

A Underline the most appropriate modal verb each time so that the sentences make sense. [5]

Example: I (couldn't/won't/can't) go to the tournament because I was ill.

- 1 I (may not/will/wouldn't) pay even half the price for that!
- 2 (Might not/Won't/May) you come and sit down?
- 3 I (won't/will/can't) believe it – I haven't seen him since nursery!
- 4 I (can't/might/don't) mind coming to the park if I can sit down somewhere.
- 5 When I am in a silly mood, you (mustn't/wouldn't/couldn't) take any notice of me.



Helpful Hint

Remember that **modal verbs** are 'helper' **verbs** that work with other **verbs**. **Modal verbs** can include the negative: can't, couldn't, may not, might not, mustn't, shan't, shouldn't, won't, wouldn't.

B Write out these sentences, adding a bracket before and after the parenthesis in each sentence. [5]

Example: Male bees called drones do not gather nectar and pollen.

Male bees (called drones) do not gather nectar and pollen.

- 1 The baby who gurgled happily cuddled a teddy bear.

- 2 The Nile in North-East Africa is the longest river in the world.

- 3 King John who signed the Magna Carta was the son of Henry II.

- 4 A volcano usually a mountain is where magma erupts so that lava and gas escapes.

- 5 The Yorkshire Blue and White a breed of British pig is now extinct.



Unit B

c Underline the preposition phrases. There are two in each sentence. [5]

Example: *We crossed over the bridge and walked along the footpath*

- 1 The robin sat outside the window, his feathers fluffed up against his body.
- 2 The rat scampered across the grass and back to its nest.
- 3 Max weaved fairy lights around the Christmas tree, then he placed a star on the top.
- 4 The pen from Dad's desk was placed beside the notepad.
- 5 Mr Legge, from the bakery, completed a charity climb up Ben Nevis.



Helpful Hint

Remember that **prepositions** describe where the **noun** is.

d Add a pronoun in each space so that these sentences make sense. [4]

Example: *My holiday was great, but yours sounds fantastic!*

- 1 When Michael won the maths certificate, he was very proud of _____.
- 2 _____ both enjoyed our fish and chips.
- 3 Although the sofa was huge, _____ looked lost in the enormous room.
- 4 Iryna, _____ has moved into a new flat, is now much happier.

e Underline the adverb and circle the adjective in these sentences. [4]

Example: *The spacious apartment stood proudly on Baker Street.*

- 1 The invasive ivy crept steadily over the garden fence.
- 2 The prehistoric dinosaur hunted stealthily for food.
- 3 I vividly dreamed of paradise – what a beautiful dream it was.
- 4 Those hurtful words were said spitefully.



Helpful Hint

Remember that an **adverb** can describe the **verb** and often ends in 'ly'.
An **adjective** describes the **noun**.



F Write whether these sentences are simple, compound or complex. [6]

Example: *The water boiled rapidly.* simple

1 Rita placed her teabags in a tin, which sat on the dresser.

2 Shakira galloped across the open fields. _____

3 Walid knelt on the ground but he did not make a sound.

4 We cut the paper, we chose pink, into a semi-circle.

5 Our skin is amazing as it is waterproof, tough yet sensitive.

6 The new bed, with matching bedding, stood proudly in the bedroom. _____



A **simple sentence** has one **subject** and one **verb** and does not contain a **conjunction** (joining word).

A **compound sentence** has two **main clauses** linked with a joining word. **Example:** The bird's nest was in the tree and the cat watched it intently.

A **complex sentence** has a **main clause** with a **subordinate clause** that gives additional information. **Example:** The cat that I loved dearly was a menace!



Helpful Hint

If the **main clause** is the whole sentence, it is a **simple sentence**. If there is more than one **main clause** joined together, it is a **compound sentence**. If there is only one **main clause** and some additional information, it is a **complex sentence**.

G Underline the conditional phrases in this paragraph. One has been done as an example. [4]

If you could imagine what it is like to spend half of the year in almost total darkness and the rest of the year in almost continuous daylight, the north of Norway is the place to be. The winter is dark with just a few hours of daylight when the land lies under thick snow. Although the winter is long and hard, the summer months have very little darkness. When the seasons change, the sun melts the snow leaving a lush, sunny landscape. The waters provide dramatic waterfalls and fjords, once the ice melts. Even so, the tops of the mountains always remain snowy.



Unit B

- H Underline the seven spelling or grammar mistakes in the following text. Then write the original word and the correct word below. One has been done as an example. [7]

The winter was setting in as the bitter wind howled down the desserted street. Litter from the overflowing bin moved in an eratic manner, wipped cruelly by the wind. As he walking unhurriedly up the road, he became aware of someone following him. He chanced his pace, moving just a little faster. He could now here the footsteps increasing their speed. He breaked into a jog. The footsteps behind him persisting and now they were getting closer and closer and closer ...

Example: *desserted*

deserted

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1 | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | _____ |
| 6 | _____ | _____ |
| 7 | _____ | _____ |

- I Choose one prefix, one root word and one suffix to make a new word. The spelling will sometimes need to change when the suffix is added. One has been done as an example. [4]

Example: (*pre, mis, dis*) + (*take, bring, caught*) + (*ing, ment, fully*) = *mistaking*

- 1 (inter, pre, il) + (ant, act, art) + (ious, tion, sion) =

- 2 (ir, in, im) + (real, read, response) + (ible, able, ible) =

- 3 (co, en, un) + (test, sent, race) + (ed, al, ive) =

- 4 (en, inter, ir) + (side, chant, form) + (ation, fully, ment) =

A **prefix** can be added to the beginning of a **root word** and a **suffix** can be added to the end of a **root word**. A **root word** can have both a **prefix** and a **suffix**.

