

**STUDY
SQUAD**

KS2 English

SATs Practice Workbook

Ages 10-11

SPaG

BOOK 1



With interactive games and
linked explainer videos.

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STUDY SQUAD

Name: _____

NEW RECRUIT



HOW TO ACCESS THE VIDEOS AND GAMES



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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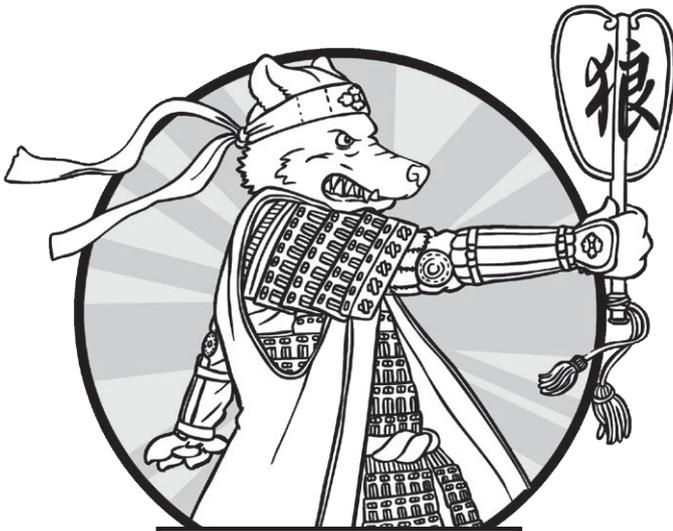


MEET THE STUDY SQUAD

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.



**Wataru the
Word Wolf**



**Fusahira the
Phrase Pheasant**



**Toko the
Tense Tiger**



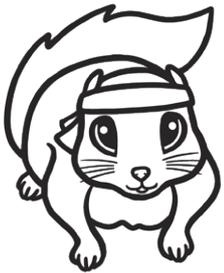
**Karasu the
Clause Crow**

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.

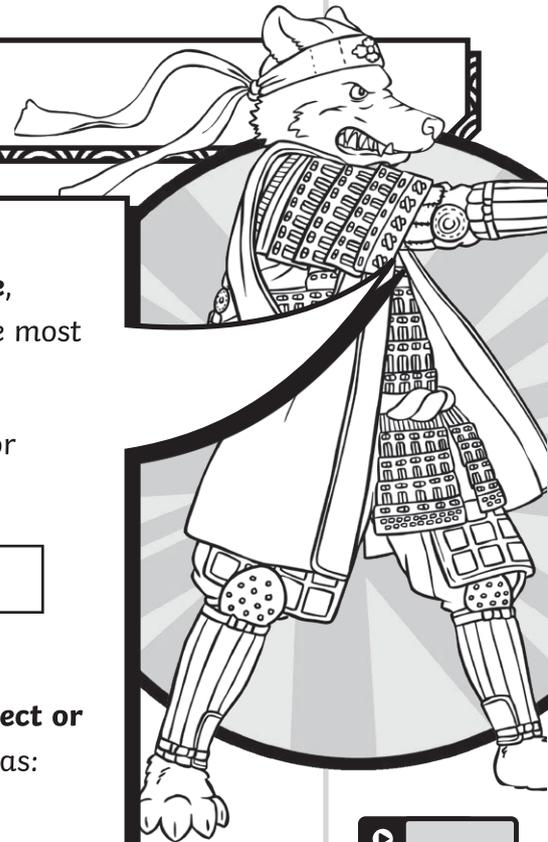


I COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND THIS!

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

NOUNS

MASTER THE SPaG



What are nouns?

A **noun** is a naming word. They are used to identify a **person, place, object, animal** or **idea**. There are several different types of noun; we most frequently use 'common nouns'.

Common nouns are the general names for people, places, objects or animals. For example:

teacher

church

candle

gorilla

What are proper nouns?

Proper nouns are different in that they name a **specific place, object or person**. They should also always start with a **capital letter**, such as:

Paris

London Eye

John Davis

Months of the year, days of the week, some religious events and brand names are also considered to be **proper nouns**.



1. Read the sentence carefully.
2. Find all of the naming words.
3. Place a tick in the box below each word that you think is a noun.
4. Make sure that you check for common nouns and proper nouns.
5. Check your work!

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

Tick the **nouns** in the sentence below.

Felix is excited because he is going on holiday to Spain this summer.



Felix and Spain
are proper nouns.

holiday and summer
are common nouns.

Felix is excited because he is going on holiday to Spain this summer.



The words **excited, because** and **going** are **not** nouns; they belong to different word classes.

There are lots of words that can be used as both nouns and verbs. For example, the word 'fly'.

I fly on an aeroplane.

In this sentence, the word '**fly**' is used as a **verb**, which is an action.

The fly is buzzing noisily.

In this sentence, the word '**fly**' is used as a noun.



Place a determiner such as 'the', 'a' or 'an' in front of the noun!

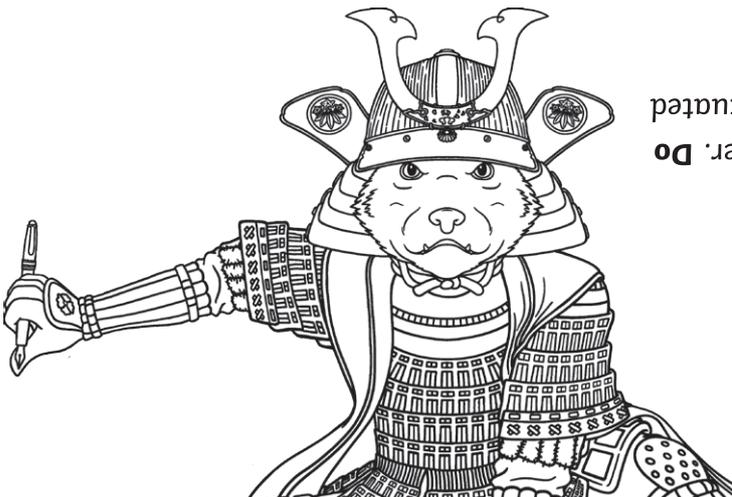
Create sentences using the following words as **nouns**.

scream

cover

answer

show



Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly. Example: The **scream was really loud.**

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle the **nouns** in this sentence.

Due to a delayed bus, we arrived just as the band started performing.

 /1

2 Tick the boxes to show the **nouns** in the sentence below.

In December, Dave visited his uncle in Australia.

 /1

3 Write a sentence using the word visit as a **noun**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

 /1

4 Circle all of the **proper nouns** in the following sentences.

On Sunday, I went to see my aunt at her house.

Last year, I went on holiday to Belgium for two weeks.

At the weekend, we went to the cinema in London to see a new film.

 /1

5 Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

Does your book fit in the bag?.....

When we saw the snow, we were very excited.....

We train every Friday for rugby.....

Will you help me with my homework?.....

 /1

6

Circle all of the **proper nouns** in the following extract.

Sophie and Simone are sisters, who live at 25 Twinkl Street in Sheffield.

Simone's birthday is in March and she would like a hamster,

which she will call Fluffy.

/1

7

In which sentence is the word light used as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

My bedroom is light and airy.....

I will light the candles on my cake.....

When I jumped on my bed, I accidentally broke my light.....

My little brother has light blue eyes.....

/1

8

Complete the sentence with a **noun** formed from the verb to object.

They raised an _____ about the plans for a large housing development nearby.

/1

9

Underline the **nouns** in the passage below.

Hari's bedroom is very messy. There were lots of books and clothes on the floor.

/1

10

Write a sentence using the word play as a noun.

Do not change the word.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

/1



How confident do you feel?

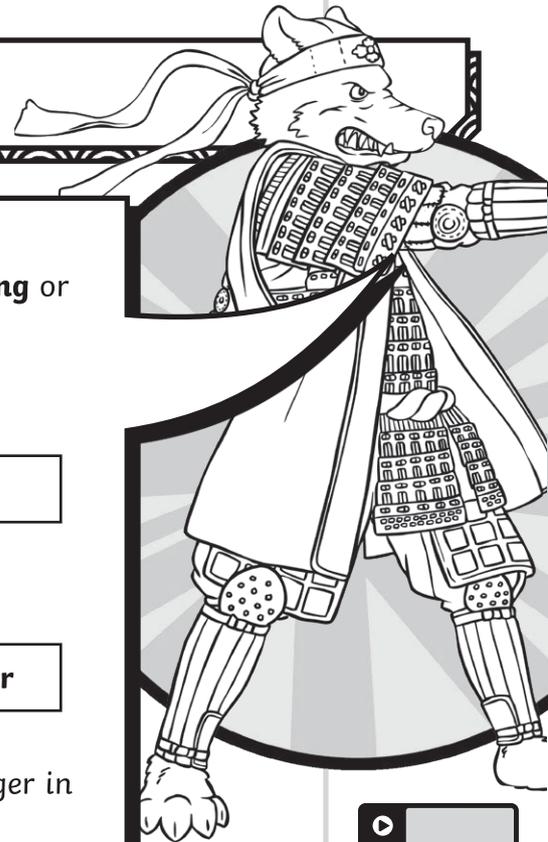


/10

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VERBS

MASTER THE SPaG



What is a verb?

Verbs tell us the **tense** of the sentence. A **verb** can be a **doing, being** or **action word**.

Verbs usually express **physical actions**, such as:

walk

drink

shout

cry

Verbs can **express mental actions**, such as:

think

guess

feel

consider

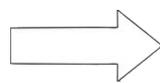
Verbs include **'to be'** and **'to have'**. For example: I **am** the best singer in my class. We **had** a lovely time in France.



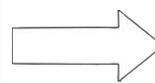
Let's have a look at answering a question together. Circle the **verbs** in the passage below.

Excited, Jia achieved her highest mark in the exam. She celebrated her news with her friend, Elias.

This passage is about Jia. Think about her actions. This will help you to spot the verbs.



Past tense -ed verb endings can also give us clues, but not all words with -ed endings are verbs.

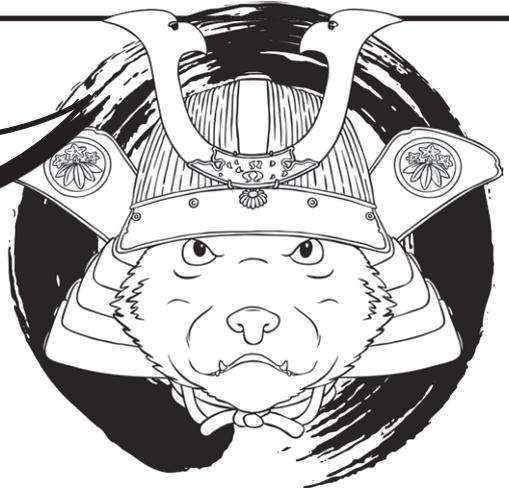


Check that you have circled **all** of the verbs. There may be more than one for just **one** mark!

Excited, Jia (achieved) her highest mark in the exam. She (celebrated) her news with her friend, Elias.

Remember! The following are all **verbs**: **is** and **are**; **was** and **were**; **have**, **had** and **has**.

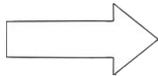
There are lots of verbs that can be created from nouns. Change each noun into a verb. The first one has been done for you.



noun

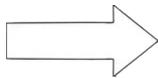
verb

explosion



explode

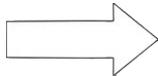
refusal



reliability



decision



justification



Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answer is spelt incorrectly. **refuse**, reliability – **rely**, decision – **decide**, justification – **justify**



SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Circle the four **verbs** in this sentence.

There were lots of children playing on the beach, enjoying the sunshine and eating ice creams.

 /1

- 2 Circle the two **verbs** in each of the sentences.

Miss Frost ate her toast before teaching the class.

I rushed into school after waking up late.

 /1

- 3 Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

My sister is a fabulous dancer.

We travelled to Germany for our holiday.

We were very early for the concert.

Every morning, we read our books.

 /1

- 4 Which sentence uses the word back as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

I hurt my back when I fell.....

Turn to the back of your book.....

We use our back door mostly.....

I had to back away slowly.....

 /1

- 5 Circle the two **verbs** in each of the sentences.

Are you eating lunch with me today?

James finished his homework before playing football with his friends.

 /1

6

Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

Please help me.

My hamster runs quickly on his wheel.

The snow is bright white.

Hamza was late for school again.

/1

7

Circle the **verbs** in this sentence.

When I was out with my nan, I noticed a large flock of birds circling in the sky before swooping down towards the field.

/1

8

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

Tick **one**.

Will you visit me again soon?.....

I ate the sweets quickly so I didn't have to share.....

Working together, we completed our homework in record time.....

Please take your shoes off at the door.....

/1

9

In which sentence is waves a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

The waves crashed upon the shore.....

Hari waves to Jia when he sees her.....

She has long waves in her hair.....

The King's waves delighted the children.....

/1



How confident do you feel?

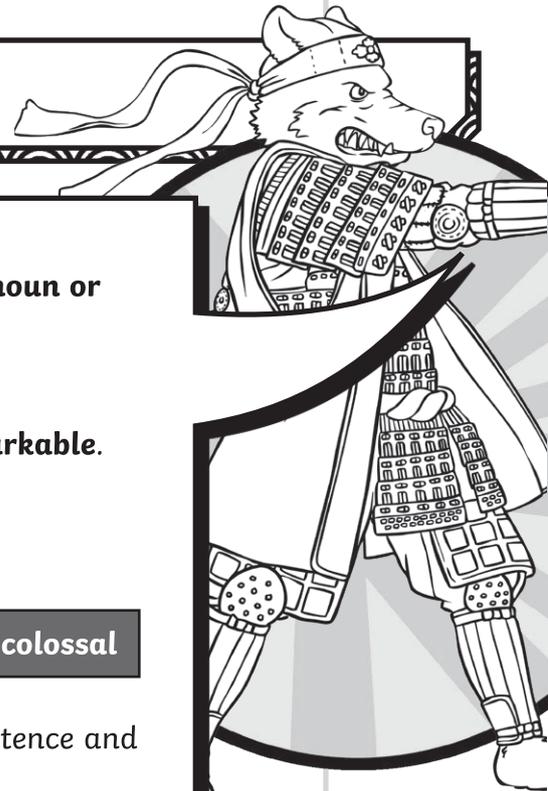


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ADJECTIVES

MASTER THE SPaG



What is an adjective?

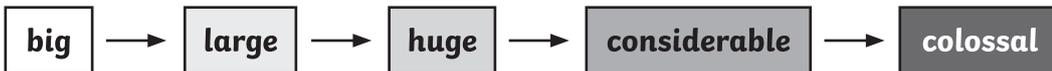
An **adjective** is a **describing word** that can either **come before a noun** or **come after a form of the verb 'to be'**.

For example:

The pupils did some **remarkable** work. The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

Many **adjectives** have similar meanings but to varying strengths.

For example:



A **powerful adjective** choice can improve the effectiveness of a sentence and add meaning for the reader, such as:

I visited the **large** manor house with my grandmother.

I visited the **colossal** manor house with my grandmother.



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

Circle the **adjectives** in the passage below.

In her excellent report, Amrit was described as determined and kind. Her dad was ecstatic about the news but was not surprised.



1) Find any words that are describing the nouns: **report**, **Amrit**, **dad** and **news** are all nouns.

2) Circle all of the describing words (adjectives). Remember, there may be more than one and you must find them all.

3) Check your work carefully to make sure that you have found all of the adjectives.

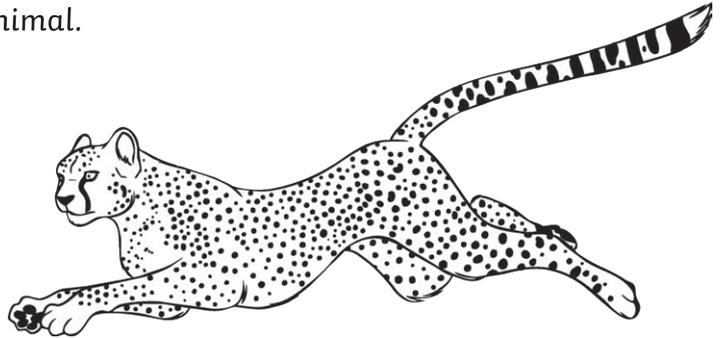
In her **excellent** report, Amrit was described as **determined** and **kind**. Her dad was **ecstatic** about the news but was not **surprised**.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /4

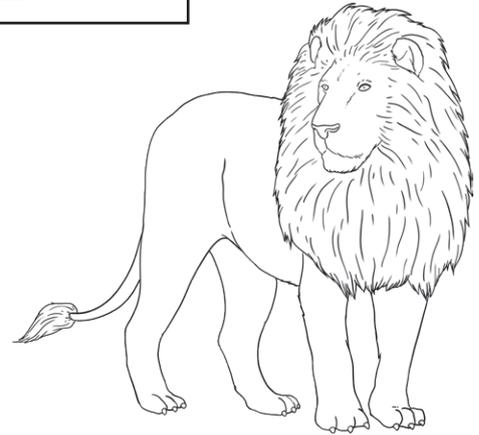
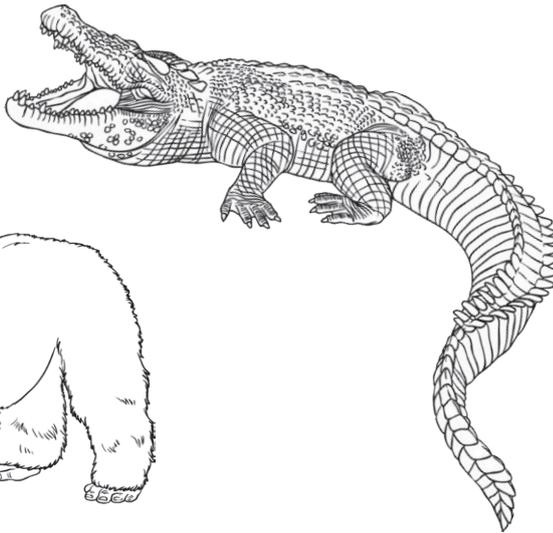
Add alliterative adjectives to describe each animal.
For example, the **cheerful** cheetah

The _____ sloth

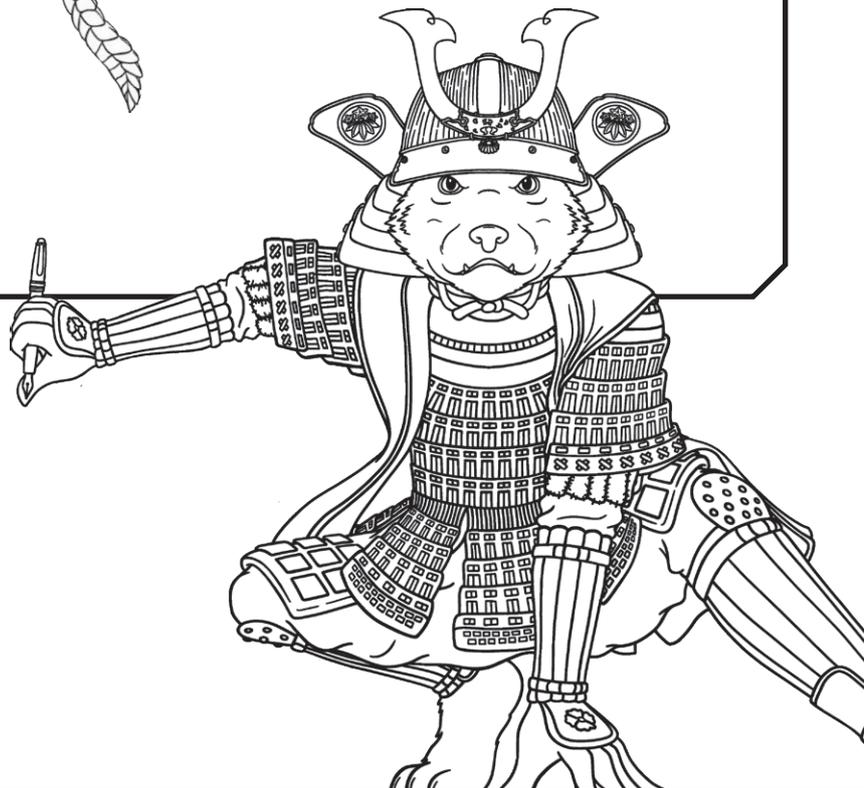


The _____ lion

The _____ crocodile



The _____ gorilla



Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answers are spelt incorrectly. Example: The **crafty crocodile.**

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle the four **adjectives** in the following sentence.

We visited a stunning building which had exquisite carvings on the great roof and many windows which were gleaming.

 /1

2 Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

An immense earthquake shook the ground.

Running from their ruined homes, the people were petrified.

The calm worker tried to help despite the choking dust.

 /1

3 Complete the sentence below with the **adjective** formed from the word shock.

As the film reached its dramatic conclusion,
the crowd were _____.

 /1

4 Which sentence uses the word clear as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.

The day was fine and clear.....

Please clear your plates away.....

I coughed to clear my throat.....

The fever should clear within two days.....

 /1

5

Circle the **adjectives** in the sentence below.

She made her way up the windy path, skipping like a happy and contented individual.

/1

6

Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.

We always go swimming at the weekend.

Our new puppy is adorable.

Would you like to play football or hockey?

Wearing a beautiful dress, the bride entered the room.

/1

7

Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.

great **greater** **greatest** **most great**

In their opinion, he was the _____ singer of all time.

/1

8

Complete the sentence below with the **adjective** formed from the noun happiness.

As soon as we saw the waterslides, we felt _____.

/1

9

Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.

The boy humbly asked for more dessert.

It rained heavily on holiday.

Emily was a friendly girl who always asked questions politely.

The crowd was lively and cheered loudly.

/1



How confident do you feel?

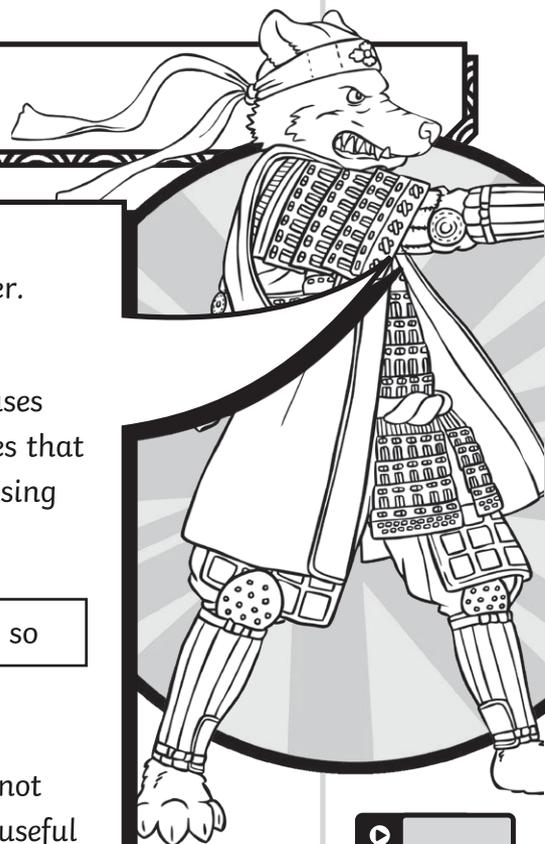


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CONJUNCTIONS

MASTER THE SPaG



What is a conjunction?

A **conjunction** links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions link two or more words, phrases or clauses together. They give equal importance to the words, phrases or clauses that they connect. We usually remember co-ordinating conjunctions by using the acronym '**FANBOYS**'.

for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so
-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----

What is a subordinating conjunction?

Subordinating conjunctions connect a subordinate clause, which cannot stand alone, and a main clause. You can remember some of the most useful subordinating conjunctions with the acronym '**I SAW A WABUB**'.

if	since	as	when	although
while	after	before	until	because



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

Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using an appropriate **co-ordinating conjunction**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

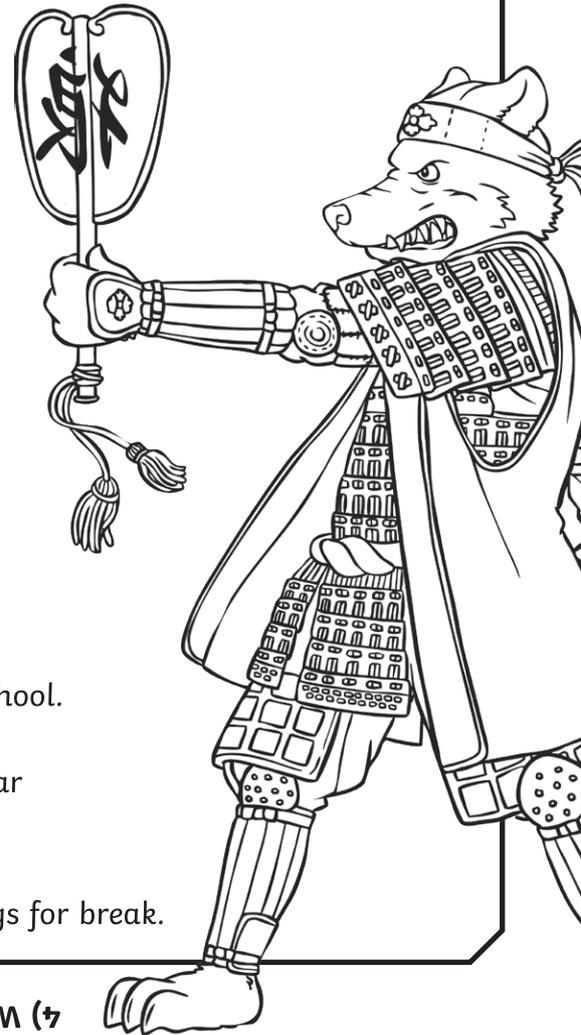
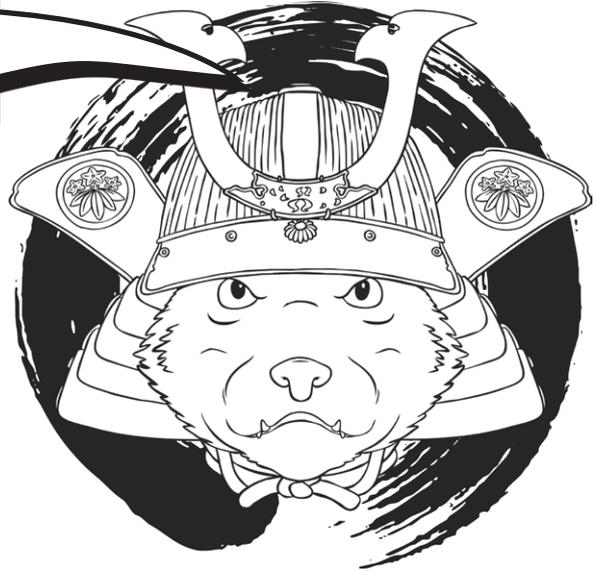
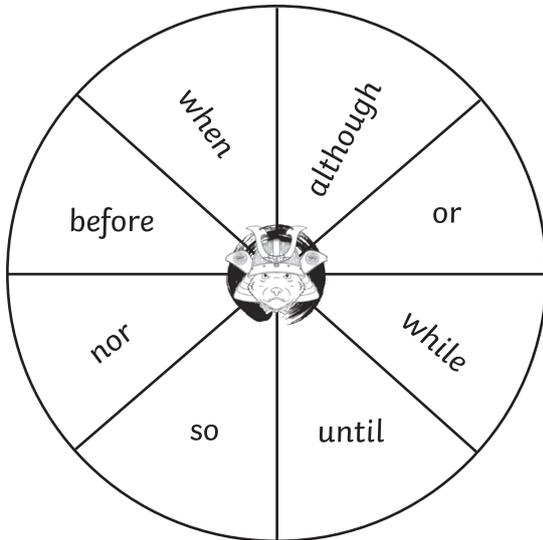
Amrit must get up in time for school **or** she might be late.

Use your knowledge of **FANBOYS** and **I SAW A WABUB**.

In this example, the conjunctions '**or**', '**because**' and '**as**' would make sense.

However, '**or**' is the **co-ordinating conjunction** and the **only** correct answer.

Use the conjunction wheel to choose the correct **conjunction** for the sentences below.



- 1) _____ it was raining, we still played outside.
- 2) I might go to the park today _____ I might go to the cinema.
- 3) I eat my cereal _____ brushing my teeth.
- 4) _____ watching the movie, we ate popcorn.
- 5) Neither Abi _____ Felix played football at lunchtime.
- 6) She wasn't feeling well _____ she didn't go to school.
- 7) _____ I go on holiday, I make sure that I wear sun cream.
- 8) We will continue to work _____ the bell rings for break.

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answers are spelt incorrectly. 1) Although 2) or 3) before 4) While 5) nor 6) so 7) When 8) until.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Read the sentences below and circle all of the **co-ordinating conjunctions**.

I like football but I do not like rugby because it is too rough.

Will you go swimming or would you rather go bowling on your birthday?

Jamal feels sick, yet he needs to stay at school until his mum finishes work.

/1

2

Insert a **subordinating conjunction** to show that Amal got out of the pool when the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

Amal stayed in the pool _____ the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

/1

3

Circle the **conjunctions** in this sentence.

Although I know they are bad for me, I love sweets and eat them at least twice a week.

/1

4

What is the word until in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

I think we should wait **until** everyone is here.

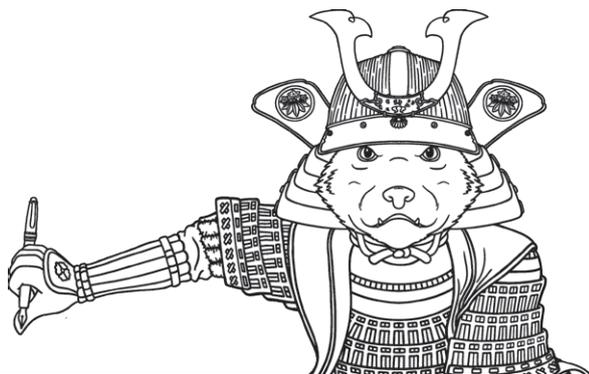
an adverb.....

a preposition.....

a co-ordinating conjunction.....

a subordinating conjunction.....

/1



5

Choose the best **conjunction** for each of these sentences.

Use each conjunction **once**.

although

before

until

_____ I was excited, I couldn't help feeling a bit nervous too.

Don't go into the sea _____ the waves calm down.

_____ we go on holiday, we always pack our cases.

/1

6

What is the word for in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

Dale had lots of friends **for** he was a kind and cheerful boy.

an adverb.....

a preposition.....

a co-ordinating conjunction.....

a subordinating conjunction.....

/1

7

Read the sentences below and circle all of the **subordinating conjunctions**.

Please read your books when you get in from break.

While you are at the shop, please get some bread and milk.

Keira was tired, as she hadn't slept well last night because of the bright moon.

/1

8

How does the **conjunction** change the meaning of the second sentence?

1. We noticed the grey clouds before we walked to school.

2. We noticed the grey clouds as we walked to school.

/1



How confident do you feel?

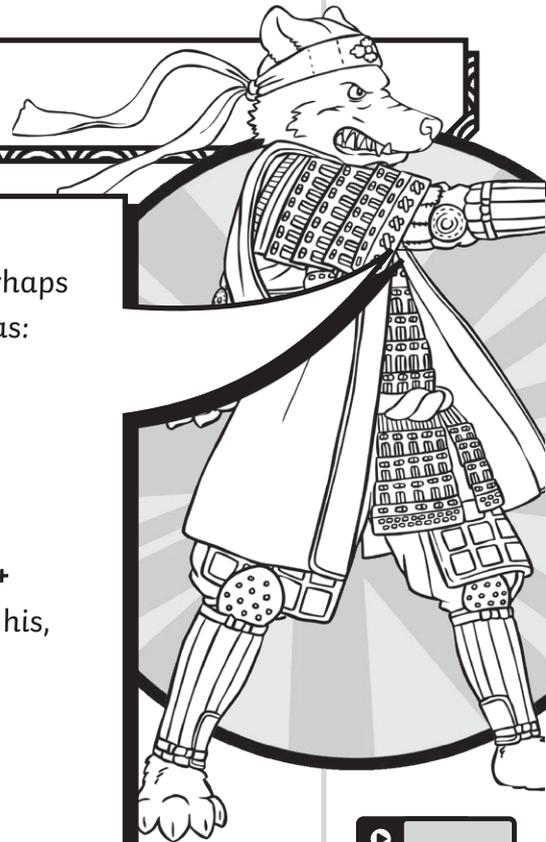


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PRONOUNS

MASTER THE SPaG



What is a pronoun?

A **pronoun** takes the place of a **noun** which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence. They are used to avoid repetition, such as:

Gary ate **supper** when **Gary** got home. **Gary** enjoyed his **supper**.

Gary ate **his** supper when **he** got home. **He** enjoyed **it**.

What are possessive pronouns?

Possessive pronouns show ownership and take the place of a **noun + apostrophe + s** to show who or what something belongs to, such as his, mine, theirs, yours, hers, ours, its.

Whose turn is it?
It is **Rachel's** turn.

Whose turn is it?
It is **hers**.

What are relative pronouns?

Relative pronouns give **extra information** related to a previously mentioned **noun** or **pronoun**. They are used at the **beginning of relative clauses**.

whom
who whose which
that



Let's have a look at answering a question together. What is the **word class** of the underlined word?

Zeke's pencil case is smaller than mine.

an adjective

a co-ordinating conjunction

a relative pronoun

a possessive pronoun

The word **mine** is **not** a describing word so it cannot be an adjective.

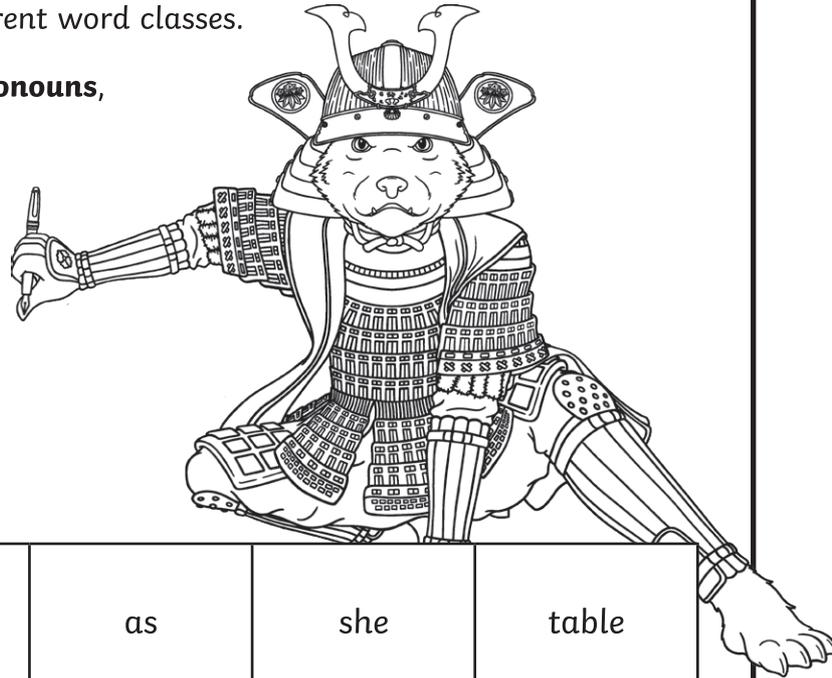
There are no words, phrases or clauses that are connecting, so **mine** cannot be a conjunction.

There is no relative clause so **mine** cannot be a relative pronoun.

The word **mine** tells us that something belongs to someone. In this case, it replaces 'my pencil case'.

Below is a table of 36 words from lots of different word classes.

Choose **three** different colours to shade the **pronouns**, **possessive pronouns** and **relative pronouns**.



Colour Code

pronouns

possessive pronouns

relative pronouns

beautiful	that	smash	as	she	table
a	his	mine	happily	they	ours
he	like	kind	sky	for	made
who	is	tick	later	the	there
it	excellent	coat	eight	were	park
I	few	lazily	we	photo	had
because	hers	spend	theirs	soon	which

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer.
 pronouns: **he, it, I, we, she, they**
 possessive pronouns: **his, hers, theirs, ours, mine**
 relative pronouns: **who, that, which**

5

Insert a **possessive pronoun** to show that the umbrella belongs to Susan.

Leon was under his umbrella. Susan was not using _____ despite the heavy rain.

/1

6

Choose the **pronoun** which fits best into each of these sentences.

Use each **pronoun** once.

she hers mine

Greta completed a half marathon this morning; _____ will be tired later.

Mum's hand tugged _____ as she pulled me up the hill.

I put my pen safely away in my pencil case, but Poppy put _____ down and now can't find it.

/1

7

Read the sentence below. Circle the **pronoun** the writer uses to refer back to the puppies.

After Frank spent the afternoon seeing his best friend's new puppies, he was hoping to convince his mum to have one of them.

/1

8

Replace the underlined words with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun in each box.

Joseph is reading a great book at the moment. Joseph borrowed the book

from his friend Emily. Emily received the book as a gift.

/1

9

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

The boy, _____ turn it was to play next, felt confident that he would win the game.

/1



How confident do you feel?

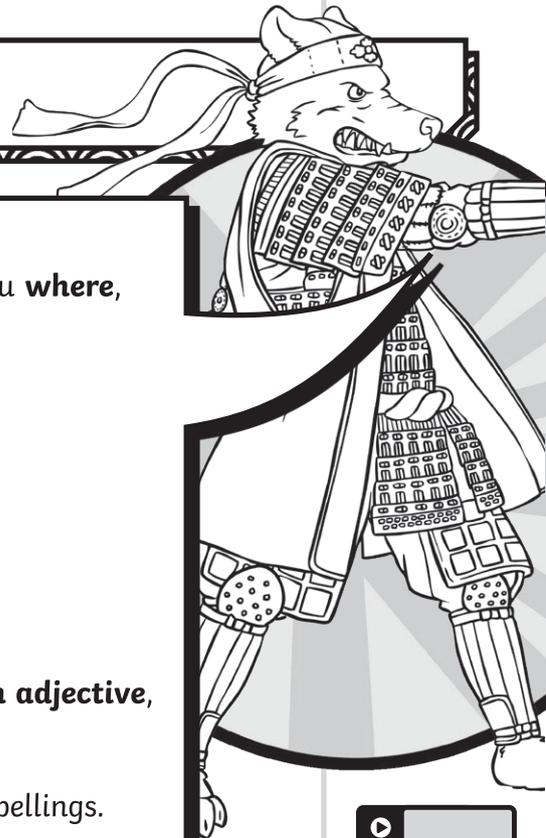


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ADVERBS

MASTER THE SPaG



What is an adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb or adjective; it tells you **where**, **how**, **how often** or **when** something is done.

My brother rides his bike **everywhere**.
Fazook **bravely** skied down the mountain.
Recently, we visited an interesting museum.

What is an adverbial?

An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that **modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, adverb or clause**.

Adverbials of **time** tell us 'when', such as: **Every week**, we write our spellings.

Adverbials of **place** tell us 'where', such as: I saw a worm **on the ground**.

Adverbials of **number** tell us 'in what order', such as: **Firstly**, turn it on.

Adverbials of **frequency** tell us 'how often', such as: We walk home **daily**.

Adverbials of **manner** tell us 'in what manner', such as: We will play **quietly**.



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

The word in **bold** tells you what you need to look for in the sentence.



Read the sentence. An adverbial tells you when, where, how or how often something is being done.

Last year tells you when the holiday happened.

Underline the **adverbial** in the sentence below.

Last year, Bartek went on holiday with his family to Spain.



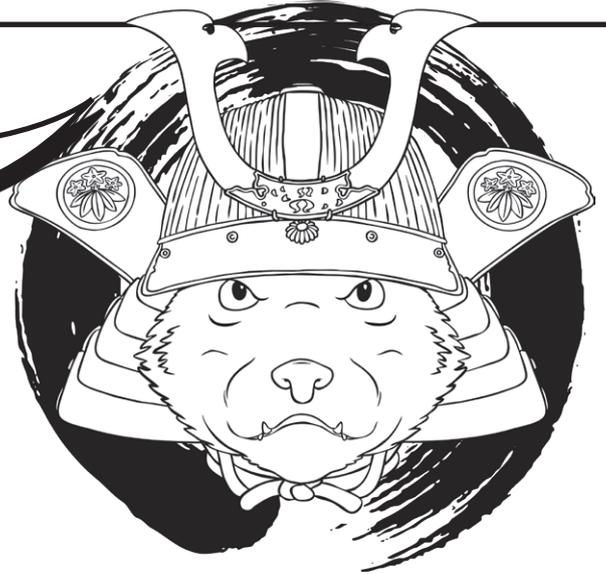
Underline your answer. Make sure you have underlined **all parts** of the adverbial.

Spain tells you where Bartek went on his holiday but it is **not** an adverbial. Spain is a proper noun.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /7

Below are lots of words that end in -ly.
Remember, not all adverbs end in -ly.
Find and colour in all of the **adverbs**.



stealthily

quickly

slowly

cuddly

sneakily

costly

lonely

lovely

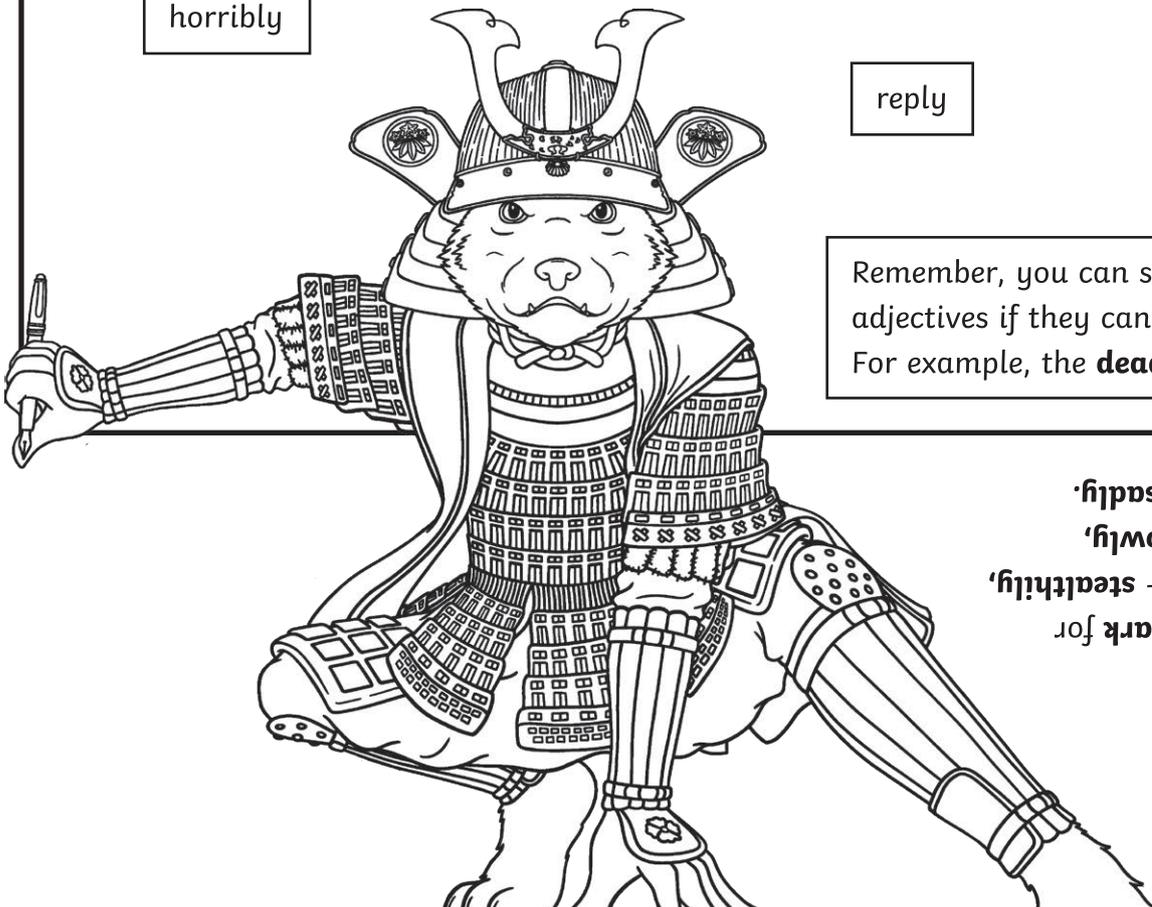
elegantly

horribly

sadly

reply

squiggly



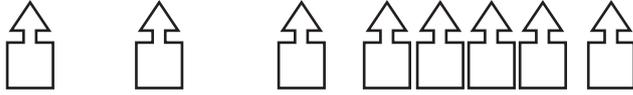
Remember, you can spot the
adjectives if they can describe a noun!
For example, the **deadly** python.

Answers: Award 1 mark for
each correct answer - **stealthily,**
quickly, sneakily, slowly,
elegantly, horribly, sadly.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Tick the **adverb** in the sentence below.

Skiing confidently, Jude made it to the bottom.



/1

2 Circle the **adverbs** in the sentence below.

As we entered the infant classroom, my little sister ran excitedly over to me while squealing loudly.

/1

3 Match the **fronted adverbials** to the correct sentences.

Earlier **Outside** **Without warning**

Time: _____, we went swimming.

Manner: _____, the door swung open.

Place: _____, the trees bowed in the strong wind.

/1

4 Choose an appropriate **adverbial of frequency** to complete the sentence below.

_____, I play football with my friends.

/1



5

Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

You can go out to play as soon as you have finished your work.

/1

6

Circle all of the **adverbs** in the following sentences.

My ice cream has completely melted.

My cousin Sam eats his crisps noisily.

There are flying ants everywhere.

/1

7

Underline all of the **adverbials** in the following sentences.

As quick as a flash, the fox disappeared into the undergrowth.

We have spaghetti bolognese every Monday.

Once a week, I go swimming with my friends.

/1

8

Choose an appropriate **adverbial of place** to complete the sentence below.

The dog sat waiting _____ for its owner to come out of the shop.

/1

9

Circle the **adverb** in the sentence below.

Amrit is going to the cinema later.

/1

10

Circle the **adverb** in the sentence below.

It is likely that we will leave the beach because it is raining heavily.

/1



How confident do you feel?

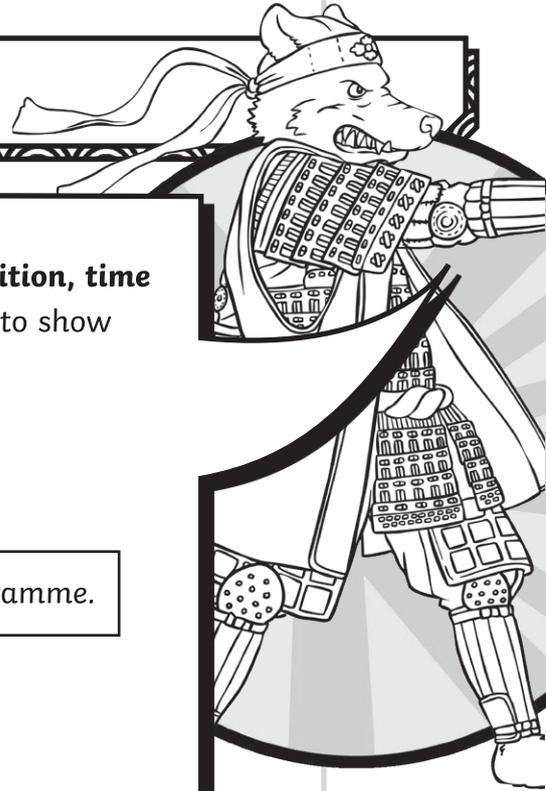


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PREPOSITIONS

MASTER THE SPaG



What is a preposition?

A **preposition** is a **word or group of words used to describe a position, time or movement**. Prepositions usually sit before nouns (or pronouns) to show their relationship to another word in the sentence, such as:

I will travel to Spain **on** an aeroplane.

At six o'clock, I always watch my favourite television programme.

Amira swam **through** the clear, blue water.

The words **when, as, after, until, before** and **since** can be used as prepositions or as subordinating conjunctions in sentences.

If they are being used to explain the **position** of something, they are being used as a **preposition**.

If they are **introducing a clause** (a group of words including a verb), they are being used as a **subordinating conjunction**.



Let's have a look at answering a question together.
Circle all of the **prepositions** in the sentence below.

As Elias jogged **through** the woods, he could hear the leaves crunching on the ground **beneath** him.

The word **As** begins a clause, therefore it is a subordinating conjunction. A clause always has a verb (in this example, **jogged**).

The words **through, on** and **beneath** are all prepositions. They tell us about the **position** of Elias, the leaves and the ground.

As Elias jogged **through** the woods, he could hear the leaves crunching **on** the ground **beneath** him.

Read the passage below and underline the ten **prepositions**.

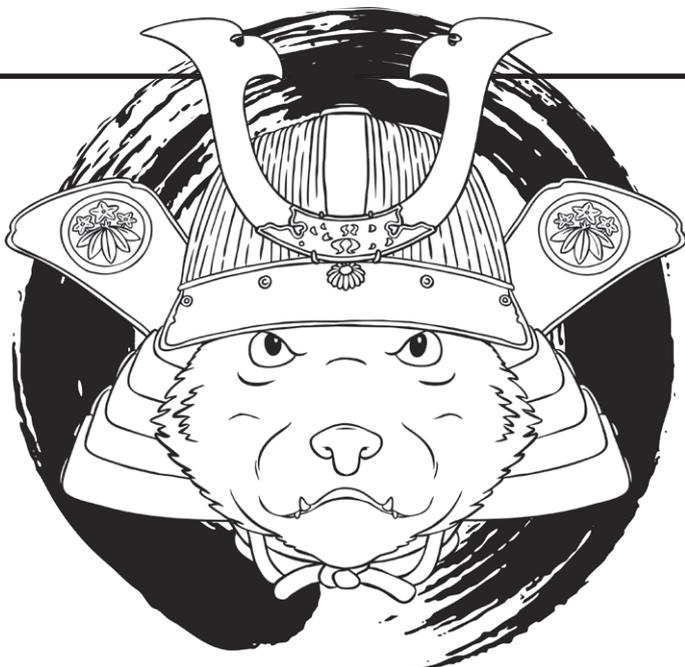
Remember, some words that can be used as prepositions can also be used as subordinating conjunctions.



At midnight, we decided to walk through the woods towards the haunted house. As we walked, we could hear bats fluttering their wings above us.

The trees' branches swayed beside us. After twenty minutes or so, we saw the house ahead. It looked even scarier at night, under the moonlit sky.

I did not want to go inside.



Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer – at, through, towards, above, beside, after, ahead, at, under, inside.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Tick all of the sentences that contain a **preposition**.

I like to jump on my trampoline.....

Please brush your teeth today.....

My reading book must be under my bed.....

At 8 o'clock, we always eat breakfast.....

/1

2

Circle the four **prepositions** in the sentence below.

In a hot air balloon, you can float across the sky, between mountains and over forests.

/1

3

Underline the two **prepositions** in this sentence.

After Easter, I will visit my aunt who lives in London.

/1

4

Circle the best **preposition** in each box below to complete the passage.

Sophie took her dog

in
for
beside

 a walk

beside
after
before

 the river

on
in
under

 a sunny day. She was shocked to see a man walking

in front
through
beneath

 of her suddenly dive

on
into
down

 the water.

The man swam

behind
down
near

 the river while her dog tried to

jump

in
on
out of

 after him.

/1

5

Write a sentence using during as a **preposition**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

/1

6

Which two sentences contain a **preposition**?

Tick **two**.

Abi hid underneath the blanket.....

The books were scattered.....

We go to a gallery every holiday.....

From the front of the shop, you can see the paint peeling.....

/1

7

Circle the four **prepositions** in the sentence below.

On our way to Wales, we travelled along the coast and through beautiful countryside.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

DETERMINERS

MASTER THE SPaG



What is a determiner?

A **determiner** is a word that comes at the **beginning of a noun phrase**. They introduce the noun and give the reader extra detail about it. There are different types of **determiners**:

articles	a girl, an elephant, the dog
demonstratives	this hat, that bus, these shoes, those boys
possessives	his book, her hair, my coat, their car
quantifiers	some water, each person, three pencils
interrogatives	which house, what letter, whose tablet

It's also easy to get confused by words that sometimes act as **determiners** and sometimes as **pronouns** within a sentence. Just think carefully about what job that word is doing within the sentence and where it is within the sentence. For example:

That hat is mine.
determiner

Give me **that** back.
pronoun



Let's have a look at answering a question together. Circle the three **determiners** in the sentence below.

There were two coats left on the pegs but none of the coats were mine.

Read the question and sentence carefully. You need to find **three** determiners for **1** mark.

Determiners determine nouns. Find the nouns in the sentence. In this example, coats and pegs.

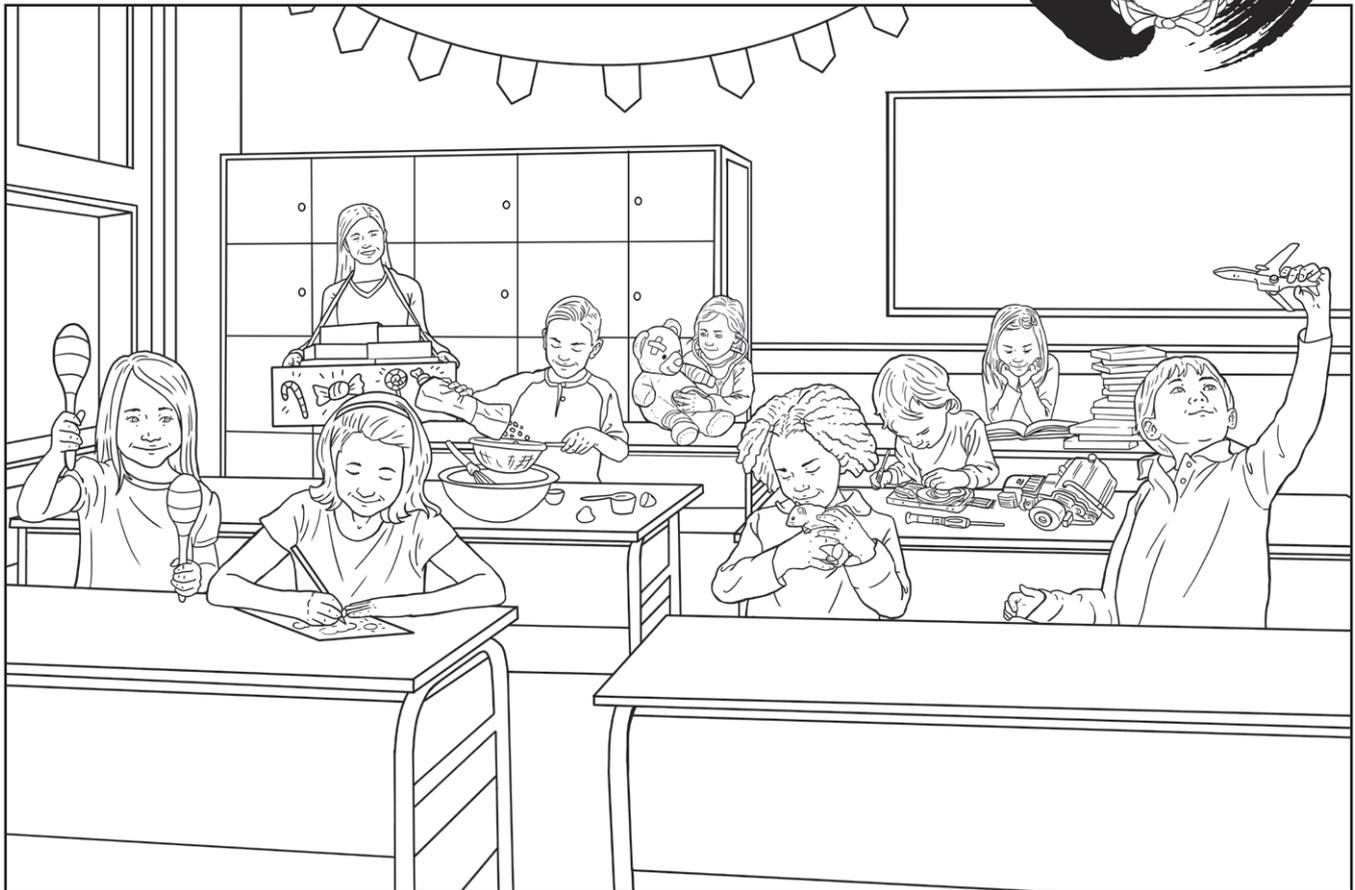
The words **two**, **the** and **the** are all determiners. Circle these clearly to achieve **1** mark.

There were **(two)** coats left on **(the)** pegs but none of **(the)** coats were mine.

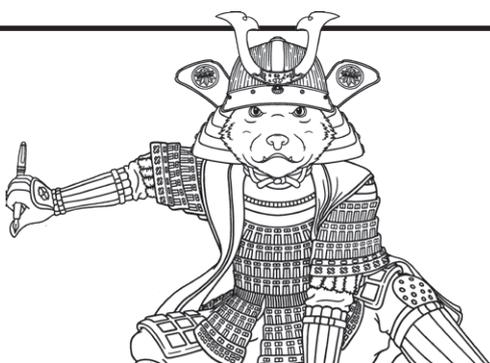
The word **mine** is **not** a determiner here. It is not determining any noun. In this example, it is a possessive pronoun.

Using the picture below, write 5 sentences using as many different determiners as you can. Make sure that you underline the determiners to show your understanding.

Behind **the** teacher, there are **some** cupboards.



Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly. Example: A girl is waving maracas **above** her head.



SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.

Hamza lives in a new house in Grantham with his chinchilla and two dogs.

/1

2 Which sentence includes a **demonstrative determiner**? Tick **one**.

That's a really great idea.

Look at that huge dog over there.

Mitchell is doing stunts on his new scooter.

Which bag belongs to you?

/1

3 Circle the correct **determiner** in each box below to complete the passage.

We own

a
an
those

 large caravan;

an
some
what

 people think it

is too big but when

each
one
five

 people are inside, it is perfect.

Some
The
Their

 seats fold down to make

whose
four
every

 beds.

/1



4

Underline all of the **determiners** in the sentence below.

Keren put two bowls of food and one dish of water down for the cats.

/1

5

Insert **articles** into the spaces below so that the sentences are grammatically correct.

I visited _____ sweet shop to buy _____
bar of chocolate and _____ aniseed sweet; I got 20p change
from _____ £1 coin I paid with.

/1

6

Match the **determiners** to the correct sentences. Use each word once.

each **many** **one**

_____ person had a ticket.

The room was full; _____ people had come to watch the play.

I only have _____ sweet left.

/1

7

Circle the two **determiners** in the sentence below.

There are three cats sitting on the pavement.

/1

8

Circle the three **determiners** in the sentence below.

Hari and his friends were looking forward to going to the cinema
this evening.

/1



How confident do you feel?

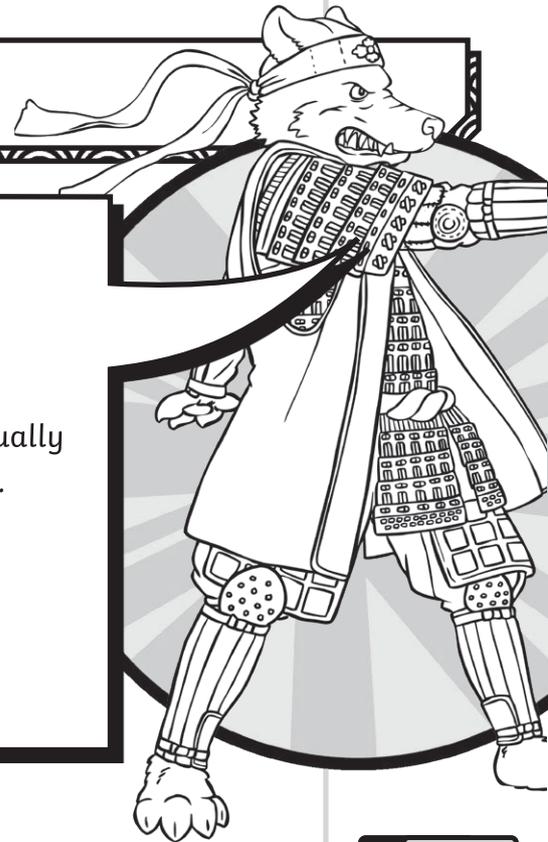


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SUBJECT AND OBJECT

MASTER THE SPaG



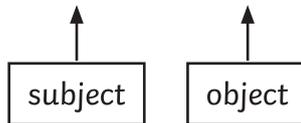
What is the subject of a sentence?

The **subject** is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing **which performs the action of the verb** in a clause.

What is the object of a sentence?

The **object** is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb; it shows **what the verb is acting on**.

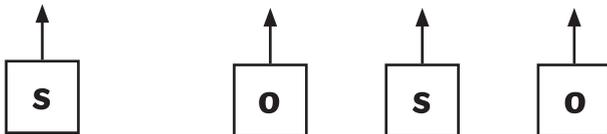
Take plays football.



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

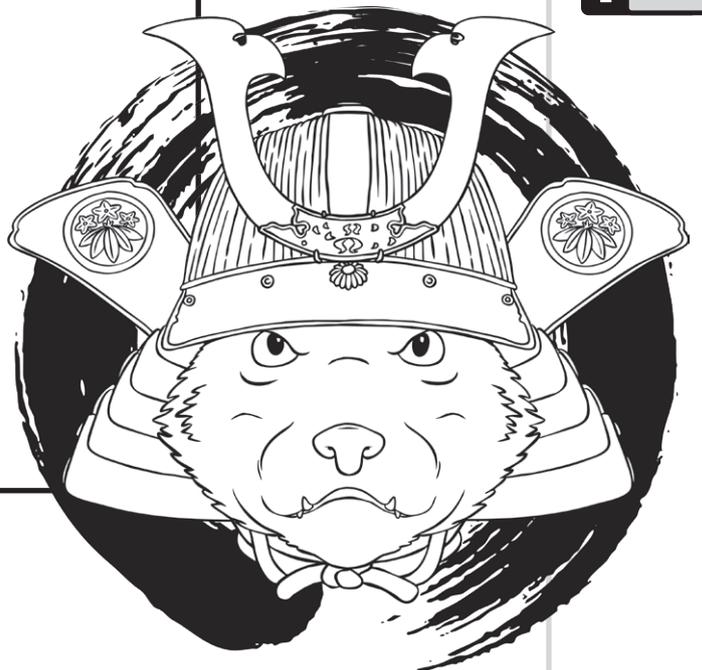
Label each box with **subject (S)** or **object (O)**.

Jia painted the picture and she entered it into the competition.



In this sentence, Jia is performing the action, so she is the **subject** of the sentence. Because the pronoun **she** also refers to Jia, it also acts as the **subject**.

The picture is the **object**. It comes after the verb (painted) and shows what the verb is acting upon. The pronoun **it** refers to the picture too, so **it** also acts as the **object**.



Create six silly sentences that contain a **subject**, a **verb** and an **object**. You can use the word bank for ideas to help you. Label the **subject** and **object** to show your understanding.

Remember to punctuate your sentences correctly!

subject

object

The baboon bakes balloons.

Subject	Verb	Object
Emily	cooks	trumpet
Joseph	eats	crisps
I	bakes	broccoli
She/ He/ They	plays	hockey
alien	roasts	balloons
chimpanzee	drinks	cupcakes
teacher	paints	spiders

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



SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The excited girls rehearsed for the singing contest.

He photographed the beautiful flowers.

Shania painted a detailed watercolour of the view.



- 2 Underline the **object** in the following sentence.

Every day, Rishi plays the trombone.



- 3 Label the **subject (S)** and **object (O)** of this sentence.

Angrily, Lyra slammed the door.



- 4 Circle the **subject** and underline the **object** in the following sentence.

Children under 15 are not allowed to watch this film.



- 5 Circle the **object** in the sentence below.

I painted the living room.



- 6 Underline the **subject** in the sentence below.

The bird ate the seeds.



- 7 Label each box with **subject (S)** or **object (O)**.

In the evenings, Elena practises her violin.



8

Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined part of each sentence is the **subject** or the **object**.

Sentence	Subject	Object
My <u>dog</u> was taken to the vet as he was unwell.		
Our teacher plays the <u>piano</u> .		
In the cabinet, you will find your <u>toothbrush</u> .		
Today, a pair of new <u>shoes</u> were purchased.		

/1

9

Tick the two sentences where the **subject** and **verb** agree.

Tick **two**.

Many of my friends loves to play in the park.....

Everyone is coming to the park after school.....

Children under 8 need to be supervised in the park.....

The girl slide down the slide.....

The boy is climbed on the equipment.....

/1

10

Label each box with **verb (V)**, **subject (S)** or **object (O)** to show the parts of the sentence.

I quickly ate the strawberries.



/1



How confident do you feel?

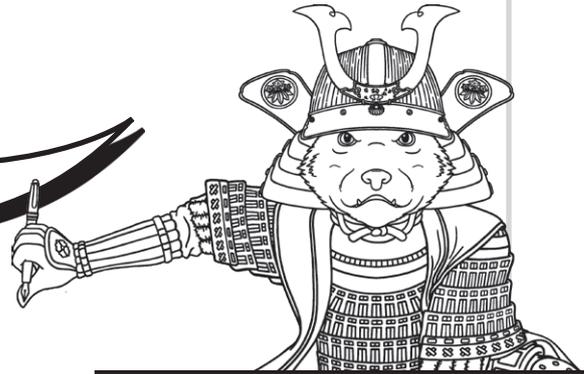


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GRAMMATICAL TERMS AND WORD CLASSES MIXED PRACTICE

Answer the following questions to check your understanding of 'Grammatical Terms and Word Classes'.



- 1** Which sentence uses the word object as a **verb**? Tick **one**.
- The burglar was dragging a large object.....
- Describe the object clearly.....
- I must object to these plans.....
- What is this object used for?..... /1
- 2** Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.
- We built three huge snowmen in the garden yesterday. /1
- 3** Tick **all** of the sentences that contain a **preposition**.
- The spooky house is haunted.....
- I sit between Dana and Kieran.....
- We usually eat dinner at 6 o'clock.....
- During assembly, I play music..... /1
- 4** What is the word after in this sentence?
- We stand and wait quietly **after** the bell has been rung. Tick **one**.
- an adverb.....
- a preposition.....
- a co-ordinating conjunction.....
- a subordinating conjunction..... /1

5

Re-write the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

The sun shone brightly when the plane flew above the clouds.

/1

6

In which sentence is the word home not used as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

We won our first home game of the season.....

The floods meant we had to flee our home.....

What is your home address?.....

We are going to home an unwanted cat.....

/1

7

Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

The trip to the museum proved to be an enjoyable experience.

I wrote detailed notes about the extraordinary exhibits we saw.

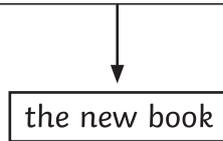
They will be very helpful when I write my upcoming project.

/1

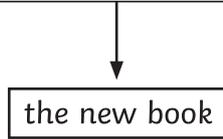
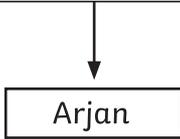
8

Replace the words in the boxes with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun on each line.

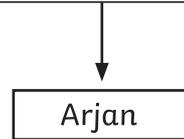
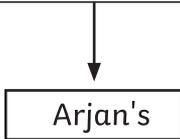
After getting a new book, Arjan read _____ non-stop until



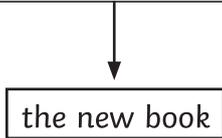
_____ finished _____.



_____ mum couldn't get _____ to put



_____ down.



/1

9

Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The ripe apples fell from the tree.

Ramesh ate the ice cream quickly.

Calmly, we swam in the warm sea.

/1

10

Circle the **adverb** in the sentence below.

I am planning on going to the supermarket later.

/1

11

Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined word is a **determiner** or a **pronoun**.

Sentence	Determiner	Pronoun
<u>This</u> is a very exciting film.		
<u>Theirs</u> is the house on the right.		
<u>Our</u> garden is larger than our neighbour's.		

/1

12

Circle the **object** in the sentence below.

I washed the dishes after dinner.

/1

13

Complete the sentence below with an appropriate **subordinating conjunction**.

_____ she had finished her homework, Abi phoned her friend.

/1

14

What are the **word classes** of the two underlined words in the sentence below?

The kind man donated generously to charity.

Tick **one**.

adjective adverb.....

adverb adjective.....

verb adverb.....

noun adjective.....

/1

15

What does the word it refer to in the sentence below?

Although the polar region is extremely cold, a range of animals, such as penguins and foxes, have adapted to survive in it.

Tick **one**.

- cold.....
- region.....
- animals.....
- survive.....

/1

16

Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined word is a **verb**, a **noun** or an **adjective**.

Sentence	Verb	Noun	Adjective
Every day, the young boy <u>recorded</u> his thoughts in his diary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The story can be ordered as a <u>recordable</u> book for children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The athlete set a new world-breaking <u>record</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

/1

17

Underline the **conjunction** in each sentence below.

We like to eat ice cream when we go to the theatre.

Although my brother likes a tub of ice cream, I prefer a cone.

My sister doesn't like ice cream at all so she buys a fizzy drink instead.

/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.

Nouns	/10
Verbs	/9
Adjectives	/9
Conjunctions	/8
Pronouns	/9
Adverbs	/10
Prepositions	/7
Determiners	/8
Subject and Object	/10
Grammatical Terms and Word Classes Mixed Practice	/17
TOTAL	/97

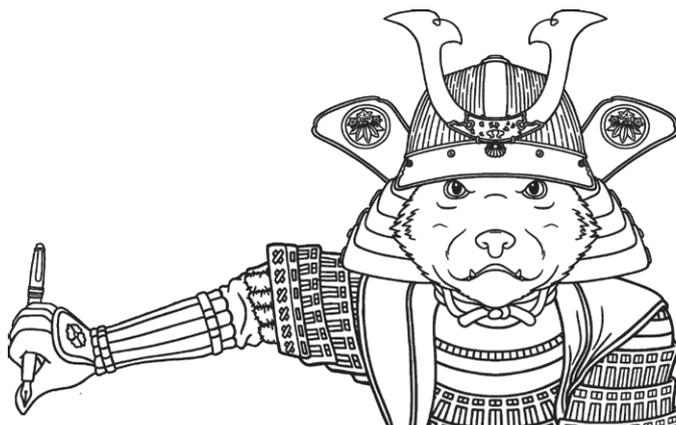
SELF-REFLECTION



What went well:



My target to improve:



WARRIOR WIND-DOWN

Use this page to relax and to refocus your mind.



any	few	other
another	less	some
eight	many	these
enough	more	what



FUNCTIONS OF SENTENCES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a statement?

Statements are sentences that **tell** you something. They usually end with a **full stop**. For example:

It will snow later today.

What is a question?

Questions are sentences that **ask** you something. They end with a **question mark**. For example:

Where are you going?

What is a command?

Commands are sentences that **instruct** you to **do something**. They contain an imperative verb and they usually end with a **full stop**. For example:

Mix the batter thoroughly.

What is an exclamation?

An exclamation is a sentence beginning with **'What'** or **'How'** that **expresses surprise or wonder**. It is a full sentence that ends with an **exclamation mark**.

For example:

What wonderful children they are!



1. **Read** the sentence.
2. Identify the **function** of the sentence – does it express surprise or wonder, tell, ask or instruct?
3. Check that the **punctuation** is appropriate for the function of the sentence.

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

Tick all the sentences that have been punctuated correctly.

Finish your homework before you play outside. **'Finish' is the imperative verb which gives an instruction so this is a command.**

How easy this homework is! **The sentence expresses surprise and begins with 'how' so it's an exclamation.**

When I've finished my homework, can I play outside. **The clause 'can I' asks a question so the sentence should end in a question mark.**

You can play outside once you've finished your homework? **This sentence tells us something so it's a statement, which needs a full stop.**

Solve the problem that Sanjiro has given you by finding the answer in the maze.

Colour or shade in the squares to reveal the correct answer.



Rules

- Each word, in the sentence that you form, must touch the next word or punctuation device.
- The words must be in the correct order.
- You can move forwards or backwards but you cannot move diagonally within the maze.
- You must include the final piece of punctuation.

1. Form an **exclamation** that someone might say when it's raining.

What	Is	I	How	It
an	awful	it	terrible	is
umbrella	day	!	drizzling	raining
?	.	weather	.	?

2. Form a **command** that could be the first step in the instructions for making a sandwich.

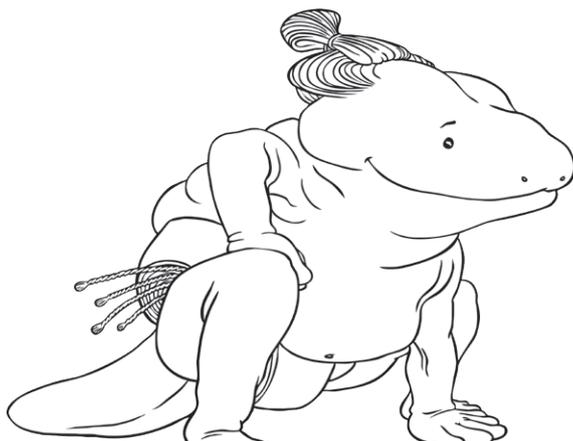
Put	What	Get	two	Would
the	a	eat	slices	you
bread	butter	bread	of	like
.	!	.	?	sandwich

3. Form a **question** that someone might ask if they want to know the time.

time	What	It	you	Do
it	clock	is	know	they
is	it	time	what	clock
?	is	.	!	?

- 3) Do you know what time it is?
 2) Get two slices of bread.
 1) What an awful day!

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer.



SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Draw a line to match each sentence to its correct function.
Use each function box only once.

Sentence	Function
How amazing your painting is	Exclamation
We are visiting Gran tomorrow	Command
What is your favourite sweet	Statement
Put your books away now	Question

/1

- 2 Rewrite the question below as a **command**.
Use only the given words.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Question: Would you like to wrap up the presents?

Command: _____

/1

- 3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is an **exclamation**, a **question** or a **command**.

Sentence	Exclamation	Question	Command
Do they have any pets			
Do your homework before you play outside			
What a beautiful day it is			
What is your favourite colour			

/1

- 4 Drew is really impressed by the music at the parade.
Write an **exclamation** that Drew might say to a friend, beginning with the word **what**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

/1

5

Which sentence is a **command**?

Tick **one**.

Which fruit do you like the best.....

What a tasty pudding we ate today.....

I usually eat apples at break time.....

Put your fruit peelings in the compost bin.....

/1

6

Which sentences must end in a **question mark**?

Tick **two**.

Later, we are going swimming.....

Don't forget to bring your towel, will you.....

What fun we had on the slides.....

Would you like to go swimming again next week.....

/1

7

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

To view our opening hours, visit our website.

/1

8

Rewrite the statement below as a **question**.

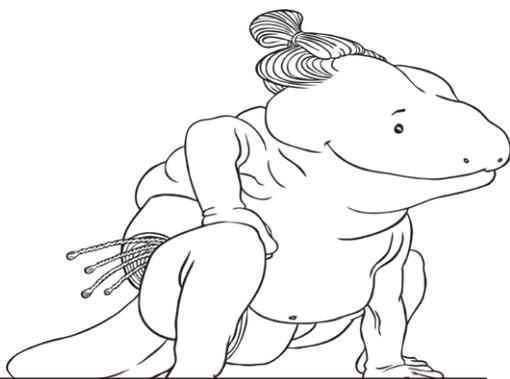
Use only the given words.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Statement: She is playing on her games console.

Question: _____

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

SENTENCES AND CLAUSES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a clause?

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a **subject** and a **verb**.

What is a main clause?

A main clause is a group of words that expresses a complete thought and makes sense on its own. Main clauses can also be known as independent clauses. For example:

He ran.

What is a subordinate clause?

A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses are sometimes known as dependent clauses because they depend on a **main clause** for the sentence to make sense. They can appear anywhere in a sentence and often begin with a **subordinating conjunction**. For example:

He ran because the monster was fast.

Because the monster was fast, **he ran**.

What is a relative clause?

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause that give more detail about a noun or a clause. They contain a **subject** and a **verb** and often begin with a relative pronoun:

who which whose whom that



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

What kind of **clause** is underlined in the sentence below?

Hari decided he would walk home unless it started raining.

This is the main clause because it contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense on its own.

This clause does not make sense on its own. It relies on the main clause for it to make sense.

The underlined clause is a **subordinate clause**.

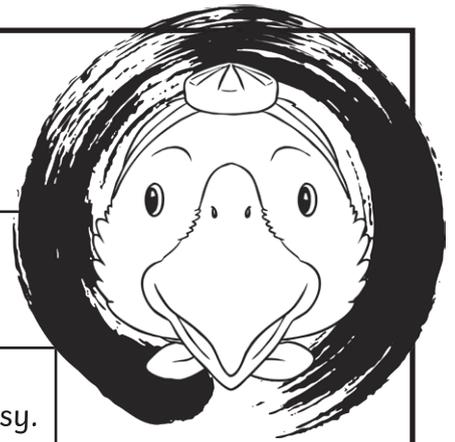
Match the **main clause** to the appropriate **relative clause**.

Main clause

- a) Priya is a hard-working pupil,
- b) My mum looks like my grandma,
- c) The Romans were great inventors,
- d) Felix goes to violin practice at 7 a.m.,
- e) I eat my lunch in the hall,
- f) She enjoyed going on walks,
- g) I don't like pineapple on pizza,
- h) He loved the park next to the school,

Relative clause

- i. who paved miles of road in Britain.
- ii. which is always noisy.
- iii. who always tries her best in class.
- iv. which trailed through beautiful country fields.
- v. which means I will choose a different topping.
- vi. whose eyes are a warm brown.
- vii. that he always played in as a young child.
- viii. which means he has to wake up early.

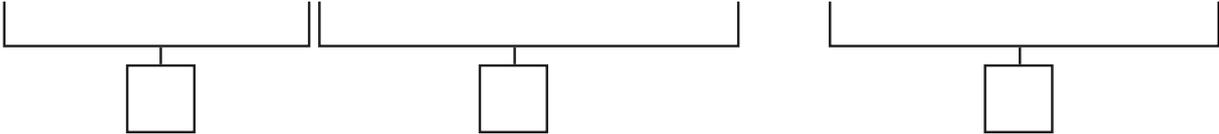


Answers: Award 1 mark for each correctly matched main clause and relative clause.
 a) iii b) vi c) i d) viii e) ii f) iv g) v h) vii

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Label each of the clauses in the sentence below as either **main (M)** or **subordinate (S)**.

When we woke up, we rushed into the garden and we made a big snowman.



/1

- 2 What is the grammatical term for the underlined part of the sentence?

Despite being late, we didn't miss any of the show.

Tick **one**.

- a main clause.....
- a subordinate clause.....
- a relative clause.....
- a noun phrase.....

/1

- 3 Underline the **relative clause** in each sentence.

My grandmother who is ninety still enjoys gardening.

My friends and I prefer the cinema that has large seats.

My cousin whose coat I borrowed last week is 13 years old.

/1

- 4 Which sentence contains a **relative clause**? Tick **one**.

We are going to visit my nan tomorrow.....

The dog that I found belongs to my neighbour.....

Alfie would like to travel around the world.....

If the weather improves, we'll go cycling.....

/1

5

Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined clause is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
Your friend, <u>whom you met on holiday last year</u> , is visiting this weekend.		
<u>We always try our best</u> even when things are tough.		
I'm feeling hungry <u>because I've done lots of exercise this afternoon</u> .		

/1

6

Use the information in the box to complete the sentence below with a **relative clause**.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

My uncle, _____, took a trip to

↑

 My uncle loves gardening.

the garden centre.

/1

7

Underline the **subordinate clause** in the sentence below.

When the magician pulled the rabbit out of her hat, the children gasped in amazement.

/1



COMBAT COMPLETE!



How confident do you feel?

/7

Total for this page

NOUN PHRASES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a noun phrase?

A noun phrase is a group of words that act as a **noun** in a sentence. They often contain a **noun** and other words that modify the noun. Noun phrases usually start with a **determiner**. For example:

the bear

What is an expanded noun phrase?

An expanded noun phrase gives more detail than a simple noun phrase. They might include an **adjective** or adjectives to describe the **noun**. For example:

the angry bear

They might also contain a **prepositional phrase** to give more detail about the **noun**. For example:

the angry bear with a sore paw

Expanded noun phrases allow us to give precise information quickly and concisely. For example:

Watch out for **the angry bear with a sore paw**.



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

Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

The magazine about fishing belongs to my grandfather.

The main noun is 'magazine'. It comes after the determiner 'the'.

The phrase 'about fishing' gives us more detail about the noun. This is part of the noun phrase.

Now we can underline the noun phrase as the question asks.

The magazine about fishing belongs to my grandfather.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___/1

Colour in the different classes of words using the key.

Once you have coloured in the words, it will reveal a hidden animal.



Grey	Blue	White
noun	determiner	preposition

a	four	tree	cat	the	my	these	his
your	cup	book	pencil	weather	chalk	son	some
Hari		Bristol	question	family	snail	heat	phone
road	midnight	peace	photo	rice	truck	bridge	lamp
toy	shiny	run	person	minute	jewel	thumb	paper
grass	an	squad	throne	glass	cart	field	her
elbow	their	sleet	egg	those	band	fog	many
group	this	smooth	iron	that	shout	plant	ten

What animal am I?

Answers: Award 1 mark for the correct answer of elephant.



SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?

The bakery on the corner sells lots of cream cakes.

/1

- 2 Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

I saw a derelict house with broken, boarded-up windows.

/1

- 3 Write a **noun phrase** containing at least three words to complete the sentence below.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

_____ was

crossing the stormy ocean in search of treasure.

/1

- 4 Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

The book about Greek history is my favourite.

/1

- 5 Which sentence contains an underlined **expanded noun phrase**? Tick **one**.

My dad ran a marathon last year.

We went to London to watch him run.

We saw many vast bridges over the river.

Dad finished the race in under four hours.

/1

- 6 Write a **noun phrase** containing at least three words to complete the sentence below.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

_____ was hunting its prey.

/1

7

Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

There were two tall, spindly trees in the middle of the clearing.

/1

8

Which sentence contains an underlined **expanded noun phrase**? Tick **one**.

We went on a walk in the woods yesterday.....

There were many different plants and animals to see.....

We stopped to eat a delicious picnic on a wooden table.....

The brilliant sun in the sky shone and we all felt relaxed.....

/1

9

Expand the **noun** into a **noun phrase** by adding words before and after the noun.

One has been done for you.

Noun	Noun phrase
the comb	the plastic comb on the table
the plant	

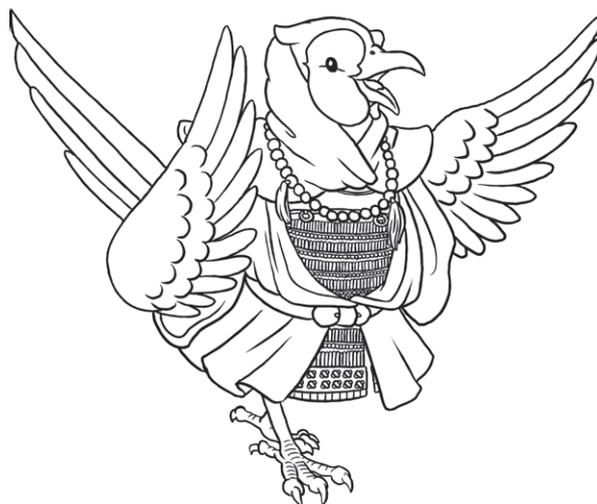
/1

10

Circle the two **noun phrases** in the sentence below.

The nimble squirrel scampered up the mighty tree.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/10

Total for this page

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a conjunction?

A **conjunction** links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions give equal importance to the words, phrases or clauses that they connect. We can remember co-ordinating conjunctions by using the acronym **FANBOYS**.

for **a**nd **n**or **b**ut **o**r **y**et **s**o

When a **co-ordinating conjunction** is used to join two main clauses that are of equal importance, it makes a compound sentence.

Gale drank her water. She was thirsty.
Gale drank her water **for** she was thirsty.



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

Complete the sentence below by writing the **co-ordinating conjunctions** from the box in the correct places. Use each conjunction only once.

so **or** **and**

It's raining outside _____ **and** _____ it's freezing _____ **so** _____ you should put your coat on _____ **or** _____ you might catch a cold.

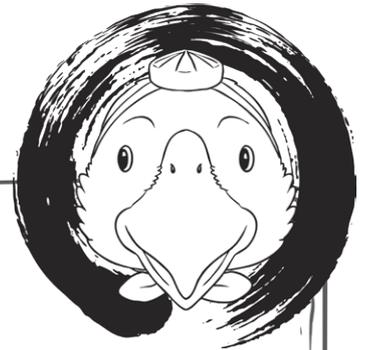
1. Consider how the clauses **link**.
2. Choose an appropriate **conjunction**.
3. **Complete** the sentence.

The clauses 'It's raining outside' and 'it's freezing' are **connected** and **similar** in meaning, so the conjunction '**and**' is the most appropriate here.

The clause 'you should put your coat on' is the **result** of the clauses 'it's raining outside' and 'it's freezing'. We can use the conjunction '**so**' to introduce a clause that describes a result or decision.

The clause 'you might catch a cold' is an **alternative** to the clause 'you should put your coat on'. The conjunction '**or**' connects alternative clauses.

First, read Karasu's diary entry and circle all of the **co-ordinating conjunctions** that she has used. Then, solve the clues to reveal the four-digit code that Karasu needs in order to leave the dojo.



Dear Diary,

My students have left the dojo yet I am still here. I stayed behind for I have marking to complete. As I sat at my desk, I heard the caretaker leave and the lock on the door clicked. I rushed down the stairs but it was too late: the door was locked so I knew that I was trapped.

I rushed upstairs and grabbed my mobile phone. I tried to call the caretaker but she did not answer her phone. What a commotion this is! I need to go home for my cat is on her own. Should I shimmy down the drainpipe or should I try to climb down the trellis? I need to do something!

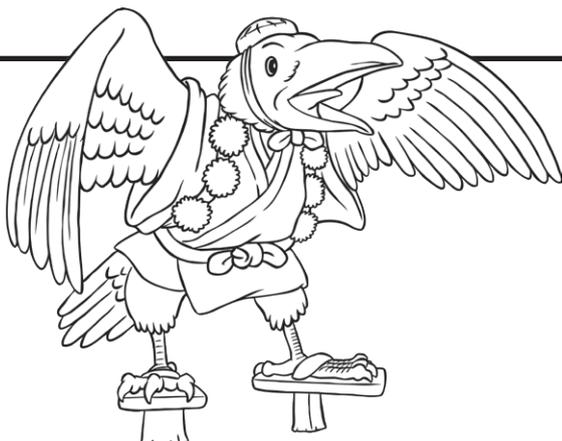
Yours anxiously,

Karasu

- 1) How many co-ordinating conjunctions are used in this diary entry?
- 2) How many times was a conjunction used that was two letters long?
- 3) How many times was a conjunction used that was three letters long?
- 4) How many of the conjunctions used contain the letter 'o'?

What four-digit code should Karasu enter into the lock?

--	--	--	--



Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer.
 1) 9 2) 2 3) 7 4) 4
 four-digit code = 9274

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Complete the sentence below by writing the **conjunctions** from the box in the correct places. Use each conjunction only once.

and so nor

Petr did not like swimming _____ did he enjoy getting wet _____ he offered to stay home _____ walk the dog instead.

/1

- 2 Complete the sentence below with a **co-ordinating conjunction** and a **main clause**.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

There was a mysterious sound _____

/1

- 3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the **co-ordinating conjunction** has been used correctly in the sentence.

Sentence	Co-ordinating conjunction used correctly	Co-ordinating conjunction used incorrectly
I love going to school but I get to learn new things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My cat is very cute so everyone loves her.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I told them to leave for I was very tired.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I went to the library or I went to the park.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

/1

- 4 Circle the **co-ordinating conjunction** in the sentence below.

Although Elena was wearing her sturdy walking boots and she'd remembered to pack her hiking poles, she still found the trek challenging because the hill was steeper than she had anticipated.

/1

5

Tick one box to show where a **co-ordinating conjunction** could be placed in the sentence below.

Zeke was extremely hungry he went to the shops to buy some lunch.



/1

6

Which **conjunction** should be used to complete the sentence below?

He didn't talk to his sister _____ did he speak with his brother.

Tick **one**.

yet.....

or.....

nor.....

and.....

/1

7

Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using an appropriate **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

We usually go swimming on Mondays. The pool was closed today.

/1

8

Circle the **co-ordinating conjunction** in the sentence below.

If you would like to buy one of our exclusive hoodies, you can order one online or you can pay in-store.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a subordinating conjunction?

A **subordinating conjunction** begins a subordinate clause and links it to the main clause.

The words **when**, **after**, **until**, **before** and **since** can be used as prepositions or as subordinating conjunctions in sentences.

If introducing a **clause** (a group of words **including a verb**), they are being used as a **subordinating conjunction**.

What is a subordinate clause?

A **subordinate clause** does not make sense on its own. It adds additional information to a main clause and it depends on a main clause to form a complete sentence that makes sense. Subordinate clauses often begin with a **subordinating conjunction** and can appear anywhere within a sentence.

The ferry left the port **after the storm cleared**.

After the storm cleared, the ferry left the port.

Note: if a subordinate clause **begins** a sentence, it has a **comma** after it.

What is a relative clause?

A **relative clause** is a type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun. They're introduced by a **relative pronoun**, such as **'that'**, **'which'**, **'who'**, **'whose'**, **'where'** and **'when'**.



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

Underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence below.

You shouldn't drive home until it's stopped snowing.

'**until**' is the subordinating conjunction so this indicates the start of the subordinate clause.

This clause is additional information that tells us when we should drive home; it's dependent on the main clause and doesn't make sense on its own so this is the **subordinate clause**.

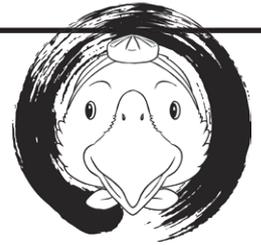
Until it's stopped snowing, you shouldn't drive home.

Top tip: look for a subordinating conjunction – the rest of the subordinate clause will follow.

FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___/7

Spot and underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence. Count the words that the **subordinate clause** contains and write the total in the box. Then, swap the **total number of words** in the **subordinate clause** for the correct letter. Crack the code to find the word that Karasu has hidden.



If the total is:	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Swap it for this letter:	U	I	A	S	R	M	P	E

Sentence	Total	Letter
1) The dojo will remain open until all students finish their lessons.		
2) After teaching his last lesson, Fusahira marked all of his students' work.		
3) Learners have flocked to the dojo since the first day it opened its doors.		
4) I'd love to be a SPaG samurai when I'm older.		
5) Before I can become a true samurai, I must improve my punctuation.		
6) Karasu's code is difficult to crack: I'm getting nowhere although I am truly concentrating.		
7) I love to learn more about grammar as it's so interesting.		

Karasu has hidden the word _____.



Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct letter.
 1) 'until all students finish their lessons' = 6 words = S 2) 'After teaching his last lesson' = 5 words = A 3) 'since the first day it opened its doors' = 8 words = M 4) 'when I'm older' = 3 words = U 5) 'Before I can become a true samurai' = 7 words = R 6) 'although I am truly concentrating' = 5 words = A 7) 'as it's so interesting' = 4 words = I
 Hidden word: SAMURAI

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Underline the **subordinate clause** in the sentence below.

Although he likes football, Fred doesn't play for a team yet.

/1

- 2 Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined clauses in each sentence are **main** or **subordinate**.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
You can't borrow my pen <u>until you have returned my pencil.</u>		
After our swimming lesson, <u>we will get something to eat.</u>		
<u>When the clock strikes six,</u> we have to go inside.		

/1

- 3 Rewrite the sentence below, adding a **subordinate clause**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

We will be here for another hour.

/1

- 4 Which underlined group of words is a **subordinate clause**? Tick **one**.

If you need help, put up your hand.

Read quietly while I take the register.

Our class is the smallest but the loudest.

Mr Fry is the best teacher in the school.

/1

5

Underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence below.

When you have finished your homework, you can go out to play.

I haven't seen my cousin since we visited him last summer.

After you have completed your work, please tidy your things away.

/1

6

Tick one box in each row to show whether the word before is used as a **subordinating conjunction** or as a **preposition**.

Sentence	<u>before</u> used as a subordinating conjunction	<u>before</u> used as a preposition
They had to clock in at work before 9 a.m.		
I brushed my teeth before we left for school.		
The trailers were shown before the start of the film.		

/1

7

Complete the sentence below with an appropriate **subordinating conjunction**.

_____ pizza is his favourite food, Elias also enjoys a roast dinner.

/1

8

Underline the **relative clause** in the sentence below.

The swimming pool that has fast water slides is closed for refurbishments.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

SENTENCES, PHRASES AND CLAUSES MIXED PRACTICE



Answer the following questions to check your understanding of 'Sentences, Phrases and Clauses'.



1 What is the **function** of each of the following sentences?

- Where shall we go on holiday _____
- I'd like to visit Italy _____
- How lucky we are _____
- Fasten your seatbelts immediately _____

/1

2 Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using an appropriate **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.
 We could go to the cinema. We could go bowling.

/1

3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined clause is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
The eager pupils rushed into class <u>when the bell rang</u> .		
<u>As the bus was late</u> , we might miss the start of the film.		
<u>I couldn't go to school</u> because I was ill.		

/1

4

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

Before you board the train, make sure you have all your bags with you.

Tick **one**.

an adverb.....

a preposition.....

a co-ordinating conjunction.....

a subordinating conjunction.....

/1

5

Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

We spotted an enormous, spooky castle in the distance.

/1

6

Which sentence contains a **relative clause**?

Tick **one**.

I'd like an ice cream and a lolly, please.....

This summer has been very hot so we have used our pool many times.....

Don't forget your sun cream as you don't want to burn.....

My cousin who lives down the road has been over to play most days.....

/1

7

Underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence below.

Since Justine got a new scooter, her stunt skills have improved.

Please don't talk while I'm teaching the lesson.

I'll be overjoyed if we get a new puppy.

/1

8

Turn this question into a **statement** using exactly the same words.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

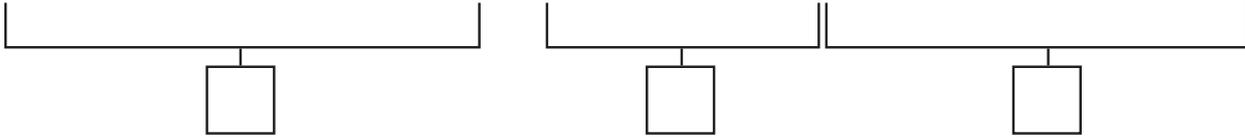
Will Jakob be able to play football after school?

/1

9

Label each of the clauses in the sentence below as either **main (M)** or **subordinate (S)**.

The robin made a nest in our tree but it was quite unsafe because our cat can reach it.



/1

10

Which sentence contains an underlined **expanded noun phrase**? Tick **one**.

We had a bonfire yesterday.....

The smoke was smelly and hurt my eyes.....

We toasted marshmallows which were tasty.....

We could see the bright embers in the dark sky.....

/1

11

What is the sentence below?

Drew asked the waiter for some ketchup. Tick **one**.

a question

a command

a statement

an exclamation

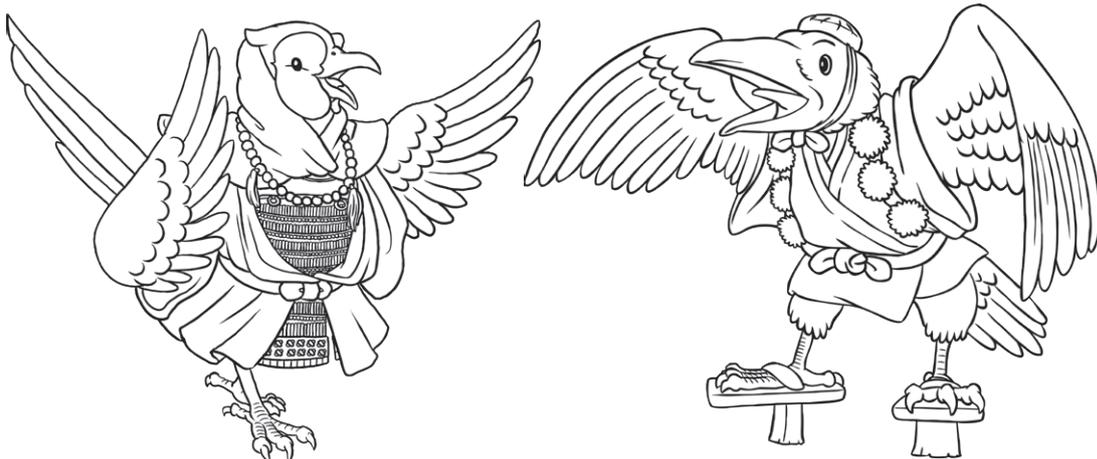
/1

12

Complete the sentence below with a **relative clause**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Priya's sister, _____,
is learning to play chess.

/1



13

What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?

The new watercolour pencils are in a box.

/1

14

Circle the **co-ordinating conjunction** in the sentence below.

I started painting a flower, but then I changed my mind because I ran out of green paint.

/1

15

Complete the sentence below with an appropriate **subordinating conjunction**.

_____ I missed the train, I still made it to school on time.

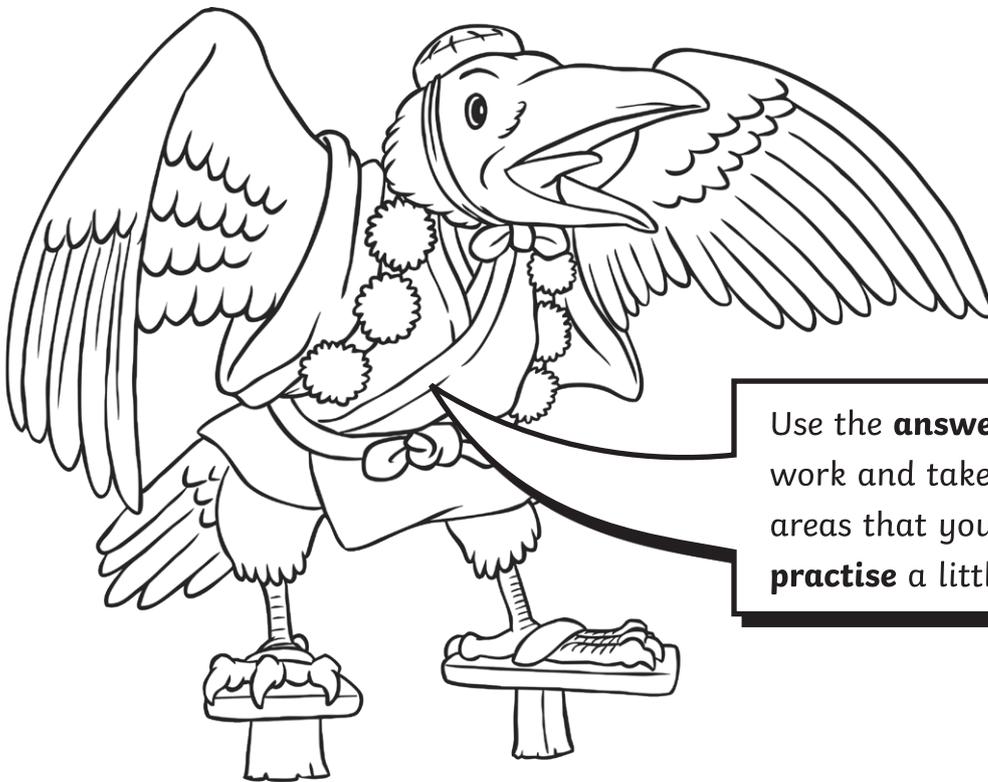
/1

16

Underline the **subordinate clause** in the sentence below.

When the driver put his foot on the brake, the car came to a halt.

/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?



/16

Total for this page

PROGRESS TRACKER

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

Functions of Sentences	/8
Sentences and Clauses	/7
Noun Phrases	/10
Co-ordinating Conjunctions	/8
Subordinating Conjunctions and Subordinate Clauses	/8
Sentences, Phrases and Clauses Mixed Practice	/16
TOTAL	/57

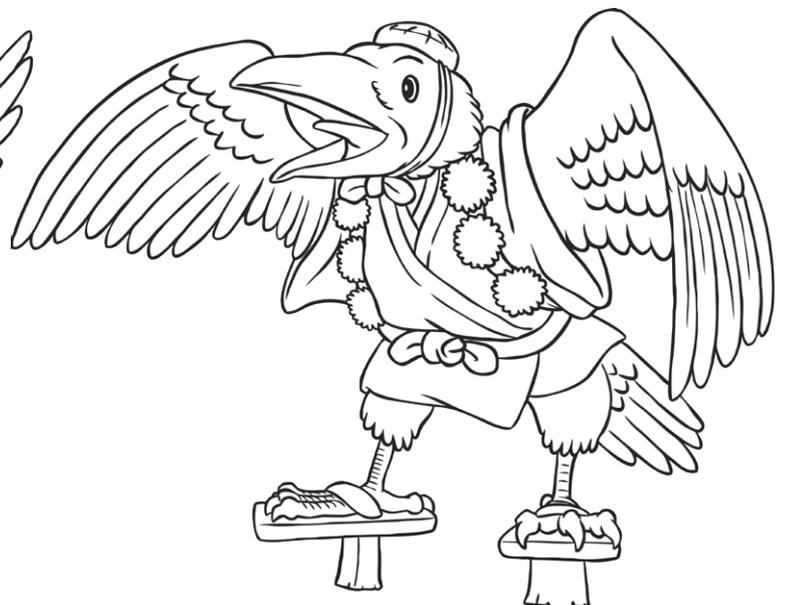
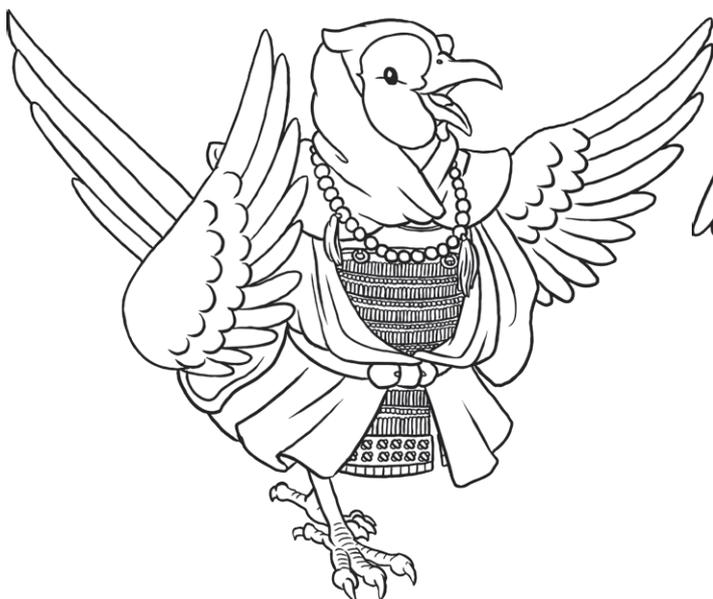
SELF-REFLECTION



What went well:



My target to improve:



WARRIOR WIND-DOWN

When Fusahira and Karasu arrived at the dojo on Thursday morning, they noticed something strange: the front door was unlocked and a stinky skunk had managed to sneak inside! To find out which samurai forgot to lock the door, solve the puzzles and find the suspect who has every correct answer needed in their list.

The suspects are:



Fuji

as

relative clause

who



Pikurun

since

where

main clause



Sanjiro

expanded
noun phrase

which

before



Varu

who

expanded
noun phrase

as



Toko

main clause

as

that

Puzzle 1

Which subordinating conjunction is missing from the following sentence? Tick one.

_____ the skunk left, a noxious trail followed it.

if since as before

Puzzle 2

Which grammatical feature is underlined from the following sentence? Tick one.

The horrifying smell in the dojo made Fusahira's face turn green.

relative clause subordinate clause main clause expanded noun phrase



Puzzle 3

Which relative pronoun is missing from the following sentence? Tick one.

Karasu _____ was closest to the window, quickly let in some fresh air.

who that which where

Which culprit forgot to lock the door? _____

Answers: 1) as 2) expanded noun phrase 3) who Culprit: Varu



SIMPLE PAST AND SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

MASTER THE SPaG

What is simple past tense?

Simple past, which can also be known as **past simple**, is used to describe actions that have already happened and are now complete. For example:

We **played** a game of football.

The **simple past** is usually formed by adding -ed or -d to the end of a root verb. However, irregular verbs do not follow this rule.

What is simple present tense?

Simple present, which can also be known as **present simple**, is used to show that an action is happening right now or that an action is happening regularly or indefinitely.

We **like** pancakes.

He **likes** pancakes.

For example: The **simple present** is usually formed using a root verb. However, if the sentence is talking about someone or something in the third person (he/she/it), then -s or -es is added to the end of the root verb.



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

Read the **sentence** in the question and identify the **clauses**.

Read the **first** clause.

Convert the **verb** into the **simple past** or **simple present**.

Repeat with the **second** clause.

Read the **whole sentence** with the **new verbs** to check that it makes sense.

Sometimes, the verbs are **irregular** and do **not** follow the rules above.

Rewrite the underlined verbs in the **simple past**.

The sky begins to look brighter as the sun rises.

~~beginned~~

began

~~rised~~

rose

Rewrite the underlined verbs in the **simple present**.

It was a warm evening so I walked along the beach.

~~is~~

is

~~walk~~

walk

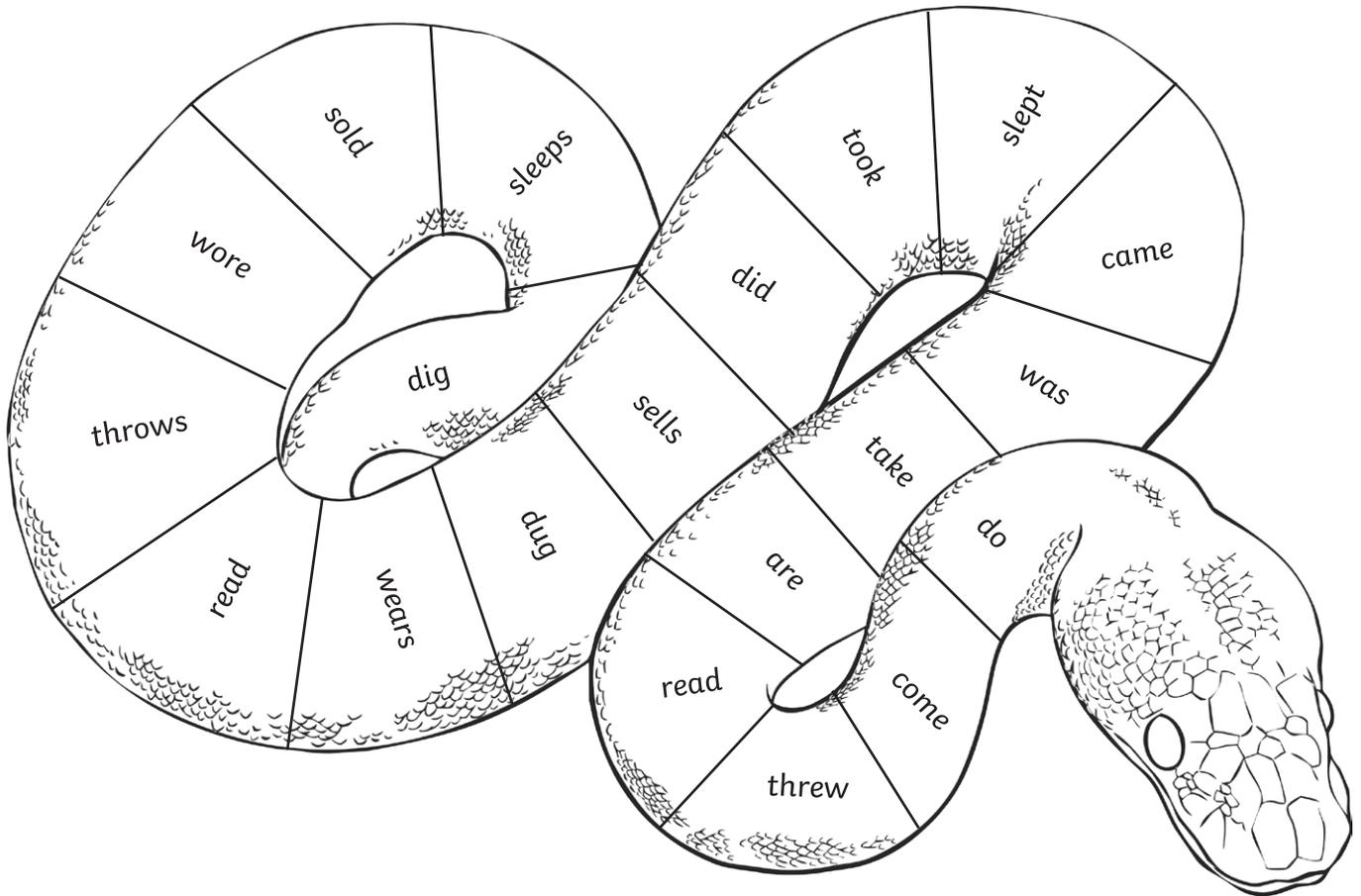
FOCUS YOUR MIND

SCORE: ___ /10

On each stripe of the snake there is a verb. Find **two** stripes that match both the **simple past** and **simple present** of each **root verb** in the table below. Use a different colour for each root verb.



sell	sleep	dig	be	take
come	do	wear	read	throw



wear: wears (present) **wore** (past)
be: are (present) **was** (past)
read: reads (present) **read** (past)
take: take (present) **took** (past)
throw: throws (present) **threw** (past)

sell: sells (present) **sold** (past)
come: come (present) **came** (past)
sleep: sleeps (present) **slept** (past)
do: do (present) **did** (past)
dig: dig (present) **dug** (past)

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct pair.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Tick one box to complete the sentence below in **simple present** tense.

Every morning, my nan rushes out of the door to _____ her dog while the park is quiet.

Tick **one**.

is walking.....

walking.....

walk.....

will walk.....

/1

2

Complete the following sentence in **simple past** tense.

Last year, my dad and uncle _____ a cake for my graduation.

/1

3

Complete the sentence below with the **simple past** tense of the verbs in the boxes.

I _____ the art gallery with my class yesterday and we

↓

_____ the most amazing sculptures.

↓

/1

4

Rewrite the following sentence in **simple present** tense. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Every summer, we grew vegetables in our garden.

/1

5

Which sentence below is written in **simple past** tense?

Tick **one**.

This is my favourite play park.

We play here most days after school.

I fell off the slide once.

I love to play football on the field.

/1

6

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **simple past tense** or **simple present tense**.

Sentence	Simple past tense	Simple present tense
We went shopping yesterday.		
I carried a heavy shopping bag.		
Every time we shop, my mum buys me a treat.		

/1

7

Draw a line to match each sentence to its description. The description can be used more than once.

Sentence

Description

I brought my lunch to school.

The dog is on his mat.

The girl tries in her class.

They had a meeting.

The boys were smiling.

an action in the present

an action in the past

/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

VERBS IN THE PERFECT FORM

MASTER THE SPaG

What is past perfect tense?

Past perfect describes completed events of the past that happened before another action took place.

'had' + past participle = past perfect tense

I **had played**.

We **had played**.

A **past participle** is usually the root form of a verb with **-d** or **-ed** added to the end of it. Irregular verbs do not follow this rule.

What is present perfect tense?

The **present perfect** can be used to describe something that happened in the past and is continuing today, an action that was completed recently, or an action that did not happen at a specific time.

'have' or 'has' + past participle = present perfect tense

I **have played**.

She **has played**.



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

Tick one box in each row to show which **form of the verb** is underlined in each sentence.

Sentence	Present perfect	Past perfect
The manager <u>had worked</u> in the company for a year.		✓
So far, the athletes <u>have run</u> three miles.	✓	
The patient <u>has taken</u> advice from the doctor.	✓	
My neighbour asked if we <u>had seen</u> their dog.		✓

Read each sentence. Identify if the root verb 'have' is in the **present** or **past**.

This sentence uses the **present perfect**. The athletes are still continuing to run after three miles so the event is **incomplete**.

This sentence uses the **past perfect**. The neighbour asked about their dog and the conversation ended so the event is **complete**.

Complete each sentence by writing an explanation using the **past perfect**. You might want to include fictional characters in your answers, such as aliens.



I poured water on my computer because _____

I rode a donkey to the shops because _____

I came home and my fridge was empty because _____

Write an answer to each statement using the **present perfect**.

The best place you have been. _____

Something horrible you have eaten. _____

Something that makes you smile. _____

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer that includes 'had' + past participle for past perfect tense and 'have' or 'has' for present perfect tense.
Example (past perfect): I poured water on my computer because an alien had fallen through the ceiling.
Example (present perfect): I have travelled to see the aliens on Mars.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Which option completes the sentence in the **past perfect**?

Not long after my brother _____ his new model plane,
I accidentally dropped and broke it.

Tick **one**.

has made

had made

made

was making

/1

2

Complete the following sentence in **present perfect** tense.

I _____ the piano for three years.

/1

3

Which option completes the sentence in the **past perfect**?

Amelia _____ a book about ancient Egypt.

Tick **one**.

is reading

had read

has read

reads

/1

4

Which sentence uses the **present perfect** form?

Tick **one**.

William is eagerly awaiting his ice skating lesson.

Every afternoon, Usman practises parkour.

Josie is planning her trip to Italy.

We have looked in every shop for my lost purse.

/1

5

Underline the verb form that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Zoe enjoys dancing and has learnt ballet for the past five years. She was
overjoyed when her dad said she could also start learning tap this year.

/1

6

Complete the sentence in **past perfect** tense.

After Gita _____ her homework, she went outside to play in the garden.

/1

7

Complete each sentence with the **present perfect** of the verbs in the boxes.

I _____ my homework on the computer.

↓

I _____ to write in black pen.

↓

She _____ the horses.

↓

/1

8

What **perfect verb form** has been used in the sentence below?
Tick **one**.

They had worn all the new clothes their parents had bought.

present perfect

past perfect

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

MODAL VERBS

MASTER THE SPaG

What is a modal verb?

might/might not

could/could not

would/would not

must/must not

may/may not

ought/ought not

can/cannot

should/should not

shall/shall not

Modal verbs can have many uses. In most cases, they work with another verb to describe the **possibility** of something happening, such as:
The netball team **might** win the tournament.

Or to describe to what degree of certainty something is known.
For example: It **will** be very cold tonight.

They can also express the **obligation** for someone to do something, such as: You **must** go to see the headteacher.

Or the **ability** to perform the action of another verb. For example:
Yolanda **can** cartwheel perfectly.



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

Explain how the **modal verb** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

- 1) Drew and his brother go running with their dad.
- 2) Drew and his brother might go running with their dad.

'Might' tells us the possibility of something happening.

The first sentence tells us they are **definitely** going running.

The second sentence tells us they **may** go running but are unsure.

Read **both** sentences.

Identify the **modal verb** that has been used.

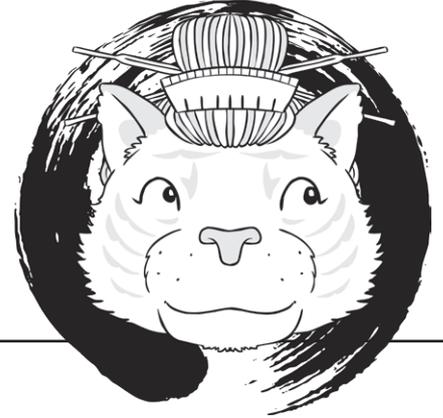
Decide on the **use** of the modal verb.

Explain how the use has **changed the meaning** of the sentence.

For each heading below, write **two** sentences to explain how to look after something or how to keep safe. Use a **different modal verb** in every sentence, e.g. You must walk a dog every day. The dog might need to be trained.



Pet Care



Flower Care



Swimming Safety



Playground Safety



Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer.
Do not award 1 mark for sentences that are not punctuated correctly or have used the same modal verb again or the modal verb has not been used appropriately.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1 Tick one box in each row to show how the **modal verb** affects the meaning of the sentence.

Sentence	Modal verb indicates certainty	Modal verb indicates possibility
We could work together on the science project.		
Drew will help you to tidy your garden.		
Li might have missed the bus because she is late.		

/1

2 Write a sentence including a **modal verb** to indicate obligation. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

/1

3 Explain how the **modal verb** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

1) Kamilah goes horse riding with her aunt.

2) Kamilah might go horse riding with her aunt.

/1

4 Which sentence shows that you are **most likely** to go on holiday this summer?

Tick **one**.

- This summer, we might go on holiday.....
- This summer, we could go on holiday.....
- This summer, we should go on holiday.....
- This summer, we will go on holiday.....

/1

5

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

Despite learning the trumpet for six months, Carrie cannot get more than a squeak out of it.

/1

6

Which sentence shows that there is the **least chance** of snow tomorrow?

Tick **one**.

It might snow tomorrow.....

It could snow tomorrow.....

It will not snow tomorrow.....

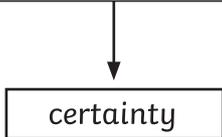
It should not snow tomorrow.....

/1

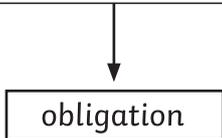
7

Write one modal verb to complete each sentence below.

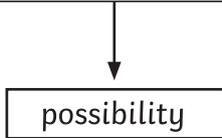
It _____ be a leap year in 2032.



We _____ eat to stay alive.



The sun _____ be shining tomorrow.



/1



How confident do you feel?



/7

Total for this page

PRESENT AND PAST PROGRESSIVE

MASTER THE SPaG

What is present progressive?

Present progressive (which can also be known as **present continuous**) describes events that are happening right now in the present moment.

'am', 'are' or 'is' + **present participle** = **present progressive**

I **am playing**.

We **are playing**.

She **is playing**.

A **present participle** is the root form of a verb with **-ing** added to the end of it.

What is past progressive?

Past progressive (which can also be known as **past continuous**) describes events that happened in the past over a period of time.

'were' or 'was' + **present tense verb** = **past progressive**

I **was playing**.

You **were playing**.



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

Complete the following sentence in the **present progressive**.

We **are** _____ a drink to the marathon tomorrow.

Complete the following sentence in the **present progressive**.

We **are taking** _____ a drink to the marathon tomorrow.

Read the question and identify the **tense**.

Read the sentence and identify the **personal pronoun**.

Convert the root verb 'to be' into the present tense.

Choose an appropriate **root verb** to convert into the **present participle**.

Read the sentence to **check** it.

Complete the following sentence in the **past progressive**.

You **were living** _____ in a bungalow before moving.

Write **two** sentences to explain what is happening in each image. Write **one** sentence that uses the **present progressive** and **one** sentence that uses the **past progressive**. Remember to punctuate your sentences accurately.



Present Progressive

Hussain _____

Past Progressive

He _____



Jessica _____

She _____



Marley _____

He _____



Ben _____

He _____



Chloe's family _____

They _____

Answers: Award 1 mark for each acceptable answer. Do not award 1 mark if the answer is spelt incorrectly.

Examples:
 Hussain **is brushing / cleaning** his teeth.
 Jessica **is playing** football.
 Marley **is walking** the dog.
 Ben **is drawing / completing** his homework.
 Chloe's family **are preparing / cooking** dinner.

He **was brushing / cleaning** his teeth.
 She **was playing** football.
 He **was walking** the dog.
 He **was drawing / completing** his homework.
 They **were preparing / cooking** dinner.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

- 1 Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **present progressive** or the **past progressive**.

Sentence	Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Your tennis skills are improving every day.		
Uma was hitting the ball too softly.		
I am hoping to watch a live tennis tournament this summer.		

/1

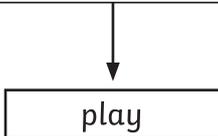
- 2 Complete the following sentence in the **past progressive**.

Ewan _____ on the trampoline for over an hour this morning.

/1

- 3 Rewrite the verb in the box so it is in the **present progressive**.

I _____ my guitar in the concert.



/1

- 4 Which sentence uses the **past progressive**? Tick **one**.

My grandad has grown vegetables for years.....

My nan was digging the potatoes.....

The dog found a bone he had buried.....

I am looking forward to eating the fresh carrots.....

/1

- 5 Complete the following sentence in the **present progressive**.

We _____ on a school trip to London tomorrow.

/1

6

Rewrite the verbs in the boxes so that they are in the **past progressive**.

When I _____ with my aunt in Ireland,

↓
stay

it _____ most days.

↓
rain

/1

7

Rewrite the underlined verb in the sentence below so it is in the **present progressive**.

I taught my friend to draw.

↓

/1

8

Circle four verb forms that show the **present progressive** in the passage below.

As I am sitting at my desk, the birds are singing outside my window.

My daughter is playing with her dinosaurs whilst her brother is

painting a picture.

/1

9

Circle four verb forms that show the **past progressive** in the passage below.

I was shopping when the fire alarm went off. The customers were running to

the nearest exit and the manager was calling for help. When I got outside,

it was raining.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/9

Total for this page

TENSE CONSISTENCY

MASTER THE SPaG



What is tense consistency?

Verb tenses tell us whether an action took place in the **present**, **past** or **future**. In any piece of writing, it is important to be consistent with tenses. This means keeping the tense the same throughout.

For example:

The heavy snow **made** our journey difficult so we **were** late home.

What is subject/verb agreement?

A **singular subject** needs a **singular verb** and a **plural subject** needs a **plural verb**. For example:

The lady's **cat was** poorly.

The lady's **cats were** poorly.

When deciding on the correct subject/verb agreement, it is important to check whether the subject of the sentence is **singular** or **plural**.

For example:

One of the lady's **cats was** poorly.

All of the lady's **cats were** poorly.



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

- 1) Read the sentence to understand the **context** and identify the **tense**.
- 2) Reread the sentence with each **pair of verbs**.

Which **pair of verbs** correctly completes the sentence below?

In the morning, a batch of cakes _____ being made at the local bakery but the customer _____ early to pick them up.

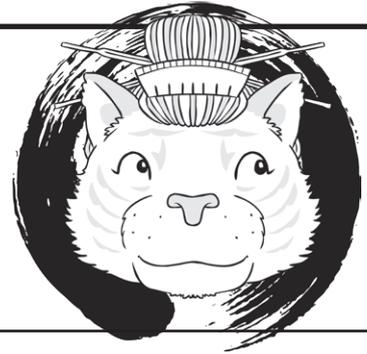
Tick **one**.

- X was, came.....
- were, come.....
- X was, come.....
- were, came.....

The sentence uses the **past tense**.

The cakes are **plural** so the **subject** and **verb** need to **agree**.

Top tip: place a **cross** next to the pair of verbs that are **grammatically incorrect**.



Can you **spot the mistake**? Read each sentence below.

If the sentence does not have any mistakes, **tick** the sentence in the 'Correct' column.

If the sentence has a mistake, **rewrite** it with the correction in the 'Spot the mistake' column.

Sentence	Correct	Spot the mistake
1) The cheese have gone bad.		
2) He eat his cereal with coffee.		
3) Fish can swim close to the surface.		
4) The balls is flat.		
5) They were allow in class.		
6) The siren are loud.		
7) I are going shopping tomorrow.		
8) The cows are ready to be feed.		
9) The children watches movies together.		
10) She runs to school when she is late.		

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Accept other answers that are grammatically correct. Do not award 1 mark if there are punctuation or spelling errors.

1) The cheese **has / will have** gone bad.
 2) He **eats / ate** his cereal with coffee.
 3) **Correct**
 4) The balls **are / ball is** flat.
 5) They were **allowed** in class.
 6) The **sirens are / siren is** loud.
 7) I **am** going shopping tomorrow.
 8) The cows are ready to be **fed**.
 9) The children **watched / watch** movies together.
 10) **Correct**

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Tick **one**.

Yesterday we go to our swimming lessons.....

Last week, we are on holiday.....

Next year, I will be in year seven.....

Last Summer, we will visit Croatia.....

/1

2

Circle the two words that show the **tense** in the sentence below.

We visited the lake and saw many species of fish.

/1

3

Rewrite the verbs in the boxes to complete the sentences with the correct choice of **tense**.

Last year, we _____ the holidays with my grandmother.

to spend

/1

Every day, Kieren _____ his hardest in all his lessons.

to try

4

Which **pair of verbs** correctly completes the sentence below?

The giant panda _____ once on the endangered animals list but it _____ no longer on the list as now there are around 1,800 giant pandas in the wild.

Tick **one**.

was, is.....

was, was.....

is, is.....

is, was.....

/1

5

Rewrite the following sentence, ensuring that the **tense** is consistent throughout. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

If I went to bed early, I will have woken up less grumpy.

/1

6

Circle the two words that show the **tense** in the sentence below.

I go to swimming club every week because I enjoy swimming.

/1

7

Which sentence uses **tense** correctly?

Tick **one**.

We sat and ate our pizza once we had found a free table.....

Once we find a free table, we sat and ate our pizza.....

Once we had found a free table, we sit and eat our pizza.....

We sat and eat our pizza once we had found a free table.....

/1

8

Which sentence is closest in meaning to the one below?

My brother has had this scooter for three years.

Tick **one**.

My brother no longer has this scooter.....

My brother is having this scooter as a gift.....

My brother has this scooter now.....

My brother will have a scooter in three years' time.....

/1

9

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

Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse, is / was born in Italy in

1820 and later will become / became a mathematician also.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/9

Total for this page

SUBJUNCTIVE VERB FORMS

MASTER THE SPaG

What is the subjunctive verb form?

The **subjunctive verb form** (which is also known as the **subjunctive mood**) is a formal way of expressing **commands, requests, wishes or imaginary situations**.

Whether the sentence is written in first person, second person or third person, the **subjunctive verb form** uses the **base form of a verb**. Base forms of verbs **don't** have anything added to the end, such as: -ed, -s or -ing. For example:

be create find get hide try visit walk

To express **commands** or **requests**, 'that' is used alongside a **base verb**.

The rules **command** that you **walk** slowly along the corridor.
I **request** that you **bring** the game to my house tomorrow evening.
I **demand** that you **be** quiet at once.

To express **wishes** or **imaginary situations**, 'were' is used alongside a **base verb**.

If I **were** a bit braver, I would **climb** to the top of the tree.
I **wish** I were able to **fly**.

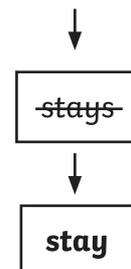
Although the subjunctive mood is not commonly used in everyday speech, it is often found after more formal verbs, such as: **require, demand, suggest** and **propose**.



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

Complete the sentence below so that it uses the subjunctive form.

The doctor ordered that the patient _____ in bed.



Remember the **subjunctive verb form** uses a **base verb**. This means you do not need to add -s to the verb.

Read the sentence to understand the **context**. If a **formal verb** has been used, underline it. **Top tip:** this tells you the **expression** of the sentence, e.g. a command.

In this sentence, a **base verb** is missing. Choose an appropriate verb to write on the line. Read the sentence with the base verb in it to **check** it is **grammatically correct**.

To complete each sentence, write the words above it in the **correct order** on the lines provided. The sentences already have the **first** and **last** words written for you.

Hint: each sentence includes the **subjunctive mood** and uses '**that**' with a **base verb**.



a	the	should	route	that	take	bus
suggested	different	to				

1) I _____
 _____ school.

that	you	hockey	play	request
------	-----	--------	------	---------

2) I _____
 _____ outside.

all	we	that	the	insist	school	same	wear
-----	----	------	-----	--------	--------	------	------

3) They _____
 _____ uniform.

complete	that	students	the	their	on	homework	recommended
----------	------	----------	-----	-------	----	----------	-------------

4) I _____
 _____ time.

Answers: Award 1 mark for each correct answer.
 1) I **suggested** that the bus should **take** a different route to school.
 2) I **request** that you **play** hockey outside.
 3) They **insist** that we all **wear** the same school uniform.
 4) I **recommended** that the students **complete** their homework on time.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

1

Complete the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

The head teacher demands that you _____ quiet during assembly.

/1

2

Which verb completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form**?

If I _____ the prime minister, I would make it compulsory to learn gardening at school.

Tick **one**.

am.....

was.....

were.....

be.....

/1

3

Which sentence is the most **formal**?

Tick **one**.

Best of luck with the test.....

Miss Wong suggested that her class be on time this week.....

If you're late, we cannot wait for you.....

Please try your best.....

/1

4

Rewrite the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

I think you should be at dinner for 6pm.

/1

5

Complete the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**.

If I _____ chosen to represent the school, I would do my best.

/1

6

Which **pair of words** correctly completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form**?

Our school rules require _____ all children _____ kind and helpful.

Tick **one**.

be, that

that, be

are, that

that, are

/1

7

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

We would like

you to turn up for
to request that you attend
you to come to

the job interview

on Monday. We

insist that you bring
want you to show us
want to see

a portfolio of your work

and strongly recommend

you dress smartly
that you wear nice clothes
that you wear formal attire

/1

8

Rewrite the sentence below so that it uses the **subjunctive form**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

You can't see clearly because you're not wearing your glasses.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

MASTER THE SPaG

What is active voice?

In an active sentence, the **subject** performs the **action** (the verb) to the **object**. For example:

The family **boarded** the plane.

What is passive voice?

In a passive sentence, the thing that would normally be the object gets turned into the **subject** through the use of the **passive form of the verb**. They often include a **prepositional phrase** starting with 'by'. For example:

The plane **was boarded** by the family.

Sometimes, the prepositional phrase can be removed and the sentence will still make sense – you just won't know who/what performed the verb.

For example:

The plane **was boarded**.

Helpful Hint – If faced with sentences like this, try adding 'by monsters' to the end. If this makes sense, the sentence must be written in the passive voice.



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

How does the use of the **active voice** in the second sentence affect the way the information is presented?

- 1) The smoke was investigated.
 - 2) The firefighter investigated the smoke.
- Tick **one**.

- The object is now a person.....
- The action has now happened.....
- The subject is now the smoke.....
- The subject is now the firefighter.....

In the **first** sentence, the **smoke** was the object but it is now the **subject**.

In the **second** sentence, the **firefighter** (the subject) has **investigated** (the action) the **smoke** (the object).

The **active** voice in the second sentence has affected the **subject**. It now tells us **who has performed** the action.

Rewrite each **active sentence** into the **passive voice**.
The **object** has already been written as the new **subject**.

Active

1) The predator killed its prey.

2) The man has cleaned his car.

3) The chef is cooking dinner.

4) The book surprised me.

5) The teacher would have told you.

6) He watered the flowers every day.

Passive

The prey _____

The car _____

Dinner _____

I _____

You _____

The flowers _____



Answers: Award 1 mark for a grammatically correct sentence that uses the passive voice.
 1) The prey was killed / was killed by the predator.
 2) The car was cleaned / was cleaned by the man.
 3) Dinner is being cooked / is being cooked by the chef.
 4) I was surprised by the book.
 5) You would have been told / would have been told by the teacher.
 6) The flowers were watered / were watered by him every day.

SAMURAI SATS SKILLS

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

The tired girl ignored her alarm clock.

/1

- 2 Rewrite the sentence below in the **active voice**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The trapped swan was rescued by the vet.

/1

- 3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

Sentence	Active voice	Passive voice
Micha's nan visits the library regularly.		
The tasty meal was cooked by my dad.		
Edwin often plays on his computer.		

/1

- 4 Which sentence is written in the **passive voice**? Tick **one**.

Siobhan bought a new school bag.....

My wheel was punctured by a thorn.....

Jake's cat climbed a tall tree.....

The band recorded a new song.....

/1

5

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

Cuba lost the instructions for the game.

/1

6

Rewrite the sentence below in the **active voice**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

My school shoes were hidden by my puppy.

/1

7

Which sentence uses the **active voice**?

Tick **one**.

The windows have been cleaned.....

News reports are written by journalists.....

Lunch was being served in the hall.....

His grandmother looked after him.....

/1

8

How does the use of the **passive voice** in the second sentence affect the way the information is presented?

1) Priya locked the wooden door.

2) The wooden door was locked.

Tick **one**.

It does not say why the door was locked.....

It shows that the action happened in the past.....

It does not say who locked the door.....

It shows that the action is happening now.....

/1



How confident do you feel?



/8

Total for this page

VERB FORMS, TENSE AND CONSISTENCY MIXED PRACTICE

Answer the following questions to check your understanding of 'Verb Forms, Tense and Consistency'.



1 Which verb completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form**?

If I _____ the head teacher, I would give every pupil free school lunches.

Tick **one**.

am.....

was.....

were.....

be.....

/1

2 Explain how the **modal verb** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

- 1) Priya completes her homework.
- 2) Priya could complete her homework.

/1

3 Which sentence is grammatically correct? Tick **one**.

Last night, Hamish practises his violin.....

Next week, we are going on holiday.....

Over the holidays, I will went to the park.....

Last year, I were in year 5.....

/1

4 Complete the following sentence in **simple past tense**.

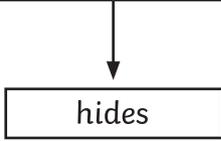
Yesterday, I _____ a new book from the library.

/1

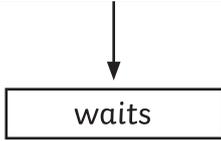
5

Rewrite the verbs in the boxes so they are the **past progressive**.

The octopus _____ under the rock, where



it _____ for prey to swim past.



/1

6

Complete the following sentence in **past perfect tense**.

When Sunita _____ the piano, she watched her favourite television programme.

/1

7

Which sentence is written in the **passive voice**?

Tick **one**.

We visited the art gallery yesterday.....

My cousin plays football professionally.....

Dale's room was painted by his mum.....

Freya will carry the books for you.

/1

8

Write a sentence including a **modal verb** to indicate certainty. Remember to punctuate your answer properly.

/1



9

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in **simple past tense** or **simple present tense**.

Sentence	Simple past tense	Simple present tense
I go to the park every day.		
Sophia walked quickly to school.		
My dog hunted for his lost ball.		

/1

10

Underline the verb form that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Bilal likes all sports and has played tennis since he was six years old; he is hoping to play at Wimbledon one day in the future.

/1

11

Tick one box in each row to show which **form of the verb** is underlined in each sentence.

Sentence	Simple present	Present progressive	Present perfect
Felix <u>is singing</u> in the charity talent show.			
I <u>have finished</u> rehearsing my lines.			
The audience <u>cheer</u> at every act.			

/1

12

Which sentence is closest in meaning to the one below?

Jia has been learning to wheelchair dance for three years.

Tick **one**.

Jia is an expert at wheelchair dancing.....

Jia will be wheelchair dancing next year.....

Jia can wheelchair dance.....

Jia can no longer wheelchair dance.....

/1

13

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

Isaac Newton, the famous scientist, is / was born in 1643 and will become / became known for his laws of gravity. Even today, nearly 400 years after his death, Newton's scientific discoveries are celebrated / celebrated around the world.

/1

14

Which sentence uses **tense** correctly?

Tick **one**.

Tomorrow we went shopping at the market.....

In two weeks' time, I will be skiing.....

Next weekend, we had gone to the beach.....

Last summer, we run in the park and collect leaves.....

/1

15

Draw a line to match each sentence to its description.
Use each description once.

Zeke has painted.

an action that is in the past

Zeke is painting.

an action that is in the present

Zeke was painting.

an action that is in the past and is continuing in the present

/1

16

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

The mice ate cheese.

/1



How confident do you feel?



/16

Total for this page

PROGRESS TRACKER

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

Simple Past and Simple Present Tense	/7
Verbs in the Perfect Form	/8
Modal Verbs	/7
Present and Past Progressive	/9
Tense Consistency	/9
Subjunctive Verb Forms	/8
Passive and Active Voice	/8
Verb Forms, Tense and Consistency Mixed Practice	/16
TOTAL	/72

SELF-REFLECTION



What went well:



My target to improve:



WARRIOR WIND-DOWN

Use this page relax and to refocus your mind.



WORD CLASSES

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Determiners

(words that introduce a noun)

a the an these
those her his whose
some many

Conjunctions

(words that join words, phrases, clauses or sentences)

and because until
when while since if
for however although
as but after

Relative Pronouns

(words that introduce relative clauses)

which that who
whom whose

Verbs

(action or doing words)

jump swim live climb work sing
sleep move talk breathe think

Modal Verbs

must shall will should would can
could may might

Nouns and Proper Nouns

(common and proper names of people, places, things and ideas)

boy girl woman Alex Mr Brennan
castle house Windsor tiger
house Oxford Street

Adjectives

(words that describe nouns)

shiny ancient smooth gigantic rosy
tiny clear thin heavy

Adverbs

(words that describe how, when or where a verb is being done)

slowly silently
upstairs yesterday
nearby kindly
occasionally
easily tomorrow

Pronouns

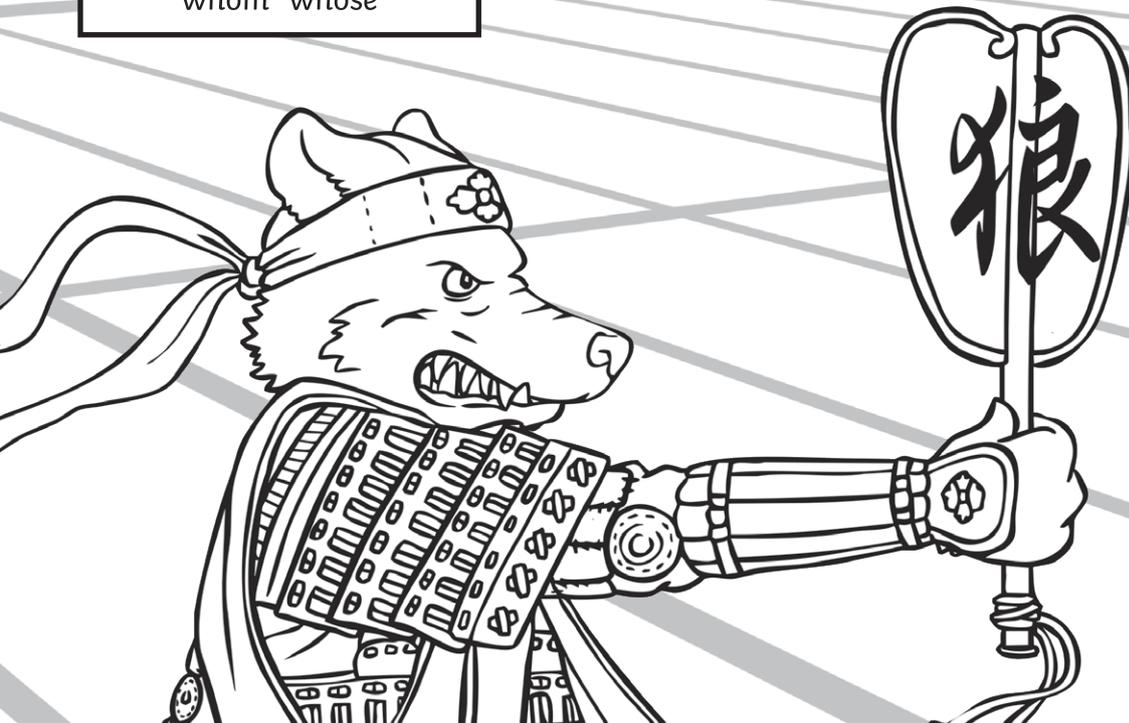
(words that take the place of a noun)

his her she I
it this he they

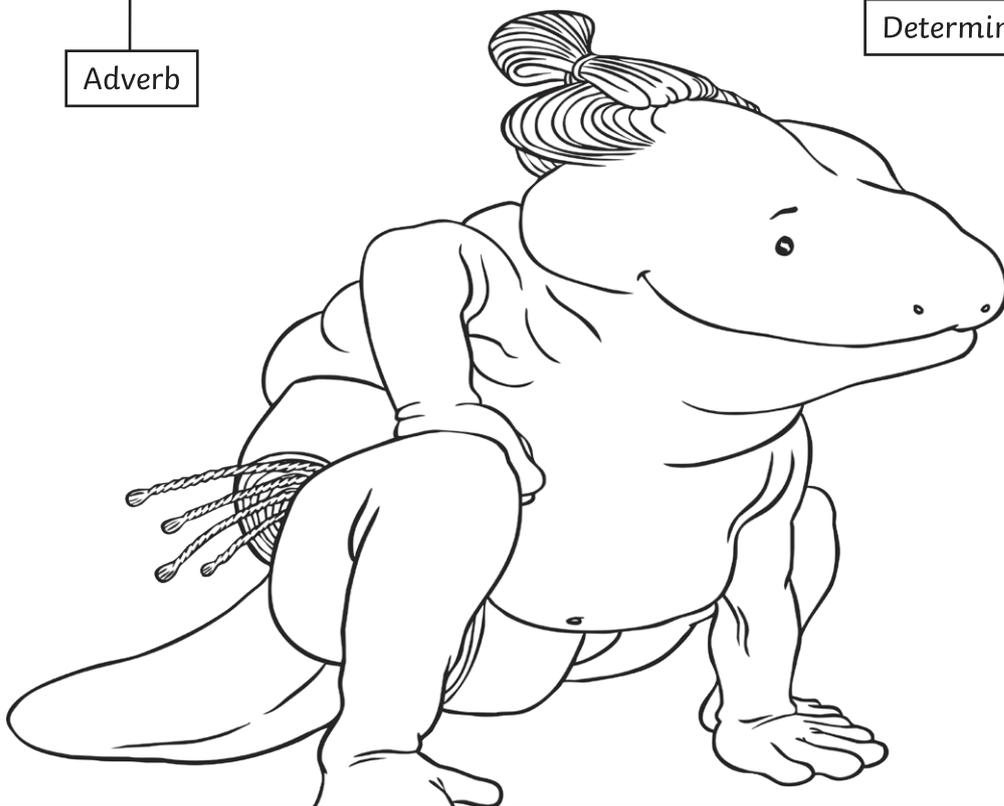
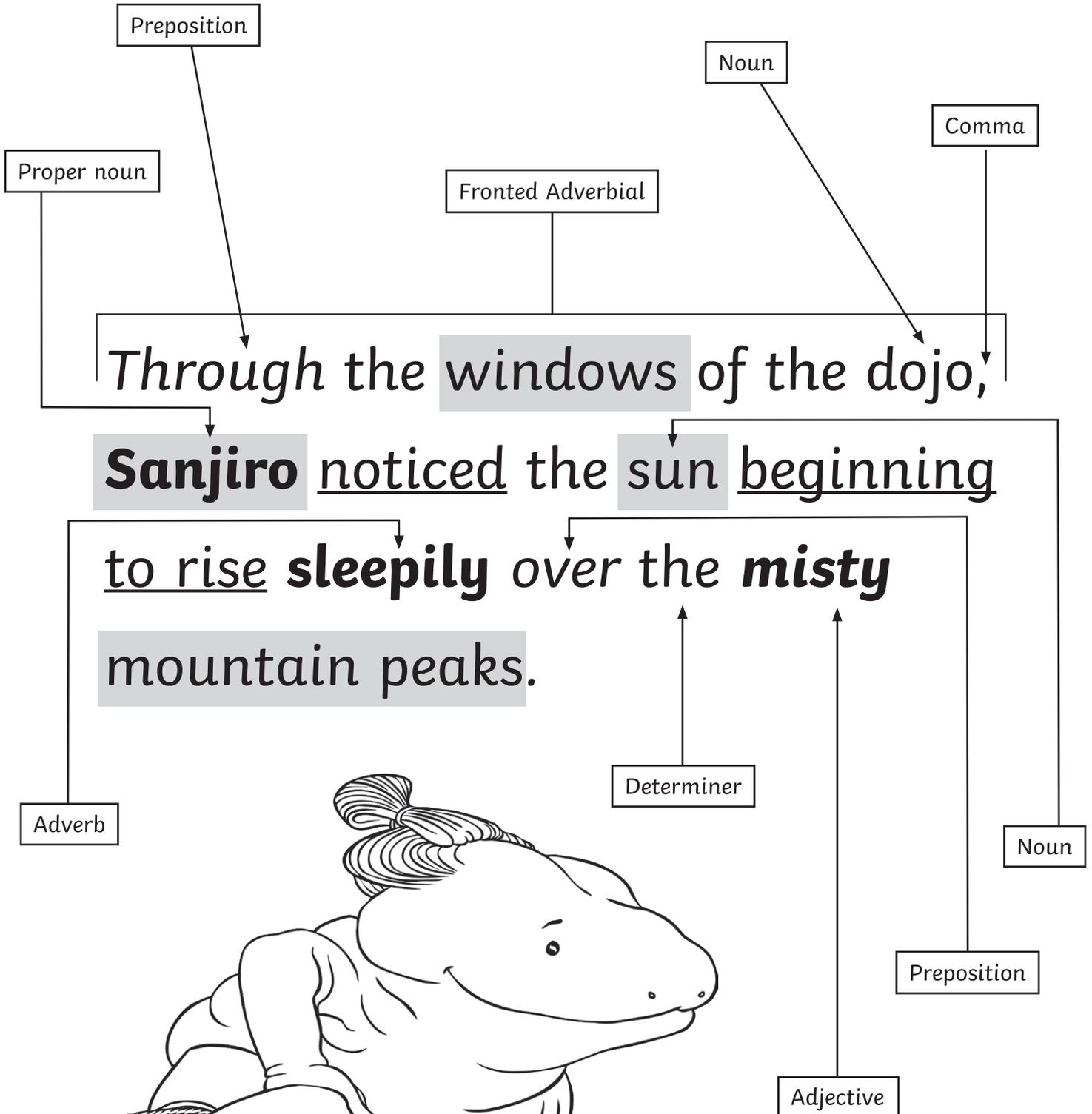
Prepositions

(words that link nouns, pronouns and phrases)

across on above
below over in
through around



FEATURES OF SENTENCES



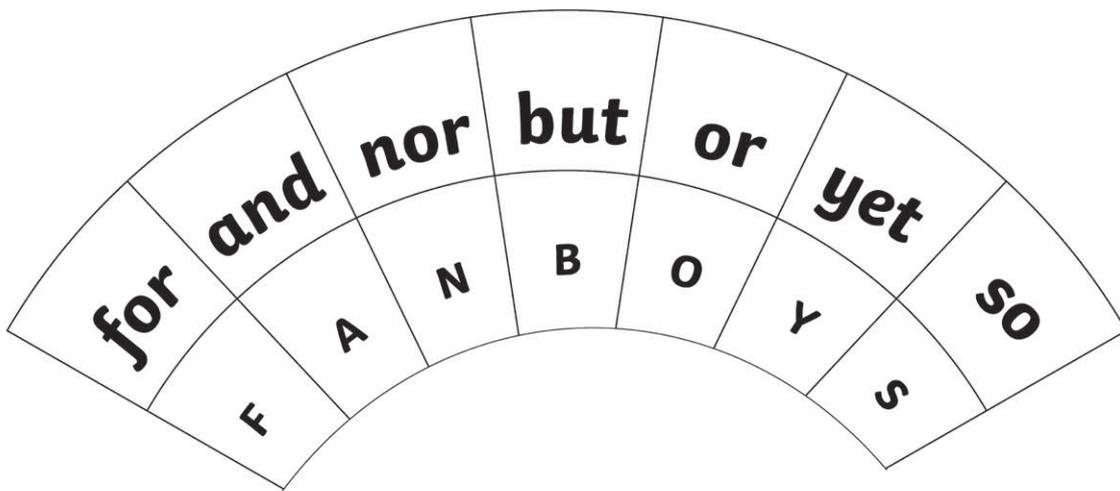
CONJUNCTIONS MAT



Co-ordinating Conjunctions



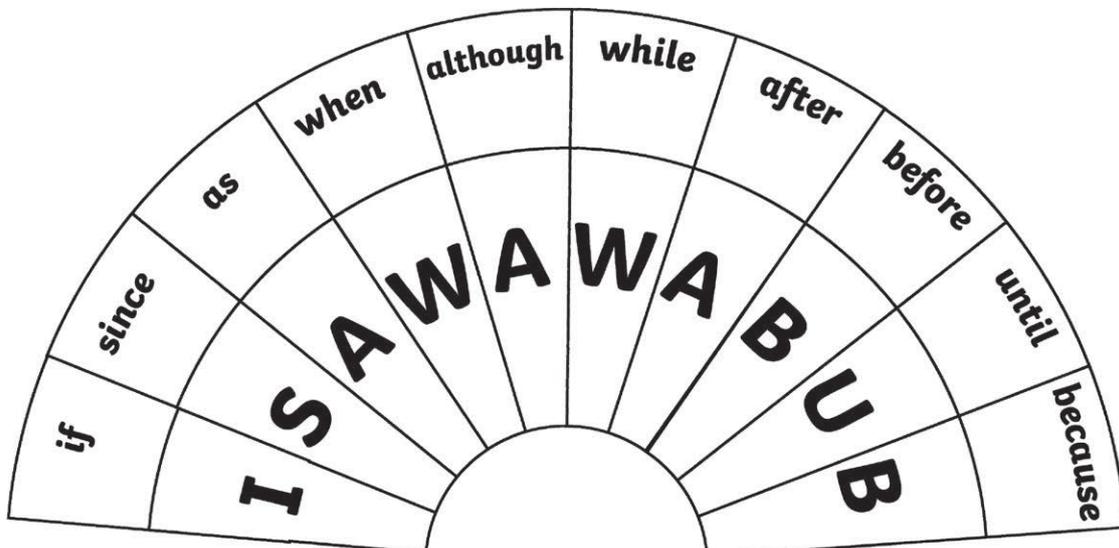
There are seven co-ordinating conjunctions.
They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.



Subordinating Conjunctions



Here are 10 of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause which is a clause that doesn't make sense on its own.



SPAG WORD MAT

Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Lily licked the lolly.	Paul kicks the ball.	Paul will kick the ball. Lily is going to lick the lolly.	Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.
Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect	Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)	Adverbs (indicating possibility)
Paul had kicked the ball past the goalkeeper.	Paul has kicked the ball. I have eaten the lolly.	Paul will have kicked the ball.	could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably
Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future Progressive	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause	
Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Paul will be kicking the ball.	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.	
Subjunctive	Expanded Noun Phrase	Relative Clause		
If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	the dark-haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies	Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.		

PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

Active

When you write in the **active voice**:

The subject performs the action described by its verb.

Toko taught **martial arts**.

subject → verb → **object**

Passive

When you write in the **passive voice**:

The **object** performs the action and the subject receives the action.

Martial arts were taught by Toko.

object → verb → subject

Active sentences are used much **more often** than passive sentences.

In an **active** sentence, the subject is emphasised.

In a **passive** sentence, the **object** is emphasised.

We use the **passive voice** to draw attention to the person or thing affected by the verb.

Some **passive** sentences **don't say who or what is performing the action** of the verb to the object. Passive sentences can still make sense **without a subject**.

Martial arts were taught.
The dojo was entered.

