

PAGE 13 — MIXED PUNCTUATION QUESTIONS

1. Buster was beaming at him and, although he was angry, the boy found himself reluctant to shout at the puppy with his glossy fur, wet little nose and floppy ears. "You are so troublesome," he muttered.

The bits that are underlined show where punctuation has been added. You get one mark for each of the following: a capital letter at the start of 'Buster'; a comma between 'and' and 'although'; a comma between 'angry' and 'the'; a comma between 'fur' and 'wet'; a full stop after 'ears'; an opening speech mark before 'You'; a capital letter at the beginning of 'You'; a comma after 'troublesome'; a closing speech mark after this comma; a full stop after 'muttered'.

2. Buttons, played by Joe Greco, was the star of the pantomime. All the critics agreed that the scenery and lighting could not have been better. What a success!

The bits that are underlined show where punctuation has been added. You get one mark for each of the following: a capital letter at the start of 'Buttons'; a comma between 'Buttons' and 'played'; a capital letter at the start of 'Joe'; a capital letter at the start of 'Greco'; a comma after 'Greco'; a full stop after 'pantomime'; a capital letter at the start of 'All'; a full stop after 'better'; a capital letter at the start of 'What'; an exclamation mark (or full stop) after 'success'.

3. My birthday party is being held at Carnwick Village Hall. There's going to be a clown and a chocolate gâteau. It will be the best ever.

The bits that are underlined show where punctuation has been added. You get one mark for each of the following: a capital letter at the start of 'My'; a capital letter at the start of 'Carnwick'; a capital letter at the start of 'Village'; a capital letter at the start of 'Hall'; a full stop after 'Hall'; a capital letter at the start of 'There's'; an apostrophe in 'There's'; a full stop after 'gâteau'; a capital letter at the start of 'It'; a full stop or an exclamation mark after 'ever'.

PAGE 14 — PLURALS

1. volcanoes

'volcano' becomes 'volcanoes' — some words ending in 'o' add 'es' to make the plural.

2. wolves

'wolf' becomes 'wolves' — often words ending in 'f' lose the final 'f' and add 'ves' to make the plural.

3. chiefs

'chief' becomes 'chiefs' — this is different to most words ending in 'f' because only 's' is added to make the plural.

4. libraries

'library' becomes 'libraries' — when the letter before the 'y' is a consonant, 'ies' is added to make the plural.

5. pianos

'piano' becomes 'pianos' — some words ending in 'o' add 's' to make the plural.

6. tomatoes

'tomato' becomes 'tomatoes' — some words ending in 'o' add 'es' to make the plural.

7. thieves

'thief' becomes 'thieves' — often words ending in 'f' lose the final 'f' and add 'ves' to make the plural.

8. elves

'elf' becomes 'elves' — often words ending in 'f' lose the final 'f' and add 'ves' to make the plural.

9. roofs

'roof' becomes 'roofs' — this is different to most words ending in 'f' because only 's' is added to make the plural.

10. oases

'oasis' becomes 'oases' — this is an irregular plural.

11. fungi

'fungus' becomes either 'funguses' or 'fungi' — this can be both a regular and an irregular plural.

12. these

'this' becomes 'these' — this is an irregular plural.

13. dice

'die' becomes 'dice' — this is an irregular plural.

14. deer

'deer' does not change — this is an irregular plural.

15. women

'woman' becomes 'women' — this is an irregular plural.

16. crises

'crisis' becomes 'crises' — this is an irregular plural.

17. those

'that' becomes 'those' — this is an irregular plural.

18. moose

'moose' does not change — this is an irregular plural.

PAGE 15 — HOMOPHONES

1. herd

'herd' makes sense here — it is the word for a group of cows, whereas 'heard' means 'listened to'.

2. whether

'whether' makes sense here — it is a word used to express a choice between two things, whereas 'weather' means 'day to day climate'.

3. cereal

'cereal' makes sense here — it is something you eat for breakfast, whereas 'serial' means a 'part of a series'.

4. muscles

'muscles' makes sense here — it is the part of the body that controls movement, whereas 'mussels' are a type of seafood.

5. sauce

'sauce' makes sense here — it is the word for a liquid you pour over food, whereas 'source' means 'a place where something comes from'.

6. past

'past' makes sense here — it is a preposition showing where the truck drove, whereas 'passed' is a verb meaning 'to move in relation to other things'.

7. vane

'vane' makes sense here — it is an object that shows wind direction, whereas 'vain' means 'having a high opinion of yourself'.

8. sole

'sole' makes sense here — it is the bottom of a shoe, whereas 'soul' means 'the spiritual part of a person'.

9. reigned

'reigned' makes sense here — it means 'to rule over', whereas 'reined' means 'to cause something to stop or change direction'.

10. there

'there' makes sense here — it is a word used to refer to a particular place, whereas 'they're' is a shortened version of 'they are' and 'their' means 'belonging to them'.

11. too

'too' makes sense here — it is a word used to emphasise something, whereas 'to' shows direction and 'two' is a number.