are only three articles: the, a, an.

HINT

Which article should you use?

- * The article “the” refers to a specific thing or things.
- * The articles “an” and “a” do not refer to a particular thing.
- * “an” is used in front of words beginning with a vowel or vowel sound.
- * “a” is used in front of words beginning with a consonant or consonant sound.

HAVE A GO! – Articles

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Can you give me _____ clue? | a | an | he |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Do you know _____ answer? | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I have _____ itchy foot. | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. I hope you have _____ great time. | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. I want to see _____ emu at the zoo. | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

TEST 16: CONJUNCTIONS AND ARTICLES



Which article completes each sentence correctly?

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Do you know what _____ time is? | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I rode _____ camel through the desert. | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I hope you have _____ interesting time. | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. That is _____ awful story! | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Do you have _____ problem? | a | an | the |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



Which conjunction completes each sentence correctly?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. I am hot _____ I have been playing sport. | because | for |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7. I have not been there _____ I was three years old. | since | except |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8. You cannot leave the table _____ you eat all of your meal. | although | until |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 9. You can choose _____ a boy or a girl to go with you. | neither | either |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 10. Please tidy your room _____ you go outside. | unless | before |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 11. I don't like it _____ Harry does. | but | either |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 12. It always seems to rain _____ we go surfing. | whenever | whatever |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Capital Letters

THINGS TO KNOW

- Capital letters are used for:
 - the first word in every sentence
 - the first letter in important names of people, places, events and things
 - the personal pronoun *I* including the contractions: I've, I'm, I'd.
 - the main words in titles.
For example: people, books, movies, plays, television show titles.
 - the beginning word of direct speech
 - many headings.

HAVE A GO! – Capital Letters

Which two words should begin with a capital letter?



1. Jeff and liam are going to the movies next sunday.

○ ○ ○ ○

2. big Ben is the name of a famous clock in london.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

3. "my teacher is amazing," anna said.

○ ○ ○ ○

4. Do you live at 45 Russell street, herston?

○ ○ ○ ○

5. My favourite movie is "star wars."

○ ○ ○ ○

Full Stops

THINGS TO KNOW

- Full stops are used at the end of most sentences (except for questions and exclamations.)

TRAP

* Overusing the same joining words (connectives) will form a long sentence. Full stops or different connectives can be inserted in place of the connectives. Here is an example of overuse of the same joining words:

I went to see my friend and we went to the park and it was a long trip and we were tired.

By inserting full stops and other connectives, it becomes: I went to see my friend. We went to the park. It was a long trip. We were tired.

HINT

* Re-reading is a strategy to work out where full stops may be inserted so that the text makes sense.

HAVE A GO! – Full Stops

Which sentence has the correct punctuation?



- I need to buy some grapes, apples and bananas. I hope I have enough money.
 I need to buy some grapes. Apples and bananas I hope I have enough money.
 i need to buy some grapes, apples and. Bananas I hope I have enough money.
 I need to buy some grapes apples and bananas I hope. I have enough money.
- i am so tired. I can hardly keep my eyes open I will sleep well tonight.
 I am so tired I can hardly keep my eyes open and I will sleep well tonight.
 I am so tired. I can hardly keep my eyes open. I will sleep well tonight.
 I am so tired I can hardly. keep my eyes open and I will sleep well tonight.
- that music is too loud and it's hurting my ears.
 That music is too loud. It's hurting my ears.
 That music. is too loud It's hurting my ears.
 That music. Is too loud it's hurting my ears.

TEST 8: CAPITAL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS



Show which two words should begin with a capital letter.

1. Jack smith and his friend went to perth last November by plane.

2. The rock star sang to a large crowd at green park.

3. jan bought balloons, streamers and sparklers to john's birthday party.

4. "can you please drive me to school?" i asked.

5. Jenny said, "please take this to Royal parade."

Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

6. When we go to cairns. Next year I'm going rafting it will be exciting.
 when we go to Cairns. next year I'm going rafting and it will be exciting.
 When we go to Cairns next year I'm going rafting. It will be exciting.
 when we go to cairns next year I'm going rafting. and it will be exciting.
7. I feel sick today my throat burns. and my eyes sting. I'm going to bed.
 i feel sick today. My throat burns and my eyes sting. i'm going to bed.
 i feel sick today my throat. burns and my eyes sting I'm going to bed.
 I feel sick today. My throat burns and my eyes sting. I'm going to bed.

TEST 8: CAPITAL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS (continued)

Which sentence has the correct punctuation?



8. Jo, Shane and David are going to watch the football. It should be a close game.
- Jo, shane and david are going to watch the football and it should be a close game.
- Jo, shane and David are going to watch the football. It should be a close game.
- Jo, Shane and David are going to watch the football and it should be a close game.
9. My little brother plays baseball. I went to watch him play. he hit a home run
- My little brother plays baseball and I went to watch him play and he hit a home run.
- My little brother plays baseball. I went to watch him play. He hit a home run.
- My little brother plays baseball. i went to watch him play and he hit a home run.
10. My dog loves to eat bones he buries them in the garden Later he digs them up.
- My dog loves to eat bones. He buries them in the garden. Later he digs them up
- My dog loves to eat bones. he buries them in the garden. Later he digs them up.
- My dog loves to eat bones and he buries them in the garden and later he digs them up.

Question Marks

THINGS TO KNOW

- Question marks are used at the end of a sentence to show that a question is being asked. Answers are normally required. Questions often begin with these words: who, what, where, when, why, which and how.

TRAP

*A question mark can be used at the end of direct speech or the “spoken” part of a sentence. In this example a full stop is also used to indicate the end of the written sentence: “What time is it?” he asked.

HAVE A GO! – Question Marks

Show where the missing question mark (?) should go.



1. “Should I turn left ___ or right at ___ the lights ___” ___ Pam asked.



2. ___ What ___ colour is your car ___



3. ___ Matt asked __, ___ “Can you run faster than me ___”



4. When ___ will my present ___ get here ___



5. “ ___ who is making ___ all that noise ___” Mum yelled.



6. The teacher asked the class, ___ “Who is away ___ today ___”



Exclamation Marks

THINGS TO KNOW

- An exclamation (or shouting) mark is used:
 - to stress the importance of words in a sentence
 - at the end of a sentence or direct speech to show high volume, strong feeling or emotion such as anger, excitement, surprise or disappointment.For example: Help! That's great! Oh No! Wow!

TRAP

* When an exclamation mark is used in direct speech, it is placed straight after the “exclaimed” words.

For example: “Australia is winning!” the coach yelled.

HAVE A GO! – Exclamation Marks

Show where the missing exclamation mark (!) should go.

1. “That’s wonderful__”__she exclaimed__

○ ○ ○

2. Stop__that__right now__

○ ○ ○

3. “Throw it here__”__the pitcher shouted__

○ ○ ○

4. I ordered__, __“Come here__”__

○ ○ ○ ○

5. “Ring__the ambulance__”__she called out__

○ ○ ○ ○

6. “Look out__There’s a snake on the path__”__he yelled.

○ ○ ○ ○

Commas

THINGS TO KNOW

- A comma is used to indicate a short pause when reading:
 - to separate items in a list.
For example:
I had to buy pears, grapes, apples and oranges.
 - to separate two or more adjectives describing a noun.
For example:
The wild, grey and dangerous sea roared in the storm.
 - to separate two or more adverbs describing a verb.
For example:
Bob crawled quietly, painfully and shakily out of the cave.
 - to make sentences clearer to the reader by separating parts of the sentence.
For example:
Our new teacher, Mrs O'Connor, smiled warmly at us.
 - in direct speech (the words are spoken aloud) when:
 - the spoken words are statements.
For example: "I'm going home now," I said.
 - the statement is separated by words used to explain direct speech.
The spoken words are separated by commas.
For example:
"I'm in a hurry now," I explained, "but I'll see you soon."

TRAP

- * A comma is not needed at the end of direct speech if an exclamation or question mark is included.
- * If a listed item has the word "and" before it, there is no need for a comma:
For example: I saw fish, turtles, stingrays and a shark on the boat trip.

HAVE A GO! – Commas

Show where the missing comma (,) should go.



1. I am going shopping__in the city__with Mum__Dad__and__my sister now.

2. “Don’t go__now__”__he answered, “you’re__too late.”

3. “I love reading__”__Anne__said.

4. My favourite ice-cream is__chocolate__vanilla__and strawberry.

Show where the two missing commas (,) should go.



5. You do__know__of course__that the plane__has already gone.

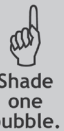
6. Tom__who is only__three__years old__can climb that__wall by himself.

7. My favourite subjects at school at__music__art__science__and maths.

8. I answered__all the questions__although__some were hard__and

finished the test.

TEST 9: QUESTION MARKS, EXCLAMATION MARKS AND COMMAS



Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

- Pat asked, "When are we going home?"
 Pat asked" When are we going home?"
 Pat asked?" When are we going home"
- "Are you feeling all right" Grandma asked?
 "Are you feeling all right?" Grandma asked?
 "Are you feeling all right?" Grandma asked.
- "What's on TV tonight?" Josh asked?
 "What's on TV tonight," Josh asked.
 "What's on TV tonight?" Josh asked.
- "I've won! the lottery" the woman screamed.
 "I've won the lottery!" the woman screamed.
 "I've won the lottery," the woman screamed!
- The fireman ordered! "Get out of the building now."
 The fireman ordered, "Get out of the building now,"
 The fireman ordered, "Get out of the building now!"



Show where the missing comma (,) should go.

- "I'm going home__for dinner now__"__he said.
- The waves__were__blue__calm__and__inviting.
- I took my book__towel__and__sunglasses__to the beach.



Show where two missing commas (,) should go.

- The forest__so quiet__and still__is a great place__to relax.
- The desert was__barren__hot__dry__and__harsh all year round.

Apostrophes

THINGS TO KNOW

- An apostrophe is used:
 - in a contraction to show one or more letters have been left out.
For example: wasn't means "was not". In this case the letter "o" has been omitted.
 - to show ownership with nouns, the apostrophe says "of" or "belonging to".
For example: the dog's tail = the tail of the dog or the tail belonging to the dog.

Consider whether there are one or more owners. This consideration also determines where the apostrophe will be placed.

- The simplest rule to learn is: When something is owned, insert the apostrophe after the last letter of the owner.
 - If there is one owner, the apostrophe is placed between the noun and "s".
For example: the dog's tail the girl's score the teacher's room.
 - If there is more than one owner, the apostrophe is placed after the "s".
For example: the dogs' tails the girls' scores the teachers' rooms.

TRAP

- * An apostrophe is also added to any personal name ending in "s".
For example: Miss Harris's books Moses's shoes.
- * Possessive pronouns ending in the letter "s" do not need an apostrophe.
For example: hers its his yours.
- * The word "its" is a contraction meaning "it is"; it is not a possessive. Look at this example: Its tail was long and bushy. (No apostrophe was needed to show that "it" owns the tail.)
- * A common mistake is to confuse plurals with possession.
For example: ponies (plural and no apostrophe) and pony's tail (singular possessive).

HAVE A GO! – Apostrophes

Show where the missing apostrophe (') should go.

1. May I borrow Frank__s__pen__?
 ○ ○ ○
2. Please take these book__s back to Kim__s__house.
 ○ ○ ○
3. Did you see Chris__s__new shirt__s?
 ○ ○ ○
4. That kitten is Janet__and Bob__s.
 ○ ○
5. It__s__about to build it__s__nest.
 ○ ○ ○ ○

Speech Marks

THINGS TO KNOW

- Speech marks (“ ”) are placed around direct speech.
- The words that are spoken (underlined here) are found between the speech marks: “I want to go home now,” she said.
- At the end of direct speech, the speech mark is placed after the punctuation mark. This punctuation mark may be either a full stop, comma, question mark or exclamation mark.

For example:

“Stop!” he shouted.

“Why are you doing that?” I asked.

She said, “I am not going with you.”

TRAP

* Speech marks are not used in indirect speech.

For example: The girl asked why they weren't allowed to go to the park. (The girl's actual words are not included so no speech marks are necessary.)

HAVE A GO! – Speech Marks

Show where the missing speech marks (“ ”) should go.



1. __ Can you __ please help me __ ? __ I asked.

2. She answered __, __ No thanks. __ I don't like it __. __

3. “I can't do it __, __ said Don __, __ because it's too high.”

4. __ I'm not going there __ ! __ Henry shouted.

5. Dad warned __ us that the rocks __ were slippery __. __

TEST 10: APOSTROPHES AND SPEECH MARKS

Show where the missing apostrophe (') should go.



1. I hope it is__n__t__going to rain when we go to the beach.

2. Are they Russ__s__thing__s or your__s?

3. I__ll__get i__ll if I eat all of that!

4. Mum doe__s__n__t think you should go.

5. I think it__s__going to build it__s__burrow in the river bank.

Show where the missing speech marks (" ") should go.



6. __I don't want to go home now,__the little girl cried__.

7. Mr Green__said__that__he liked oranges__.

8. David shouted__,__Yes! I'd love to go.__

9. "Yes please__,__Gail said.__I would like some."

10. "I don't understand__,__Sophie replied,__why__you won't come with me."