Stage 2 **‘Grammar Hammer’** Skill Check 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *1-2. (W2:4,17,24. Sp 2:7-9) The* ***apostrophe*** *represents missing letters and not the joining of two words (I have / I’ve). It can also be used to show possession ( the voice belonging to the man – the man’s voice) In either case, it must be placed precisely.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *The man****’****s voice was deep.* | | | | | | *she will* | | | | | | ***she’ll*** | | | |
| *3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20)* ***Homophones*** *are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *I went (* ***to*** */ too / two ) the park.* | | | | | | *I like to ( right /* ***write*** *) stories.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The* ***suffix*** *‘ful’ means ‘full’ or ‘full of’ (but with only one l). When added as a suffix it turns a* ***noun*** *into an* ***adjective****. The* ***prefix*** *‘un’ means ‘not’ or ‘opposite’. When added as prefix it gives the word the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***pain*** | *ness* | | | ***ful*** | | *mis* | | | | ***un*** | | | | ***happy*** | |
| *7. (W2:7, Sp 2:4) Many words end ‘le’. In words with a short vowel sound, there are always two consonants between the vowel and ‘le’.* | | | | | | *8. (W2:7, Sp 2:6) Very few words end ‘il’.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *appol* | ***apple*** | | | *appel* | | ***evil*** | | | | *evel* | | | | *evol* | |
| *9-10. (W2:7 Sp 1:29, 2:21,25) A**comparative compares two things. For most one syllable adjectives just add ‘er’ to make the comparative.*  *A superlative compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add ‘est’ to make the superlative.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *tall* | | ***taller*** | | | | *wide* | | | | | ***widest*** | | | | |
| *11-12. (W2:17) A* ***capital letter*** *is used to show the start of a sentence. It must also be used for the first letter of a person’s name (proper noun), the personal pronoun ‘I’ meaning ‘me’ and for the names of places and the days of the week.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***I*** *hope* ***I*** *can go to* ***S****arah’s party.* | | | | | | ***W****e play football at* ***L****eeds on* ***S****aturday.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *13. (W2:17,24) A* ***comma*** *is used to separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has ‘and’ in front of it. It tells the reader to pause, but not for as long as a full stop.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *At the shop I bought apples****,*** *pears****,*** *grapes and bananas.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *14. (W2:17) A* ***question mark*** *is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to be read as a question. It is used in place of the full stop.* | | | | | | *15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Are you sure you have all you need****?*** | | | | | | *statement* | | ***question*** | | | | *exclamation* | | | *command* |
| *16-17. (W2:24) A* ***noun*** *is a naming word. It names of a person, place or thing. A* ***verb*** *is a doing word. It is an action or a thing you do.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *The* ***boy***  *fed the* ***dog****.* | | | | | | *The girl* ***sat*** *on the chair.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *18. (W2:24) An* ***adjective*** *is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken)* | | | | | | *19. (W2:19,24) A* ***phrase*** *has no verb and does not make sense alone. A* ***noun phrase*** *is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some tiny, blue beads)* | | | | | | | | | |
| *The horse jumped the* ***high*** *fence.* | | | | | | *the* ***big****,* ***red*** *bus* | | | | | | | | | |
| *20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28) Verbs can be written in* ***past, present*** *or future tense.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *walk* | | ***walked*** | | | | *look* | | | | | ***looked*** | | | | |
| *22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the past (yesterday, last night) means the verb must be in the past tense.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Last night my dad* | | | *( is /* ***was*** */ will be )* | | | | | | *playing football with me.* | | | | | | |
| *23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a* ***compound*** *sentence. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *I fed the dog.* | | | *(* ***and*** */ or / but )* | | | | | | *I fed the cat.* | | | | | | |
| *24. (W2:21) Subordinating conjunctions join a main clause (independent) to a subordinate (dependent) clause to make a* ***complex*** *sentence. The conjunction comes at the beginning of the subordinate clause.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *I fed the dog.* | | | *( so that / if /* ***because*** *)* | | | | | | *It was hungry.* | | | | | | |
| *25. (W2:24) A* ***compound word*** *is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **super** | | ***man*** | | | ***market*** | | ***star*** | | | | | | *moon* | | |