

**STUDY
SQUAD**

KS2 English

SATs Practice Workbook

Ages 10-11

SPaG

BOOK 2



Name:



Boost test confidence and results with our curriculum-aligned bite-sized revision.



STUDY SQUAD

Name: _____

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The QR codes throughout the workbook are a great way of accessing the interactive activities, concept revision videos, Go! Games and the answer booklet. Scan the QR codes to support and consolidate learning in an exciting and engaging way.

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HOW TO ACCESS THE ANSWERS



To view and access the **answer booklet**, simply scan this QR code.

TOP TIP

It may be helpful to read some instructions and questions with an adult.



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Punctuation Mat

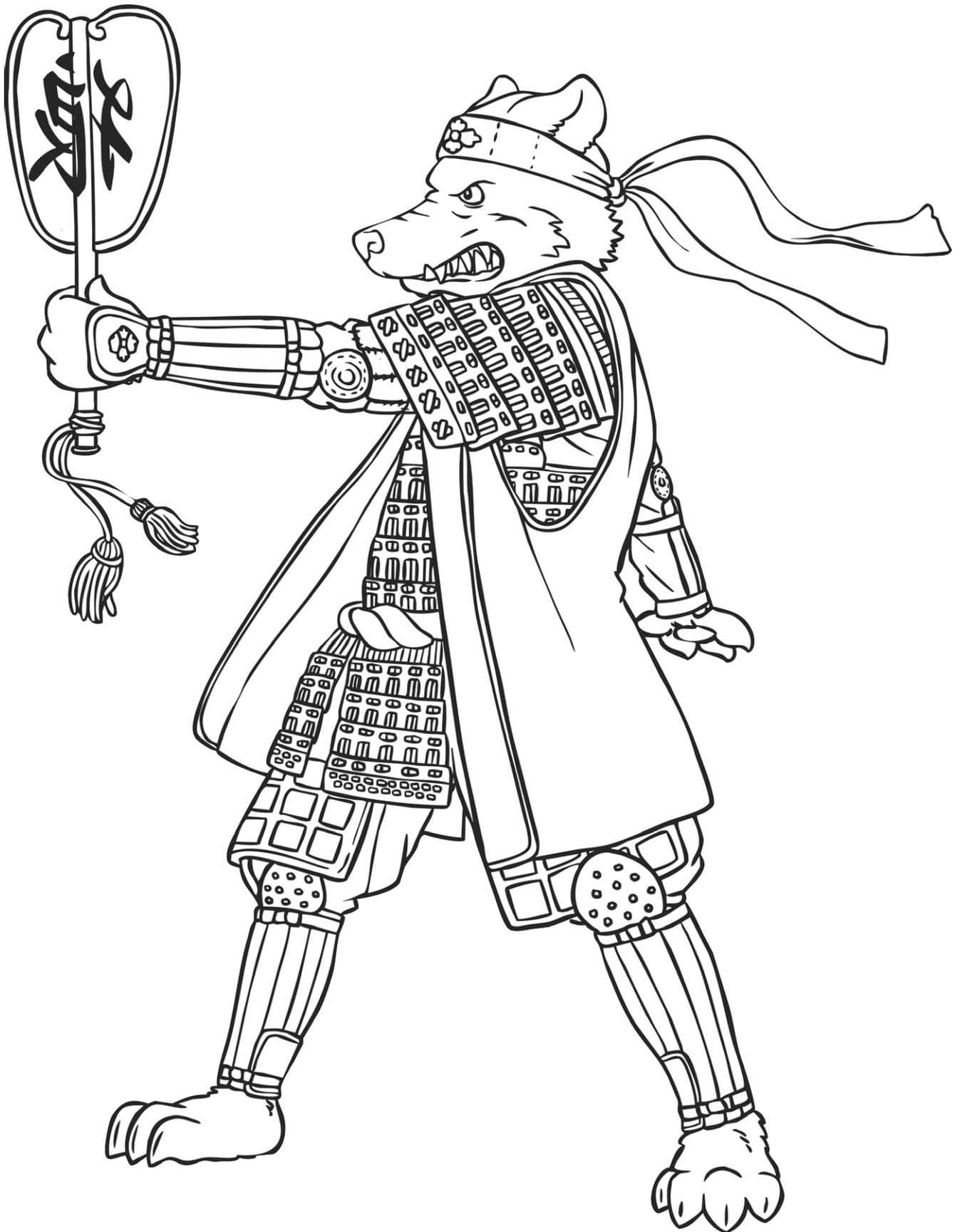
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MEET THE STUDY SQUAD

STUDY SQUAD

Each of the **SPaG Samurai** has mastered a SPaG skill. Together, they will guide you through the concepts in this workbook.

On each page, the Study Squad have included games and videos to help you boost your SPaG superpower. Scan the QR codes, using a device with a camera and internet access, to continue your hero training.



**Pikurun the
Punctuation Pig**



**Varu the
Vocabulary Vole**



**Fuji the
Formal Fox**



**Sanjiro the Sentence
Salamander**

SELF-REFLECTION INSTRUCTIONS

After each concept, you will have the opportunity to reflect on your understanding. Once you have answered all of the questions, colour or shade in the samurai squirrel next to the statement that you most agree with.

At the end of each concept, use the self-reflection to review which areas you found trickier than others. This will give you an idea of which areas you need support with and which areas you are more confident with.

Ready for your first SPaG samurai showdown?



I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS... YET!

I found this tricky. I need support with this.



I MOSTLY UNDERSTAND THIS!

I can do this mostly but sometimes I need support. I may need some more practice.



I COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND THIS!

I can do this by myself. I could explain how to solve these questions to someone else.

CAPITAL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a capital letter?

A **capital letter** is always used to **start a sentence**. For example:

He loves to eat cake.

Proper nouns must also begin with a **capital letter**. For example:

In June, Micha visited Paris with her friend, Chloe.

The **personal pronoun 'I'** is always written as a **capital letter**.

For example:

Shall I put the books away?

What is a full stop?

A **full stop** is the most common way of **ending a sentence**. Full stops are used at the end of statements and at the end of most commands. For example:

The boat sailed on the azure sea.



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Insert **full stops** and **capital letters** into the passage below so that it is punctuated correctly.

T **V** **S**
the vikings left scandinavia and sailed longships to explore other countries.
S **E** **T**
some settled in england, where they kept animals and grew crops. they were
known for being ruthless warriors.

1) Read the passage to understand the **context**. This passage is about the Vikings.

2) Insert a **capital letter** at the beginning of the passage and a **full stop** at the end.

3) Add a capital letter to the **proper nouns** and the **personal pronoun 'I'**.

4) Underline any **conjunctions**. The first line uses 'and' to join two clauses together so a full stop must be needed after the second clause.

5) Find other pieces of **punctuation**. In the second line there is a comma so a full stop must be needed after the relative clause.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

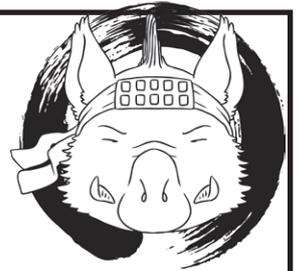
SCORE: ___/7

Spot the mistake.

Find the letter in each sentence below that should have a capital letter.

Write it on the line.

At the end, the letters on the line will spell a word.



In New York, the green statue of Liberty holds a torch.

Columbus, the famous explorer, first set sail in august.

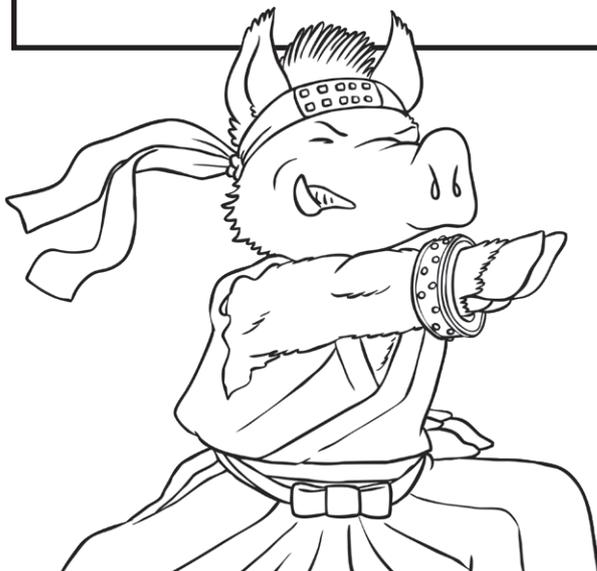
At five years old, mozart began composing music.

The coldest planet in our Solar System is uranus.

One of the New Seven Wonders of the World is found
in rio de Janeiro.

The first product made by apple was a home computer.

Bollywood is a global film industry that originated in india.



Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer.
Statue, August, Mozart, Uranus, Rio, Apple, India.
The word is: **samurai.**

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle each word in the sentence below that should begin with a **capital letter**.

I've always wanted to visit india, where i would go to agra to see the taj mahal and go to delhi to experience the markets.

/1

2 Which sentence uses **capital letters** correctly? Tick **one**.

we went to Birmingham for huw's skiing party.....

/1

3 Insert **full stops** and **capital letters** in the passage below so that it is punctuated correctly.

my cousin, mikel, is talented at sport he has played cricket for bristol since he was nine years old and he hopes to play for england one day if he does, i'll be there to cheer him on

/1

4 Circle all the words in the sentences below that should start with a **capital letter**.

prince harry married meghan in may 2018. they were married at windsor castle in england.

/1

5 Which sentence uses **capital letters** correctly? Tick **one**.

I had to visit the Dentist with a sore tooth.....

We had a class trip to the Museum last week.....

I would like to visit the Isle of Wight.....

We went to the Cinema to watch a great film.....

/1

6

Tick one box in each row to show whether the **capital letters** and **full stops** are used correctly or incorrectly in the sentence.

Sentence	Correct use of capital letters and full stops	Incorrect use of capital letters and full stops
We will visit my uncle in mexico		
I read an interesting book about the Second World War.		
Kaya has a new baby brother called Kamal		

/1

7

Circle each word that should begin with a **capital letter** in the sentence below.

there are over 900 statues found on easter island, which is in the pacific ocean and is east of chile.

/1

8

Insert **full stops** and **capital letters** in the passage below so that it is punctuated correctly.

a dodo was a flightless bird that lived alone in mauritius when humans inhabited the island, it took less than 100 years for the dodos to become extinct in the natural history museum in london, they have created a digital model of the dodo

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

QUESTION MARKS AND EXCLAMATION MARKS

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a question mark?

A **question mark** is used to **end a sentence that is a direct question**.

For example:

Would you like a piece of cake?

Question marks are not used after an indirect or reported question.

What is an exclamation mark?

An **exclamation mark** is used to **end a sentence that is an exclamation** (a sentence beginning with 'What' or 'How' that includes a verb). For example:

What a tasty cake we made!

An **exclamation mark** can also be used:

- for an **exclamation phrase**. For example: **How wonderful!**
- to show **strong emotion**. For example: **It's amazing!**
- if someone is **shouting**. For example: **"Go away!" she shouted.**
- if the sentence is a **command**. For example: **Don't touch it!**

Remember!
Only use one exclamation mark at a time!



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

This sentence is asking a question **indirectly**.

Which sentence must end with a **question mark**? Tick **one**.

Shall we go round the forest trail.....

We could go at the weekend if you like.....

What I really like is the climbing frame.....

Let me know how you feel about it.....

This sentence is giving a **command**.

This sentence is making a **statement**.

Find the sentence that you **can answer**.

Shall we go round the forest trail? **Yes.**

Complete each sentence below with the correct piece of punctuation.

Draw one line from each sentence to either a question mark or an exclamation mark.



1) Is it always a happy ending

2) What a fantastic idea

3) Tidy up your room

4) Are they unwell

5) I am so cross

6) Are you confused

7) Does it snow in Russia



8) Isn't he the millionaire

9) That is unbelievable

10) I won

11) Am I eight years old

12) Who knows

13) I missed my appointment

14) That hurt

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Do not accept an answer that has multiple lines drawn to or from the same box.
 Question mark: 1), 4), 6), 7), 8), 11), 12)
 Exclamation mark: 2), 3), 5), 9), 10), 13), 14)

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Which sentence must end with a **question mark**?

Tick **one**.

How we made it I'll never know.....

How will we make it across the river.....

Someone must know how to get across.....

I'd like to know how to get across the river.....

/1

2

Tick one box to show where you would use an **exclamation mark** in the following passage.

I was fortunate to visit Norway last year. We arrived during a blizzard but as



the weather cleared. I knew we'd be lucky. What a great experience we had.



/1

3

Which sentence must **not** end with an **exclamation mark**?

Tick **one**.

How beautiful.....

What stunning scenery we saw.....

Open the window now.....

How many miles have we driven.....

/1

4

Tick one box to explain why an **exclamation mark** has been used in the following sentence.

"Go away!" shouted my friend.

Tick **one**.

The friend is asking a question.....

The friend is giving a command.....

The friend is making a statement.....

The friend is showing they are happy.....

/1

5

Alfie wants to know if the cinema has an access ramp for wheelchairs.

Write a **question** he could ask to find out.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

/1

6

Rewrite the following sentence as a **question**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I am going home.

/1

7

Which sentence must **not** end with an **exclamation mark**? Tick **one**.

You really must wear your glasses.....

What an amazing time I had

What is the weather tomorrow.....

The sun is extremely hot today.....

/1

8

Bartek asked Abi a question. Write in the speech bubble the **question** Bartek could have asked. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Bartek

Abi

I have my music lesson tonight.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

COMMAS

MASTER THE SPaG

A **comma** is used to **separate units of meaning in a sentence**.

Commas in lists

A **comma** can be used to **separate items in a list**.

For example:

Ahmed bought some crisps, pizzas, cakes and sweets to share with his friends.

Commas to clarify meaning

A **comma** can be used to **clarify the meaning** of a sentence.

For example:

Hatti is a pretty tall girl. This tells us that Hatti is quite tall.

Hatti is a pretty, tall girl. This tells us that Hatti is pretty and tall.

Commas after fronted adverbials

A **comma** is always used **after a fronted adverbial**.

For example:

Despite feeling tired, Keisha stayed up to watch the match.



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Insert a **comma** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Although it was raining, the children still went outside to play.

When a **subordinate clause** is at the **start** of a sentence, a **comma** is used to separate it from the **main clause**.

The **main clause** helps the **subordinate clause** make sense. On its own the subordinate clause does not make sense.

Insert a **comma** in the correct place in the sentence below.

When the alarm went off, everybody ran to safety.

If the sentence starts with a **subordinating conjunction**, underline the main clause to help you.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

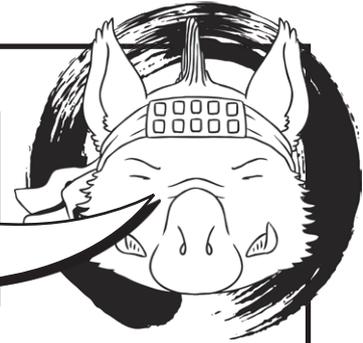
SCORE: ___/3

Write each list below as a **sentence**.

Start each sentence with an **appropriate opening**, e.g. *To make pancakes I need...*

Remember to **punctuate** your sentences correctly.

Remember to put **'and'** in between the last **two** items of the list.



1

- flour
- milk
- six eggs
- a tub of butter

2

- a swimming costume
- a towel
- a swimming hat
- a pair of goggles

3

- a pasta salad
- a chocolate bar
- a drink
- some fruit

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly.
Example: 1) To make pancakes I need flour, milk, six eggs **and** a tub of butter.
2) I need to bring a swimming costume, a towel, a swimming hat **and** a pair of goggles when I go swimming.
3) For the picnic, I am going to take a pasta salad, a chocolate bar, a drink **and** some fruit.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Tick the option that correctly completes the sentence below.

_____ the prime minister of the United Kingdom. Tick **one**.

In 2022 Rishi Sunak, became.....

In 2022 Rishi Sunak became,.....

In 2022, Rishi Sunak became.....

In, 2022 Rishi Sunak became.....

/1

2

Insert a **comma** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Despite finding it difficult Julian always perseveres at sport.

/1

3

Add two **commas** to the sentence below to make it clear that Amal has four favourite toys.

Amal's favourite toys are unicorns babies building blocks and slime.

/1

4

Tick one box in each row to show whether the **commas** are used correctly or incorrectly in the sentence.

Sentence	Commas used correctly	Commas used incorrectly
My lunchbox, overflowing with treats fell on the floor.		
My favourite foods, are pizza, pasta, fruit, and cake.		
The beaver, which was wiped out 400 years ago, has been reintroduced to the UK.		
My schoolbag is filled with reading books, pens, notepads and snacks.		

/1

5

Add three **commas** in the correct places in the sentence below.

She wore a bright blue coat a woollen scarf a hat with matching mittens thick tights and red wellies.

/1

6

Insert one **comma** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Every morning Mum and my sister take the dog for a walk.

/1

7

Which sentence uses **commas** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The team will compete at venues in Edinburgh, Manchester, Dublin, London and, Bristol.

The teenagers could choose to draw, sculpt, paint or sketch.

Beetles butterflies, ants and caterpillars are all types of insects.

Archery, climbing, swimming and rowing, were all options at the adventure centre.

/1

8

Explain how the **comma** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

1) I asked if Elias Drew and Elena were coming to the tournament.

2) I asked if Elias, Drew and Elena were coming to the tournament.

/1



COMBAT COMPLETE!

How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

INVERTED COMMAS

MASTER THE SPaG

What are inverted commas?

Inverted commas (which are sometimes known as **speech marks**) are used around the speech in direct speech. Direct speech is when you are writing down exactly what has been said by a person or character.

"Where are you?" my friend called.

How do you punctuate direct speech?

- Direct speech usually begins with a **capital letter**.
- Direct speech ends with a piece of punctuation. This is usually a **comma**, **question mark** or **exclamation mark**. The punctuation is used **inside** the inverted commas.
- If the direct speech is **not** at the beginning of the sentence, a **comma** is used before it.
- Unless the direct speech is at the end of a sentence, the word after the direct speech begins with a **lowercase letter** (proper nouns and the pronoun 'I' are exceptions to this rule).

During our PE lesson, "Pass me the ball!" was the only thing that I could hear being shouted.



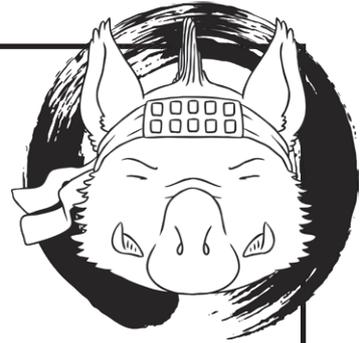
Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Tick two boxes to show where the missing **inverted commas** should go.

"In space, no-one can hear you because there is no air," explained the astronaut.



- 1) Read the sentence to understand the **context**. This sentence is about space.
- 2) Underline the word 'said' or its **synonym** to identify who is speaking. In this sentence, it is the astronaut that is talking. This information is at the end of the sentence.
- 3) As the astronaut has stopped talking towards the end of the sentence, the box before 'explained' can be ticked. This shows the **end of the direct speech**.
- 4) Use other pieces of punctuation in the sentence to help you. The first box can be ticked to show the **start of the direct speech**.
- 5) To check your answer, **punctuate the sentence** with inverted commas.



Write each speech bubble as **direct speech**.

You can choose **who** has said it. Use a different **synonym** for 'said' in each sentence to explain **how** they have said it, e.g. shouted.

Remember to **punctuate** your sentences correctly.

1

Do you want to go to the trampoline park tomorrow?

2

Baklava is the best!

For the sentences below, write the **direct speech** at the **end** or in the **middle** of the sentence.

Remember to **punctuate** your sentences correctly.

3

You are hurting me!

4

Our homework is due tomorrow.

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly or a different synonym of 'said' has not been used. Example: 1) "Do you want to go to the trampoline park tomorrow?" questioned the boy.

2) "Baklava is the best!" shouted the girl.
3) The child screamed, "You are hurting me!"
4) The children repeated, "Our homework is due tomorrow," after the teacher had finished explaining.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Tick one box in each row to show whether the **inverted commas** are used correctly or incorrectly in the sentence.

Sentence	Inverted commas used correctly	Inverted commas used incorrectly
"Can I have a cup of tea?" called Dad.		
"Put that back said Moira."		
"Leave me alone" Will shouted.		
"Please tidy up," said Ms Kamal.		

 /1

- 2 Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I asked him if he would like to play with us.

I asked, _____

 /1

- 3 Tick two boxes to show where the missing **inverted commas** should go.

The most common tools found in the Neolithic era were axes, said Mr Box.


 /1

- 4 Which sentence is punctuated correctly? Tick **one**.

"Where are you all" asked Manish?.....

"where are you all?" asked Manish.....

"Where are you all?" asked Manish.....

"Where are you all"? asked Manish.....

 /1

5

Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I asked Misha if she would like to come to my house after school.

/1

6

Insert the correct punctuation into the sentence below.

How much is a sandwich and a bag of crisps please questioned Mum as we stood at the till.

/1

7

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

Our teachers always say "quality over quantity.".....

Our teachers always say, "quality over quantity.".....

Our teachers always say, "Quality over quantity.".....

Our teachers always say "Quality over quantity.".....

/1

8

Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I questioned if the girl's answer was correct.

I questioned, _____

/1

9

Insert the correct punctuation into the sentence below.

When the train came into the station, the little boy shouted excitedly Wow Look at that train.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/9

Total for this page

APOSTROPHES

MASTER THE SPaG

An **apostrophe** is used to show the **omission of letters** or it can be used to show **possession**.

What is an apostrophe for omission?

An **apostrophe for omission** shows that **letters are missing**. These words are also known as the **contracted form (contraction)**.

For example:

I am – I'm

do not – don't

they will – they'll

What is an apostrophe for possession?

An **apostrophe for possession** shows **ownership**.

For example:

Freya's hat blew off in the wind.

Top tip! Plural words (that end in 's') have the apostrophe after the 's'.

For example:

The **boy's coat** was muddy. (one boy)

The **boys' coats** were muddy. (more than one boy)

The **children's coats** were muddy. ('children' is already plural)



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Explain how the position of the **apostrophe** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

- 1) The teacher's books were in the hall.
- 2) The teachers' books were in the hall.

In the first sentence, the books belong to one teacher.

In the second sentence, the books belong to more than one teacher.

Underline the **subject** in both sentences.

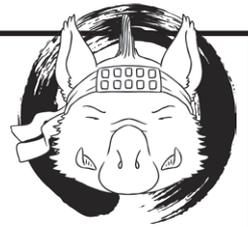
Underline the **noun** in both sentences.

Identify the position of the **apostrophe**.

In both sentences, the subject has an **apostrophe** to show **ownership**.

In both sentences, the noun is the **object** that belongs to the **subject**.

This tells you if the subject is **singular** or **plural**.



Complete the table below. Fill in the **missing** groups of words and contractions. Remember to spell your answers correctly.

Challenge: use a **timer** or clock to see how fast you can be.

Group of Words	Contraction	Group of Words	Contraction
1) should have		16) must not	
	2) couldn't		17) he'd
3) do not		18) it is	
	4) I'll		19) doesn't
5) we are		20) shall not	
	6) could've		21) they're
7) let us		22) had not	
	8) they'll		23) she's
9) you have		24) should not	
	10) would've		25) I'm
11) have not		26) was not	
	12) can't		27) wouldn't
13) I have		28) we have	
	14) she'll		29) how's
15) need not		30) we will	

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answers are spelled incorrectly.

1) should have - **should've** 9) you have - **you've** 17) **he would** - he'd 25) **I am** - I'm
 2) **could not** - couldn't 10) **would have** - would've 18) it is - **it's** 26) was not - **wasn't**
 3) do not - **don't** 11) have not - **haven't** 19) **does not** - doesn't 27) **would not** - wouldn't
 4) **I will** - I'll 12) **cannot** - can't 20) shall not - **shan't** 28) we have - **we've**
 5) we are - **we're** 13) I have - **I've** 21) **they are** - they're 29) **how is** - how's
 6) **could have** - could've 14) **she will/shall** - she'll 22) had not - **hadn't** 30) we will - **we'll**
 7) let us - **let's** 15) need not - **needn't** 23) **she is** - she's
 8) **they will/shall** - they'll 16) must not - **mustn't** 24) should not - **shouldn't**

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Which sentence uses the **apostrophe** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The childrens' books were all over the floor.

The children's books were all over the floor.

The childrens book's were all over the floor.

The childrens books' were all over the floor.

/1

2

Explain how the position of the **apostrophe** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

1) My sister's favourite books are all about horses.

2) My sisters' favourite books are all about horses.

/1

3

Rewrite the words in the boxes with their expanded forms.

_____ excited that _____ the



I'm



it's

final in a few days. _____ asked for a
treat if I win.



I've

/1

4

Tick one box in each row to show whether the **apostrophe** is used for a **contracted form** or for **possession**.

Sentence	Apostrophe for a contracted form	Apostrophe for possession
"I'm hungry," said Dana.		
I think it is Mikel's coat.		
Suki's feeling ill.		
Where is Julie's book?		

/1

5

Rewrite the words in the boxes with their **contracted forms**.

My brother _____ like pizza but

does not

_____ my favourite food.

it is

/1

6

Tick one box in each row to show if the statement about the **apostrophe** is **true** or **false**.

Sentence	The apostrophe shows that...	True	False
The girls' painting was creative.	there is only one girl.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The dogs' food was on special offer.	there is more than one dog.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The boy's dance final is this weekend.	there is more than one boy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The flowers' petals were brightly coloured.	there is only one flower.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

/1

7

Insert an **apostrophe** in the correct place in the sentence below.

At the garage, the buses tyres needed replacing .

/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

PUNCTUATION FOR PARENTHESIS

MASTER THE SPaG

Parenthesis is the addition of **extra information** or an **afterthought** in writing. It can be a word, a phrase or a clause. When the parenthesis is removed, the sentence still makes grammatical sense.

There are **three** possible ways to punctuate parentheses.

A pair of **brackets**

I moved to Sheffield in 2011 (**I was six years old**).

I moved to Sheffield in 2011.

A pair of **commas**

My friend, **who was nervous**, performed in the school play.

My friend performed in the school play.

A pair of **dashes**

The new sweet shop – **in town** – was extremely busy.

The new sweet shop was extremely busy.



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Insert a **pair of brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

My two sisters Jia and Priya were looking forward to going to the zoo.

- 1) Read the sentence to understand the **context**. This sentence is about two sisters, who are excited to visit the zoo.
- 2) Underline a word or phrase that provides **extra information**. In this sentence, this is the names of the sisters.

Insert a **pair of brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

My two sisters (**Jia and Priya**) were looking forward to going to the zoo.

- 3) Read the sentence **without the parenthesis** to check it makes sense without it.

Write **six** sentences about **six** different items from the image below.

Each sentence must include **parenthesis** and be punctuated correctly.



Try to use a pair of brackets in **two** sentences.

Try and repeat this for a pair of commas and for a pair of dashes.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly.
Example: The chest (which was filled with treasure) sat on the sand. The island, floating in the water, had never been discovered. The compass - covered in gold - had been left behind.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

I am 1.54 metres (5 feet tall).....

I am 1.54 metres (5 feet) tall.....

I am 1.54 metres (5) feet tall.....

I am 1.54 metres (5 feet tall.).....

/1

2

Insert a **pair of commas** in the correct place in the sentence below.

James a boy in my sister's class is an amazing tennis player.

/1

3

What punctuation could be used instead of commas in the sentence below?

Later, after we've finished our homework, we will go to play in the garden.

/1

4

Insert a **pair of brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The longest river in the world is the Nile 6,650 kilometres long
in Africa.

/1

5

Which two sentences below use punctuation to show **parenthesis**? Tick **two**.

We have a toybox – it is overflowing with toys – in our playroom.....

Without a sound, we tidied the books, pens and whiteboards away.....

The little owl, which is around 20cm tall, is usually seen during the day...

Carrying a large box, the delivery driver tripped over my scooter.....

/1

6

Insert a **pair of dashes** in the correct place in the sentence below.

My dogs Cass and Jess love finding lost balls.

/1

7

Insert a **pair of commas** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Emperor penguins one of the largest species of bird are considered to be near threatened.

/1

8

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

My cousin (works for the NHS National Health Service) in England.

My cousin works for the (NHS National Health Service) in England.

My cousin works for the NHS (National Health Service) in England.

My cousin works (for the NHS) National Health Service in England.

/1

9

Insert a **pair of dashes** in the correct place in the sentence below.

At the concert, Zeke the tallest boy there could see perfectly.

/1

10

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

My friend from swimming club is sleeping – over – tonight.

My friend from – swimming club – is sleeping over tonight.

My friend from swimming club – is sleeping over – tonight.

My friend – from swimming club – is sleeping over tonight.

/1

11

Insert a **pair of brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

I love strawberries and raspberries but I am not too keen on cranberries.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/11

Total for this page

COLONS, SEMI-COLONS AND SINGLE DASHES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a colon?

A **colon** is used to **separate two independent clauses** when the second clause **explains** or **illustrates** the first clause.

For example: **Jamal was late for school: his alarm hadn't gone off.**

What is a semi-colon?

A **semi-colon** is used to **separate two closely related independent clauses** instead of using a conjunction. It is often used in more **formal** writing.

For example: **Jenna's favourite subject is maths; she always tries hard in every lesson.**

What is a single dash?

A **single dash** can be used to **separate two independent clauses** that are **closely related** to each other or to **add extra information** to a sentence, which may be a word or a **phrase**. It is often used in more **informal** writing.

For example: **I enjoy playing on my trampoline - I can jump higher than my sister.**



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Identify each **independent clause**.
Look for the **subject** and the **verb**.

Insert a **dash** in the correct place in the sentence below.

I enjoyed the school trip - I was good at sailing.

The subject is 'I'.

These are the **verbs**.

Identify where the first clause **ends**.

Insert a **colon** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The girl ran away: she was scared of the wasp.

Top tip: a colon can be used instead of '**because**'.

Insert a **semi-colon** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The children were noisy; they missed their play.

Top tip: a semi-colon can be used instead of '**and**'.

Create **nine** sentences below. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Find the clauses that are related to each other before connecting them with the most appropriate piece of punctuation.



1) The fire alarm was pressed	:	after roses, of course.
2) I am part of a running club	:	she performed in an orchestra.
3) Lilies are my favourite flower	:	there had been a power failure.
4) The train is going to be late	:	smoke was seen in the kitchen.
5) The girl played the cello	;	even higher than me.
6) It was such a long wait	;	they had a chest infection.
7) The dog was given medicine	—	he cooks dinner every night.
8) My little sister can climb	—	we run around our community.
9) My brother is a chef	—	perhaps the longest wait ever.

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

- 1) The fire alarm was pressed: smoke was seen in the kitchen.
- 2) I am part of a running club; we run around our community.
- 3) Lilies are my favourite flower – after roses, of course.
- 4) The train is going to be late: there had been a power failure.
- 5) The girl played the cello; she performed in an orchestra.
- 6) It was such a long wait – perhaps the longest wait ever.
- 7) The dog was given medicine: they had a chest infection.
- 8) My little sister can climb – even higher than me.
- 9) My brother is a chef; he cooks dinner every night.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Which sentence uses a **dash** correctly?

Tick **one**.

I play football weekly I am in – my local team.

I play football weekly – I am in my local team.

I play football – weekly I am in my local team.

I play – football weekly I am in my local team.

/1

2

Insert a **colon** in the correct place in the sentence below.

I earned two new Brownie badges last term first aid and home safety.

/1

3

Which punctuation mark should be used in the place indicated by the arrow?

Greta is very sporty she plays football and hockey for the county. Tick **one**.

comma

hyphen

full stop

semi-colon

/1

4

Which sentence uses a **colon** correctly?

Tick **one**.

Last summer, we visited: three different cities Bristol, Bath and Cardiff.

Last summer, we visited three: different cities Bristol, Bath and Cardiff.

Last summer, we visited three different cities: Bristol, Bath and Cardiff.

Last summer, we: visited three different cities Bristol, Bath and Cardiff.

/1

5

Insert a **semi-colon** in the correct place in the sentence below.

This year, Hassan has made good progress he works hard in all lessons.

/1

6

Insert a **dash** in the correct place in the sentence below.

It was a very exciting lesson we designed our own toy and made it out of wood.

/1

7

Tick the sentence that uses a **semi-colon** correctly.

Tick **one**.

It was windy; and raining the children wanted to go home.

It was windy and raining; the children wanted to go home.

It was windy and raining the children; wanted to go home.

It was windy and raining the children wanted to go; home.

/1

8

Tick one box to show the correct place for a **colon** in the sentence below.

I decided that I needed to go to the shops I had used all of the milk.



/1

9

Insert a **dash** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The film was scary it was full of ghosts and ghouls.

/1

10

Tick one box to show the correct place for a **semi-colon** in the sentence below.

The girl wants to visit Italy next summer she also wants to



visit Mexico.

/1

11

Rewrite the sentence below, adding a **colon**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The cheetah is the fastest mammal it can reach speeds of 75 miles per hour.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/11

Total for this page

HYPHENS

MASTER THE SPaG

A **hyphen** is a type of punctuation that is used to avoid ambiguity by joining two or more words together.

A **hyphen** can be used to create a **compound noun**. Often, a hyphen is used this way to prevent a sentence from becoming confusing or losing its meaning. For example:

I saw a young **passer-by** staring through the window.

A **hyphen** can be used to create a **compound adjective** before a noun. For example:

The **tired-looking** teacher slumped at his desk.

Hyphens are also used after some prefixes to avoid doubling up a vowel or changing the pronunciation of the word.

re-enter

re-examine

self-driving

co-pilot

ex-student

Sometimes a **hyphen** is also used within a word that has a prefix to avoid misunderstanding the meaning. For example:

The lady **recovered** the chair with new fabric. (**Meaning: take back**)

The lady **re-covered** the chair with new fabric. (**Meaning: improve**)

Hyphens are used in the numbers from twenty to ninety-nine where two numbers are put together to make another. For example:

There were **twenty-four** dogs at the vets today.

An age is **hyphenated** when it comes before the noun it is describing. For example:

The character is a **ten-year-old** girl.

The character, who is a girl, is **ten years old**.



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Tick two boxes to show where **hyphens** are needed in the sentence below.

My uncle is my dad's brother in law.



Hyphens can be used to **link a relationship** together. In the example above, the sentence is explaining the connection between the person's uncle and the person's dad: his **brother-in-law**. Other examples include: mother-in-law, great-grandfather.

Write each word or phrase from the table below into the correct box.

Decide if it is a **compound noun** or a **compound adjective**.

A helpful hint: a compound noun can **receive an action (a verb)**, whereas a compound adjective **gives information** about a noun.



Compound Noun

Compound Adjective

dry-cleaning	well-known	sun-dried	self-esteem
eye-catching	man-eating	make-up	part-time
son-in-law	happy-go-lucky	runner-up	well-being

Write one sentence with a **compound noun** from above: _____

Write one sentence with a **compound adjective** from above: _____

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly.
 Compound nouns: **dry-cleaning, son-in-law, runner-up, make-up, well-being, self-esteem**
 Compound adjectives: **eye-catching, happy-go-lucky, part-time, sun-dried, well-known, man-eating**
Example: The **runner-up** from the competition received a medal. My dad is a **happy-go-lucky** kind of guy.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Insert two **hyphens** in the correct places in the sentence below.
 I didn't enjoy the film because there was a man eating shark chasing a red faced boy through the sea.

/1

2 Which sentence uses the **hyphen** correctly? Tick **one**.

My sister's friend is well known for his excellent baking-skills.....

My sister's-friend is well known for his excellent baking skills.....

My sister's friend is well-known-for his excellent baking skills.....

My sister's friend is well-known for his excellent baking skills.....

/1

3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the **hyphen** is used correctly or incorrectly.

Sentence	Hyphen used correctly	Hyphen used incorrectly
After the match, we enjoyed a well-earned rest.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My little-brother is very strong willed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The vet needed to re-examine my dog when she hurt her paw.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

/1

4 Tick one box to show where the **hyphen** should go.

The well known author came to our school during book week.



/1

5 Which sentence uses the **hyphen** correctly? Tick **one**.

My blue eyed cousin has a fiery-temper.....

My blue-eyed cousin has a fiery temper.....

My blue eyed-cousin has a fiery temper.....

My blue eyed cousin-has a fiery temper.....

/1

6

Insert two **hyphens** in the correct places in the sentence below.

The spaceship will re enter the Earth's atmosphere when it has completed its death defying mission.

/1

7

Insert a **hyphen** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The new shop had mouth watering cakes displayed in the window.

/1

8

Tick one box to show where a **hyphen** is needed in the sentence below.

The family of four entered the first class train carriage.



/1

9

Draw a line to match each **hyphenated prefix** below to the correct word so that it makes a new word.

co-

empt

de-

educate

pre-

ice

re-

author

/1

10

Which sentence uses the **hyphen** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The ten-year-old boy loved his pet dog.

The ten-year old boy loved his pet dog.

The ten-year-old-boy loved his pet dog.

The ten year old-boy loved his pet dog.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/10

Total for this page

PUNCTUATION MIXED PRACTICE



Answer the following questions to check your understanding of 'Punctuation'.

1

Which sentence uses **capital letters** and **full stops** correctly? Tick **one**.

My cousins, Freya and sophie, will visit us in the Summer.

My cousins, Freya and Sophie, will visit us in the summer

my cousins, Freya and Sophie, will visit us in the summer.

My cousins, Freya and Sophie, will visit us in the summer.

/1

2

Insert a pair of **brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Justin is the tallest boy 1.7 metres in our class.

/1

3

Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I asked my mum if I could have a new phone.

.....
.....

/1

4

Insert one **comma** and one **hyphen** in the correct places in the sentence below.

Travelling to France we went on the high speed ferry.

/1

5

Which sentence must **not** end with an **exclamation mark**? Tick **one**.

What a shock.....

How amazing to see the tallest building in London

What are we doing next.....

Shut the door quickly.....

/1

6

Which punctuation mark should be used in the place indicated by the arrow?

Yesterday, we held a cake sale we raised over £50 for charity. Tick **one**.



semi-colon

hyphen

full stop

comma

/1

7

Tick one box in each row to show whether the **apostrophe** is used for **singular** or for **plural** possession.

Sentence	Apostrophe for singular possession	Apostrophe for plural possession
The dog's toys were buried in the garden.		
My brothers' favourite sports are gymnastics and skiing.		
The teachers' cars were washed for charity.		
My cousin's teddies were all over the floor.		

/1

8

Alma wants to know what time the new toy shop will be open.

Write a **question** she could ask to find out.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

/1

9

Which sentence is punctuated correctly? Tick **one**.

"Can you come to play" asked Lee?

"Can you come to play?" asked Lee.

"Can you come to play? asked Lee."

"can you come to play?" asked Lee.

/1

10

Rewrite the words in the boxes with their **contracted forms**.

Gita _____ completed her homework

has not

because _____ been ill.

she has

/1

11

Insert **full stops** and **capital letters** into the passage below so that it is punctuated correctly.

perseverance was the name of the new rover that was built to explore mars it landed on its surface in february 2021 and it was streamed live online

/1

12

Explain how the position of the **apostrophe** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

- 1) The member's votes were counted.
- 2) The members' votes were counted.

/1

13

Tick one box to show where a **hyphen** is needed in the sentence below.

For breakfast, I had juicy strawberries and blueberries that were in season

covered in fat free yoghurt.



14

Insert a **dash** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Joseph enjoyed going to the forest he loves to play hide and seek.

/1

15

Insert the correct punctuation into the sentence below.

As we got off of the bus my friend exclaimed excitedly I cannot wait to see the new film

/1

16

Which two sentences use punctuation to show **parenthesis**? Tick **two**.

After it had rained, we were able to go out to play.

There are different types of books - including poetry - in the library.

The two-year-old toddler climbed up the stairs.

I included one tablespoon (approximately 17 grams) of sugar.

/1

17

Insert two **commas** and one **colon** in the correct place in the passage below.

My grandmother has asked me to go to the shops. She has run out of the ingredients to make her famous spaghetti bolognese tinned tomatoes peppers and onions. Even though my mother does not like pasta my grandmother still makes it for me.

/1



Use the **answer booklet** to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you feel you may **need to practise** a little more.

COMBAT COMPLETE!

How confident do you feel?



/17

Total for this page

PROGRESS TRACKER

Write your scores from each concept in this unit to track your progress.

Capital Letters and Full Stops	/8
Question Marks and Exclamation Marks	/8
Commas	/8
Inverted Commas	/9
Apostrophes	/7
Punctuation for Parenthesis	/11
Colons, Semi-colons and Single Dashes	/11
Hyphens	/10
Mixed Practice Challenge	/17
TOTAL	/89

SELF-REFLECTION



What went well:



My target to improve:



WARRIOR WIND-DOWN

Solve the riddles and work out which piece of punctuation is being described.

1

" "

You can use me to show
that someone is speaking.
Direct speech is where you'll
find me
whether someone's whispering
or shrieking!
What am I?



2

" "

Possession and contractions
are what I show.
I'm a punctuation mark
that sits high on the line not low.
What am I?



3

" "

A popular piece of punctuation.
Look for me in a list
or subordinating clauses;
cohesion I assist.
What am I?



Answers: 1) inverted commas 2) apostrophes 3) commas

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

MASTER THE SPaG

What are synonyms?

Synonyms are words that have the same (or a very similar) meaning to each other. An example of this is the word 'great' and the word 'excellent'. Both of these words share the same meaning.

My best friend is great at football.

My best friend is excellent at football.

In this sentence, it does not matter which word you choose to use; both words give the sentence the same meaning.

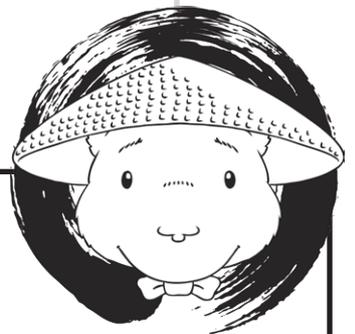
What are antonyms?

Antonyms are words which have the opposite meaning to each other. An example of this is the word 'always' and the word 'never'. These words have the opposite meaning.

My best friend always scores goals.

My best friend never scores goals.

In this sentence, using an antonym gives the sentence the opposite meaning.



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Draw a line to match each word below to its **synonym**.

Word	Synonym
rich	easy
safe	wealthy
difficult	hard
simple	secure

synonym = similar

1) Read the question carefully. The word in **bold** tells you what the question is about.

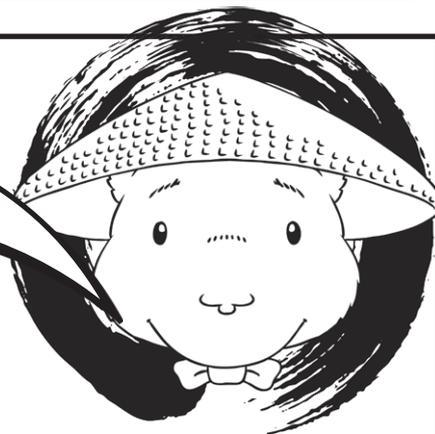
2) Draw lines to **match** each word to another with a similar meaning.

3) Remember to only match each word to **one** other.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /15

Complete the synonym ladders for the adjectives **scared**, **kind** and **sad**. One has been done for you.



hungry	scared	kind	sad
ravenous			
starving			
famished			
malnourished			
peckish			

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answers are spelled incorrectly.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle all the **synonyms** for the verb **shout**.

bellow loud mutter annoying
murmur whisper yell call

/1

2 Draw a line to match each word to its **antonym**.

expensive	ancient	difficult	admit
modern	easy	cheap	deny

/1

3 Write one **synonym** for each of the following words.

small \longrightarrow _____
make \longrightarrow _____
unwell \longrightarrow _____

/1

4 Write one **antonym** for each of the following words.

dark \longrightarrow _____
before \longrightarrow _____
above \longrightarrow _____

/1

5

Circle the two words that are **synonyms** in the sentence below.

The lengthy and arduous journey took its toll on the voyagers; prolonged exposure to the sun caused their skin to blister and swell.

/1

6

Circle the two words that are **antonyms** in the sentence below.

Initially thought to have been uninhabited for centuries, the forgotten city was populated with a variety of strange creatures.

/1

7

Which verb is a **synonym** of the verb build?

Tick **one**.

demolish

construct

towering

disassemble

/1

8

Which word is an **antonym** of sad?

Tick **one**.

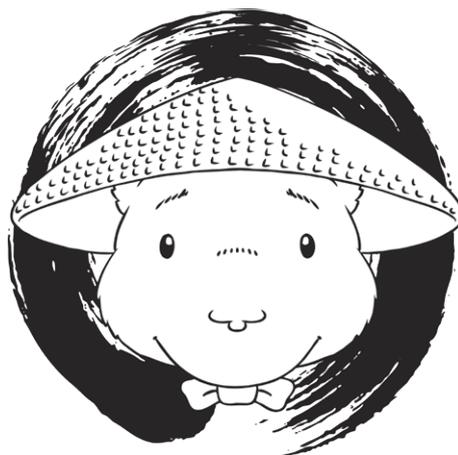
miserable

unhappy

happy

downhearted

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

PREFIXES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a prefix?

A **prefix** is a set of letters that goes in front of a root word and changes its meaning. An example of a prefix is 'un-' which means 'not'.

un- + happy = unhappy

unhappy means **not happy**

Which prefixes do I need to know and what do they mean?

dis- means away, separate or not. **dis- + agree = disagree (not agree)**

de- means off, down, away or from. **de- + part = depart (part from)**

mis- means wrong or incorrect. **mis- + count = miscount (wrongly count)**

over- means 'to excess' or 'too much'. **over- + eat = overeat (eat too much)**

re- means again or back. **re- + apply = reapply (apply again)**

super- means above or over. **super- + human = superhuman (above human)**

anti- means against or opposing. **anti- + freeze = antifreeze (against frozen)**

auto- means self. **auto- + biography = autobiography (self biography)**



Draw a line to match each **prefix** to the correct word to make a new word.

Prefix

Word

re

appropriate

mis

action

in

fortune

Let's have a look at answering a question together. Match the lines carefully and check your work. You must get all three correct to get **one** mark.

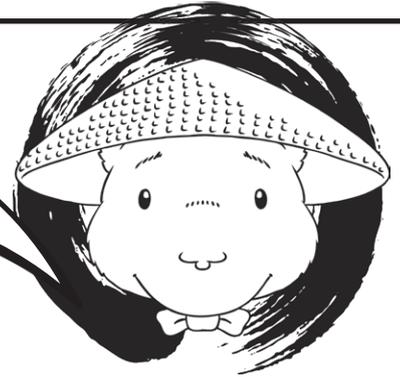
If you are unsure, a good strategy is to write out each word with the **prefix** attached to see if it makes sense.

~~in~~fortune

~~re~~fortune

misfortune ✓

Draw lines to match each **prefix** to its root word. Then write out the new word you have created.



mis

im

de

dis

super

in

il

anti

sub

inter

septic

adequate

read

act

contaminate

marine

moral

agreement

legal

star

antiseptic

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answers are spelled incorrectly.
 inadequate, misread, interact, decontaminate, submarine, immoral, disagreement, illegal, superstar.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Circle all of the words in the following sentence that contain a **prefix**.

The overexcited crowd watched in disbelief as the superhero saved the day by unleashing the antivenom into the city's automated water supply.

/1

2

Draw three lines to match each word to its meaning. Use the meaning of the word's **prefix** to help you.

misbehave

to think about something again

overconfident

to be too sure of yourself

reconsider

to act incorrectly

/1

3

The prefix dis- can be added to the root word believe to make the word **disbelieve**.

Tick the meaning of the word **disbelieve**.

Tick **one**.

to believe quickly.....

to not believe.....

to believe again.....

to believe in yourself.....

/1

4

Draw three lines to match each root word to the **prefix** which would correctly change the word into its **antonym**.

Prefix

Word

mis

own

dis

activate

de

lead

/1

5

The root word place can have the following **prefixes** added to it. Draw lines to match each new word with its definition.

Word	Definition
replace	put in the wrong place
displace	take over the place
misplace	take the place of

/1

6

Which one **prefix** can be added to all three words below to form three new words?

Write the **prefix** in the box.

appear **fill** **view**

/1

7

Draw a line to match each **prefix** to the correct word to make a different word. Use each prefix only once.

Prefix	Word
super	possible
il	logical
im	view
inter	hero

/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

SUFFIXES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a suffix?

A **suffix** is a set of letters that goes at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. It can also show whether a word is a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

noun: **darkness**

verb: **darken**

adjective: **darker**

adverb: **darkly**

Which suffixes do I need to know and what do they do?

-ate changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **hibernate**.

-ise changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **advertise**.

-ify changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **solidify**.

-en changes an adjective into a verb. An example is **darken**.

-ation changes a verb into a noun. An example is **adoration**.

-ly changes an adjective into an adverb. An example is **slowly**.

-ous changes a noun into an adjective. An example is **poisonous**.

The suffixes **-s** and **-es** can be used to create plural nouns. Sometimes, the last letter of the noun is changed or doubled before the suffix is added.

blueberries

buses

cats

jars

tastes

quizzes



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Draw a line to match each word to its correct **suffix**.

Word

moment

thought

hope

bolster

use

Suffix

less

ous

1) Read the question carefully.

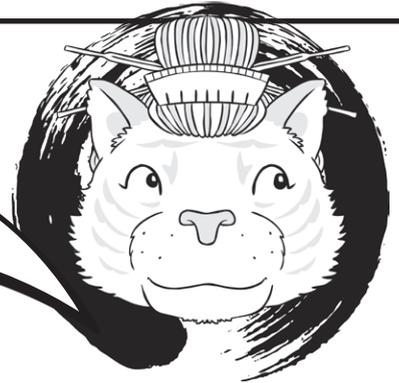
2) Draw lines to make words that you know already, like **useless** and **hopeless**.

3) Add each suffix to less familiar words to work out the correct answer.

boisterless

boisterous

Understanding the meaning of each **suffix** is helpful in understanding new words. Match each root word to its **suffix** and **suffix meaning**. Then write a sentence with the new word.



peril

less

in the process of doing something

soft

ous

the condition or quality of the adjective

enjoy

ment

full of

joy

ness

without

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

Example: The movie gave us so much **enjoyment**.

perilous (full of), softness (the condition or quality of the adjective), enjoyment (in the process of doing something), joyless (without).

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Award 1 mark for each sentence that is punctuated correctly. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Draw a line to match each word to its correct **suffix**.

Words

clock

other

child

length

life

Suffix

wise

like

/1

2

Draw **three** lines to match each word to its word class.
Use the word's **suffix** to help you.

adventurous

verb

falsify

noun

fixation

adjective

/1

3

The **suffix** -en can be added to the root word hard to make the new word harden. Which statement describes the change in the word class? Tick **one**.

The word changes from a verb to a noun.....

The word changes from an adjective to an adverb.....

The word changes from a noun to an adjective.....

The word changes from an adjective to a verb.....

/1

4

Add a **suffix** to the verb donate to create a noun in the sentence below.

The generous individual made a huge _____
to charity.

/1

5

Add a **suffix** to the words in the boxes to complete the sentences. Write the new words on the lines.

The shop decided to _____ for a new assistant.

advert

They wanted to recruit someone friendly and _____.

consider

/1

6

Complete each sentence below with a word formed from the root word **decor**.

The tradesman began to _____ the room.

We hung up a _____ on the front door.

/1

7

Add a **suffix** to the words in the boxes to complete the sentences.

The two girls have a great _____ and they get along very well.

friend

It was a great _____ that we did not win the match.

disappoint

/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

WORD FAMILIES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a word family?

A **word family** is a group of words that share a similar pattern or meaning. Word families often share the same root word, which prefixes and suffixes are then added to.

In the **happy word family**, the word happy is the root word. Adding prefixes and suffixes to the root word creates more words in the same family. For example:

unhappy

unhappiness

happily

happiest

unhappiest

unhappiness

Knowing the **etymology** (which means history) of a word can sometimes help you understand the meaning behind the words in a family. For example, the root word '**graph**' comes partly from a Greek word meaning 'to be written, printed or drawn'. This means that words in the **graph** family will have something to do with writing, printing or drawing.

biography

photography

paragraph

grapheme

graphics



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Complete each sentence by writing a word formed from the root word correct on each line.

The answer was wrong and clearly **incorrect**.
Because I made so many errors, I had many **corrections** to do.

Read the sentences carefully to pick up clues. The answer was wrong so the missing word must be an **antonym** of **correct**.

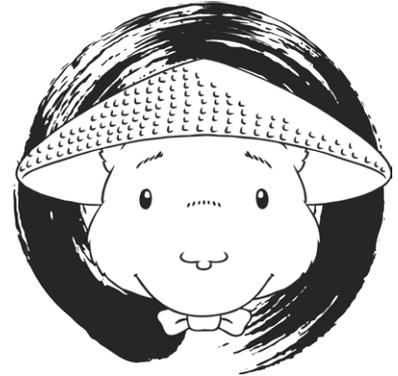
The word errors in the second sentence tells us that the missing word must be a **plural**.

Use your knowledge of **prefixes** and **suffixes** from the previous pages to help with your answer. Make sure you spell the words correctly.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /15

Create **word families** by using the root words form, sign and act.



1) _____

3) _____

5) _____

2) _____

4) _____

form

1) _____

3) _____

5) _____

2) _____

4) _____

sign

2) _____

4) _____

1) _____

3) _____

5) _____

act

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Award 1 mark for correctly identifying the word class. Do not award 1 mark if the answers are spelt incorrectly. Example: 1) form - reform, deformed, inform, information, conform, formula. 2) sign - signature, resign, resignation, assign, significant, design, signify. 3) act - react, reaction, deactivate, activate, acting, action, actor, activity, inaction.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle all of the words which belong to the **phon** word family.

elephant phoenix speakerphone phantom
earphones phoneme euphonic phonetic

/1

2 All three of the following words belong to the **graph** word family. Insert the correct word into each sentence.

paragraph **autograph** **graphics**

I asked the celebrity for their _____.

There was a _____ in the article that mentioned lions.

The computer _____ were outstanding.

/1

3 Complete the sentence below using two words from the **cycle** word family.

Ally _____ to school on her new _____.

/1

4 What does the root word struct mean in the word family below?

structure **construct** **obstruct** **destructive** Tick **one**.

destroy or break down

build or assemble

climb or ascend

be in the middle of

/1

5

Complete the passage below by writing a word formed from the root word electric.

There was an _____ fault with the alarm, so the _____ visited the premises to fix the problem.

/1

6

What does the root word aud mean in the word family below?

audio **audience** **audition** **audible** Tick **one**.

to taste

to see

to smell

to hear

/1

7

Complete the passage below by writing a word formed from the root word laugh.

We _____ so much at the movie last night. Our _____ could be heard throughout the auditorium.

/1

8

Complete each sentence below using a word from the **music** word family.

We have a doorbell with _____ chimes.

The girl grew up to be a famous _____.

The boy was _____ talented.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

STANDARD ENGLISH

MASTER THE SPaG

What is Standard English?

Standard English is the term used to describe the form of the English language that is widely accepted as correct. It is used in formal speaking and formal writing. It does not include any slang or incorrect grammar.

Common Errors	Non-Standard English	Standard English
was/were	We was shopping.	We were shopping.
ain't/haven't	I ain't got it.	I haven't got it.
no/any	She hasn't got no lunch.	She hasn't got any lunch.
should of/should have	You should of known.	You should have known.
seen/saw	I seen him yesterday.	I saw him yesterday.
done/did	I done all my work.	I did all my work.
them/those	I want one of them .	I want one of those .
none/any	I don't want none of that.	I don't want any of that.
come/came	I only come to see the pigs.	I only came to see the pigs.
borrow/lend	Can you borrow her a pencil?	Can you lend her a pencil?
are/our	It's are house.	It's our house.



Let's have a look at answering a question together. Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **Standard or non-Standard English**.

	Sentence	Standard English	Non-Standard English
1)	I should of shown them my hidden talent.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2)	He only come to see what it was like.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3)	She doesn't have any left.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Identify the **tense** used in each sentence.

- 1) simple **past**
2) simple **past**
3) simple **present**

Check if the **verb** has been **written correctly** in the tense identified.

- 1) should **of** → **have**
2) **come** → **came**
3) doesn't ✓

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /3

Rewrite the email of complaint below so that it is written in **Standard English**.



To: complaints@hotel.net

Subject: Yucky stay

Alright boss!

Unfortunately, I ain't happy with my stay at your hotel. When I were on holiday, I slept in one of the smaller rooms and it should of been a large room. I didn't have no bedding for my bed nor a towel to use for when I get out of the shower. The TV weren't working - I couldn't watch my fave shows. It were nothing like I had saw on your website. It were disappointing!

I don't want no more ruined holidays so I will not be returning to your hotel.

Abi

Answers: Award 3 marks for an acceptable email written in Standard English that is **punctuated correctly without any errors. Award 2 marks** for an email that has **one error. Award 1 mark** for an email that has **two errors. Example: To: complaints@hotel.net Subject: Disappointing stay Dear Sir/Madam, Unfortunately, I am not happy with my stay at your hotel. When I was on holiday, I slept in one of the smaller rooms and it should have been a large room. I didn't have any bedding for my bed nor a towel to use for when I got out of the shower. The TV wasn't working - I couldn't watch my favourite programmes. It was disappointing! I don't want any more ruined holidays so I will not be returning to your hotel. Kind Regards, Abigail White**

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle the correct **verb form** in each underlined pair to complete the sentences below.

The last time I saw Samir was/were just before lunch.

At the shops, there was/were lots of delicious snacks.

The computers was/were switched on and ready to use.

/1

2 Which sentence is written in **Standard English**? Tick **one**.

A fireman come to our school yesterday.....

My friends was tidying the classroom.....

The children done their school play today.....

The teachers were going to send a letter.....

/1

3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **Standard** or **non-Standard English**.

Sentence	Standard English	Non-Standard English
I were going to show you my picture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
He doesn't know nothing about cricket.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have done all of my homework.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

/1

4 Tick one word which completes the following sentence using **Standard English**.

They have taken _____ seats. Tick **one**.

them.....

are.....

none.....

our.....

/1

5

Rewrite the following sentence so that it is written in **Standard English**.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Len said he ain't got no copies of the book to borrow to me.

/1

6

Which sentence is written in **non-Standard English**?

Tick **one**.

There were apples and pears in a bowl.....

I wanted a cake but the shop didn't have none.....

Jamil did an excellent job.....

She should have known what to do.....

/1

7

Circle the correct word in each box to complete the sentence in **Standard English**.

Pass me

them
those

 scissors, please.

You performed that poem very

great.
well.

We always

did
done

 everything together.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

FORMAL AND INFORMAL VOCABULARY

MASTER THE SPaG

What is formal vocabulary?

Formal vocabulary is a type of speech or writing used for 'serious' situations. It is the style of language you would use for a formal text, such as a letter of complaint. An example of a sentence containing formal vocabulary is:

I **wish** to **acquire** a more **contemporary device**.

What is informal vocabulary?

Informal vocabulary is a more relaxed type of speech or writing used in everyday situations. It is the style of language you would use in an informal text, such as a diary entry or a postcard. The formal sentence written above changed into more informal vocabulary would be:

I **want** to **get** a more **up-to-date gadget**.

What is the difference between formal and informal vocabulary?

Formal Vocabulary	Informal Vocabulary
uses a 'serious' tone	uses a 'chatty' tone
uses Standard English	uses non-Standard English
uses correct vocabulary, punctuation and grammar	uses contractions and abbreviations



Let's have a look at answering a question together.

Underline the sentence that is the most **formal** in the passage below.

It was great meeting up with you today. I loved playing in the park and catching up on the gossip. I hope that we can see one another tomorrow. Catch you later.

Firstly, identify the vocabulary that is **informal**.

The **informal** vocabulary, in this example, has been identified using italics.

Now, identify and underline the sentence that **does not include** any informal vocabulary.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /12

From the table below, match each **informal word** to its **formal synonym**.

Write your answer as a pair on the lines given. Write the informal word first.



ask	difficult	inform
cease	so	help
smart	verify	stop
assist	therefore	request
maybe	tough	intelligent
check	let	express
permit	need	perhaps
say	tell	require

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

_____ ↔ _____

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct pair.
 ask - request, tough - difficult, tell - inform, stop - cease, so - therefore, help - assist,
 smart - intelligent, check - verify, maybe - perhaps, let - permit, say - express, need - require

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Draw a line to match each **informal word** to its **formal synonym**. Use each formal synonym only once.

Informal word	Formal synonym
pick	appear
wrong	absent
away	select
seem	incorrect

/1

2 Which sentence is the most **formal**? Tick **one**.

- I'm unsure if I should agree with your idea.....
- I would be hesitant to agree with your proposal.....
- I'm a bit uncertain about your suggestion.....
- I don't really want to say yes to your plan.....

/1

3 Circle the most **formal** option in each box below to complete the passage.

You are kindly
warmly
cordially invited to a grand
nice
decent party
get-together
celebration

on
aboard
on board the captain's most prestigious
important
fancy yacht. It is

imperative
required
asked that party-goers
visitors
attendees wear decent
suitable
good clothing.

/1

4

Complete the sentence using **informal synonyms** of the words shown in the boxes.

Write your chosen words on the lines.

I wish to _____ with your mother due to your

↓
communicate

_____ behaviour at school today.

↓
delinquent

/1

5

Rewrite the following sentence so that it uses **formal** vocabulary. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I'd love to go to the cafe for a yummy lunch.

/1

6

Underline the sentence that is the most **formal** in the passage below.

Hope you can come over at the weekend! It's going to be so much fun!

The film is yet to be confirmed. I'm still going to buy us some treats.

/1

7

Which sentence is the most **informal**?

Tick **one**.

Nevertheless, I think he should resign.....

The girl was infuriated.....

There were numerous tasks to complete.....

Your drawing looks much better.....

/1



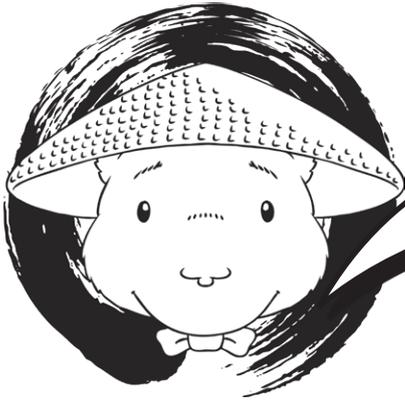
How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

VOCABULARY AND STANDARD ENGLISH MIXED PRACTICE



Answer the following questions to check your understanding of 'Vocabulary and Standard English'.

1 Which sentence is written in **Standard English**? Tick **one**.

- I done my homework at my Dad's house.
- They seen their friends last weekend.
- I been to the cinema with Nanna Cath.
- We sang at the school's summer concert.

/1

2 Draw a line to match each word below to its **antonym**.

Word	Antonym
ordinary	simple
complex	believe
brave	unusual
doubt	cowardly

/1

3 Which sentence is the most **formal**? Tick **one**.

- Your attendance at the conference is requested.
- Would you like to attend the conference?
- We'd like you to come to the meeting.
- There's a meeting today – are you coming?

/1

4

Which verb is a **synonym** of the verb **provide**?

Tick **one**.

buy.....

make.....

give.....

love.....

/1

5

Underline the sentence that is the **least formal** in the passage below.

This is to inform you that your request to feature in our next publication

has been accepted. We enjoy reading your articles on gaming. We look

forward to receiving your first submission.

/1

6

Draw a line to match each root word to the **suffix** needed to change it to a **verb**.

Word

alphabet

simple

fortune

Suffix

-ate

-ise

-ify

/1

7

Circle the two words that are **synonyms** of each other in the sentence below.

Four weary and emaciated travellers trekked gruellingly across the

desert, exhausted by the inhospitable climate.

/1

8

Complete the sentence below with a **noun** formed from the verb create.

The cake was a wonderful _____ of sponge, cream and chocolate.

/1

9

What does the **root word** meter mean in the words speedometer, pedometer, barometer and thermometer? Tick **one**.

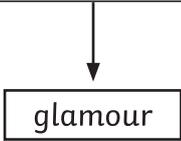
- short.....
- long.....
- measure.....
- walk.....

/1

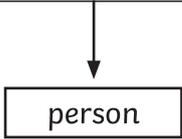
10

Add a **suffix** to the words in the boxes to complete the sentences.

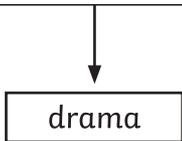
Zed walked the red carpet in a _____ designer outfit.



It is her _____ goal to be the most adored celebrity in Hollywood.



Her _____ performances have won many awards.



/1

11

Explain how the **prefixes** change the meaning of the two sentences below.

- 1) The workers were unpaid.
- 2) The workers were underpaid.

/1



12

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **Standard** or **non-Standard English**.

Sentence	Standard English	Non-Standard English
We was really late for school.		
Please pass me those books.		
Can you learn me the rules please?		
We were there yesterday.		

/1

13

Complete the sentence by writing a word formed from the root word manage.

Hari was the _____ of the company but sometimes

the amount of work he had to complete was _____.

/1

14

Add a different **prefix** to each word to form its **antonym**.

_____ possible

_____ responsible

_____ justice

/1



Use the **answer booklet** to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you feel you may **need to practise** a little more.



How confident do you feel?



/14

Total for this page

PROGRESS TRACKER

Write your scores from each concept in this unit to track your progress.

Synonyms and Antonyms	/8
Prefixes	/7
Suffixes	/7
Word Families	/8
Standard English	/7
Formal and Informal Vocabulary	/7
Challenge (Mixed Practice)	/14
TOTAL	/58

SELF-REFLECTION



What went well:

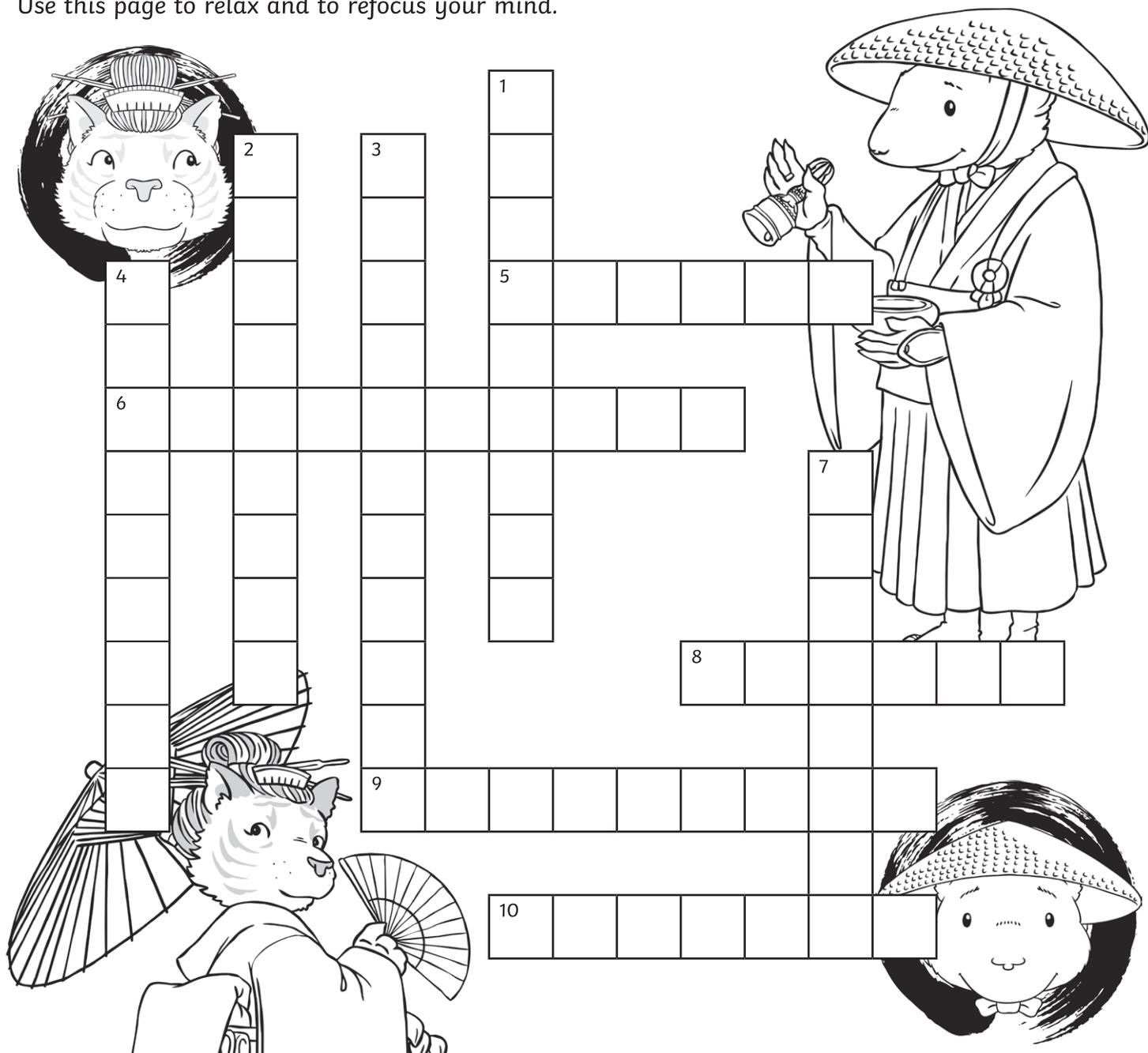


My target to improve:



WARRIOR WIND-DOWN

Use this page to relax and to refocus your mind.



Across

- 5. To fill up.
- 6. To match or agree almost exactly.
- 8. Contracts to produce movement.
- 9. The state of being.
- 10. By which someone travels in or on.

Down

- 1. To go along or in company with.
- 2. Obstruction to something or someone.
- 3. A measure of the warmth or coldness.
- 4. In the opinion of.
- 7. Relating to the body.

Answers:
 Across: 5. occupy, 6. correspond, 8. muscle, 9. existence, 10. vehicle
 Down: 1. accompany, 2. hindrance, 3. temperature, 4. according, 7. physical

MINI TEST ONE

Answer the five questions below. Remember to read the instructions carefully.

1

Insert one **comma** in the correct place in the sentence below.

After eating a carrot Wendy the rabbit often falls asleep.

/1

2

Which sentence uses the word watch as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

My new digital watch is the best!.....

You can get many different watch straps for it.....

I like to watch the numbers change.....

Do you have a favourite watch too?.....

/1

3

Circle two words in the passage below that are **antonyms** of each other.

Last Sunday, it was so warm outside that we chose to eat cool, delicious ice cream in the garden.

/1

4

Write a sentence using the word walk as a **noun**.

Do not change the word.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

.....

.....

/1

5

Circle the word that shows that the sentence below is a **command**.

To discover even more top tips, buy a copy of Summer Surfer today.

/1



Use the **answer booklet** to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you feel you may **need to practise** a little more.

/5

Total for this page

MINI TEST TWO

Answer the five questions below. Remember to read the instructions carefully.

- 1 Insert a **relative pronoun** to complete the sentence below.

The sheep ran to the bale of hay _____ the farmer had dropped in the field.

/1

- 2 Circle the **modal verb** in the sentence below.

Kamal wished that his granny would bake another loaf of her famous banana cake.

/1

- 3 Which sentence is punctuated correctly? Tick **one**.

When we played skittle's, everyone was impressed by Erikas bowling.....

When we played skittles, everyone was impressed by Erikas' bowling.....

When we played skittles, everyone was impressed by Erika's bowling.....

When we played skittles, everyone was impressed by Erikas bowling.....

/1

- 4 Circle the correct word in each box to complete the sentences in **Standard English**.

I did really

good
well

 in that test.

Class 6

did
done

 a sponsored run.

Jane said that she didn't know

nothing
anything

 about the broken window.

/1

- 5 Insert a **semi-colon** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The cow shook its head from side to side it was getting annoyed by the flies.

/1

/5

Total for this page

MINI TEST THREE

Answer the five questions below. Remember to read the instructions carefully.

1

Insert a **pair of brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The longest river in the world is the Nile 6,650 kilometres in Africa.

/1

2

Tick one box to show where a **hyphen** is needed in the sentence below.

During a topic lesson, the children made detailed notes about the potential

long term effects of rapid deforestation.



/1

3

What is the **word class** of the underlined words in the sentence below?

The strange creature had a round face and an enormous nose. Tick **one**.

adverbs.....

determiners.....

adjectives.....

nouns.....

/1

4

Insert a **subordinating conjunction** to show that the children sat outside and completed their homework at the same time.

The children sat outside _____ they completed their homework.

/1

5

Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I asked her if she wanted the last cake.

I asked, _____

/1

/5

Total for this page

MINI TEST FOUR

Answer the five questions below. Remember to read the instructions carefully.

- 1 Circle the three **adjectives** in the sentence below.

The gnarled tree began to sway uncontrollably during the powerful and unrelenting storm.

/1

- 2 Which sentence must **not** end with an **exclamation mark**? Tick **one**.

Put that back where you found it

What a frightening ride that was

What colour was the missing cat

I can't believe how tasty this cheese is

/1

- 3 Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Amena peeled the banana.

/1

- 4 Insert **full stops** and **capital letters** in the passage below so that it is punctuated correctly.

Mateo has always enjoyed cooking and hopes to be a famous chef one day he has read many different recipe books from all over the world fresh basil is his favourite ingredient to cook with

/1

- 5 Circle the three **prepositions** in the sentence below.

Before going to the park, Sasha walked across the road towards her friend's house.

/1



Use the **answer booklet** to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you feel you may **need to practise** a little more.

/5

Total for this page

PUNCTUATION MAT

Question mark

This punctuation mark is used to indicate that a question is being asked.

Have you seen the film?



Exclamation mark

The main use of the exclamation mark is to end an interjection or exclamation and indicate strong feelings.

Wow! Hello!



Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech.

"What time will he arrive?" Mary asked.



Dashes

A dash (—) creates a break in a sentence which is stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop.

Dashes are usually used in more informal writing.

The main uses of dashes are:

- To show a sharp break between two main clauses, e.g. *The film was very informative — I learned a great deal.*
- To mark out extra information embedded in the sentence, e.g. *Playing in grandma's garden — which is huge — is always good fun.*
One thing's for sure — he doesn't want to go!
I would like some cake — on second thoughts, maybe not.



Hyphens

A hyphen (-) links words or parts of words.

The main uses of hyphens are:

- To link separate words into one new word, e.g. *Mother-in-law, plain-looking;*
- To show that a word continues on the next line, e.g. *Gemma walked slow-ly towards the lion.*

A hyphen is different from a dash because:

- You do not leave a space between a hyphen and the words in the sentence;
- A hyphen is about half as long as a dash.



Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two main uses: showing possession and showing omission.

Possession - Here the apostrophe indicates that a thing or a person belongs or relates to someone or something.

E.g. Ben's party.

Omission - Here the apostrophe is used to show that letters or numbers have been omitted.

I'm (short for I am) He'll (short for he will)



Colon

Colons have two main uses:

- To separate two clauses where the second clause defines or explains the first, e.g. *It wasn't easy to begin with: I had to find the right house.*
- To introduce a list, e.g. *At the shop, I need to buy: carrots, chicken, potatoes and fruit juice.*



Semicolon

Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.



Commas

A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence.

A comma separates items in a list.

Jenna bought some apples, grapes, bananas and pears for her fruit salad.

A comma separates off a subordinate opening.

Although she was tired, Tilly went to the party.

A comma marks out a relative clause (extra information that has been added into the sentence).

The children, who were in class six, were very excited.



Brackets

Round brackets are mainly used to separate information that isn't essential to the sentence. If you remove the section in brackets, the sentence will still make sense. This is called parenthesis.

Mount Everest (8,848m) is the highest mountain in the world.



PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefix	Meaning	Example
pre-	before	preschool
over-	too much, excessive	overexcited
re-	again	replay
mis-	wrong	mistake
dis-	not, no	dislike
un-	not	unhappy
non-	no, not	nonsense
bi-	two	bicycle
ex-	out of	export
com-	with, together	composition
in-	no, not, non	incorrect
im-	no, not, non	impatient
con-	with, together	conform
pro-	in support of, acting for	pronoun
ir-	not	irregular
il-	not	illegible
sub-	below, under	submarine
inter-	between	intergalactic
auto-	self	autograph
anti-	against	anticlockwise
super-	above, beyond	superhuman

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ment	the action of	movement
-able	can be	adorable
-ion	the result of	creation
-ly	in a certain manner	lovely
-less	without	flawless
-ful	full of	painful
-ed	past tense	jumped
-ing	present tense	jumping
-s	plural	flowers
-es	plural	boxes
-ous	full of	nervous
-er	comparative 'more than'	lower
-est	comparative 'most'	lowest
-ness	state or quality	sadness
-ist	involved in	cyclist
-ic	describing a trait	magnetic
-en	to become, made of	woollen
-tion	make an abstract noun	pollution
-sion	make an abstract noun	division

FORMAL AND INFORMAL VOCABULARY

This word mat shows some formal and informal vocabulary with similar meanings.

Informal	Formal
and	in addition
anyways	nevertheless
ask for	request
better	improved
boss	employer
buy	purchase
carry on	continue
chance	opportunity
choose	select
describe	depict
enough	sufficient
get	obtain
get rid of	dispose of
give	provide
give back	return
give up	withdraw
go ahead	continue
go down	decrease
good for	beneficial

Informal	Formal
go up	increase
have to	must
home	residence
in charge of	responsible
job	occupation
keep	retain
look at	regard
look for	seek
look into	investigate
lots of	numerous
make out	discern
maybe	perhaps
next	subsequently
not fair	injustice
put off	postpone
right now	immediately
so	therefore
think about	consider
try out	test