

PAGE 8 — STARTING AND ENDING SENTENCES

1. Curling is a sport where participants take it in turns to slide sixteen stones across a sheet of ice. They are aiming for a target at the end. There are usually four people on a curling team and two teams play against each other. The winning team is the team with the highest score after ten turns each.

The bits that are underlined show where a full stop or capital letter has been added. You get one mark for each sentence which you have started with a capital letter and ended with a full stop.

2. The Ancient Egyptian God of the Sun was called Ra. Some images of Ra depict him with the head of a falcon and the body of a man. He also had a disc representing the Sun resting on his head. The Ancient Egyptians believed that all life was created by Ra.

The bits that are underlined show where a full stop or capital letter has been added. You get one mark for each sentence which you have started with a capital letter and ended with a full stop.

3. **Let's hear you make some noise!**

This sentence shows strong feelings. It needs a capital letter at the beginning and an exclamation mark at the end.

4. **Everything was quiet, but just then...**

This is an unfinished sentence. It needs a capital letter at the beginning and an ellipsis at the end.

5. **"Get out of the way!" screamed Alfonso fiercely.**

This is a sentence so it needs a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end.

6. **Daniel desperately asked his friend if she would help.**

This is a sentence so it needs a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end.

7. **Why don't you go outside?**

This is a question. It needs a capital letter at the beginning and a question mark at the end.

PAGE 9 — COMMAS AND BRACKETS

1. **(Member of Parliament)** — The sentence should be 'The M.P. (Member of Parliament) gave a rousing speech.' The brackets contain an explanation.
2. **(don't tell my mum).** — The sentence should be 'I despise vegetables (don't tell my mum).' The brackets contain extra information.
3. **(Friday).** — The sentence should be 'I'm catching a long-haul flight this evening (Friday).' The brackets contain extra information.
4. **(7-11 years).** — The sentence should be 'It costs £185 per child (7-11 years).' The brackets contain extra information.
5. **(a verb)** — The sentence should be 'Sprint (a verb) means to run quickly.' The brackets contain an explanation.
6. **(my tutor)** — The sentence should be 'I saw Miss Chaudhary (my tutor) shopping today.' The brackets contain an explanation.
7. **(bright red)** — The sentence should be 'Our vehicle is red (bright red) with a turquoise stripe.' The brackets contain extra information.
8. **(buns filled with cream)** — The sentence should be 'Eclairs (buns filled with cream) are mouth-watering treats.' The brackets contain an explanation.

9. **(which belong to class 4)** — The sentence should be 'The pencils (which belong to class 4) have been lost.' The brackets contain extra information.
10. **anticipation, she** — The sentence should be 'Trembling with anticipation, she opened the door.' The comma separates two clauses.
11. **hesitated, glared** — The sentence should be 'The fox hesitated, glared and sauntered away.' The comma separates a list of verbs.
12. **46, witnessed** — The sentence should be 'Mrs Jones, 46, witnessed the dangerous incident.' The pair of commas contain extra information.
13. **Maidstone, Kent.** — The sentence should be 'I sold my holiday cottage and moved to Maidstone, Kent.' The comma separates the town from the county.
14. **panda, just** — The sentence should be 'The panda, just 3 months old, was absolutely adorable.' The pair of commas contain extra information.
15. **Julie, Aunt** — The sentence should be 'Julie, Aunt Kirsty and Gita are intrepid mountaineers.' The comma separates a list of proper nouns.
16. **fearsome, imposing** — The sentence should be 'The bandit was a fearsome, imposing man.' The comma separates two adjectives.
17. **superbly, although** — The sentence should be 'I played superbly, although our goalie was abysmal.' The comma separates the extra information in the sentence.
18. **inspired, start** — The sentence should be 'So, if you feel inspired, start writing your own blog.' The pair of commas contain extra information.

PAGE 10 — APOSTROPHES

1. **wasn't** — 'wasn't' is a shortened version of 'was not' — the apostrophe represents the missing letters.
2. **tiger's** — The possessive apostrophe goes before the 's' because there is only one tiger.
3. **she'll** — 'she'll' is a shortened version of 'she will' — the apostrophe represents the missing letters.
4. **Mr Smith's** — The possessive apostrophe goes before the 's' because there is only one Mr Smith.
5. **We'd** — 'We'd' is a shortened version of 'We would' — the apostrophe represents the missing letters.
6. **babies'** — The possessive apostrophe goes at the end of the word because 'babies' is plural and ends in 's'.
7. **We're** — 'We're' is a shortened version of 'We are' — the apostrophe represents the missing letters.
8. **women's** — The possessive apostrophe goes before the 's' because 'women' is a plural noun. The 's' shows possession — it doesn't make the noun plural.
9. **bike's** — The possessive apostrophe goes before the 's' because there is only one bike.
10. **It's** — 'It's' is a shortened version of 'it is' so it needs an apostrophe.
11. **its** — 'its' is possessive so it doesn't need an apostrophe. It shows that the paw belongs to the dog.
12. **It's** — 'It's' is a shortened version of 'it has' so it needs an apostrophe.
13. **it's** — 'it's' is a shortened version of 'it is' so it needs an apostrophe.
14. **its** — 'its' is possessive so it doesn't need an apostrophe. It shows that the cuisine belongs to Italy.
15. **it's** — 'it's' is a shortened version of 'it is' so it needs an apostrophe.