

Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation

SATS Revision

Marie Lallaway & Madeleine Barnes

Year

RISING STARS

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Welcome to Achieve GPS: The Higher Score – Revision

Well done for completing Achieve GPS: The Expected Score revision book, revising everything you need to achieve the expected scaled score of 100 in the Key Stage 2 English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS) tests. You are now ready for the next step. In this book you will find key information and activities for more practice and to help you achieve the higher score. You will look again at some of the key knowledge that was in Achieve the Expected Score, but you will use it to tackle trickier questions and apply it in more complex ways.

About the Key Stage 2 Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling National Tests

The tests will take place in the summer term in Year 6. They will be done in your school and will be marked by examiners – not by your teacher.

The tests are divided into two papers:

Paper 1: questions – 45 minutes (50 marks)

- You will answer short questions about grammar, punctuation and language strategies.
- Some questions will ask you to tick a box, circle or underline.
 Other questions will ask you to add words to a sentence, or to rewrite it making a change. You may be asked to explain why a sentence is written in a particular way.
- The questions will include the language of grammar and punctuation.
- Most questions are worth 1 mark, but you should check to make sure before you answer each question, in case you need to give more than one answer.
- Spelling counts for questions that test tenses, plurals, suffixes and contractions.

Paper 2: spelling – approximately 15 minutes (20 marks)

Twenty sentences will be read aloud to you, one at a time. You will be asked to spell a particular word in each sentence. Some words may require a correctly placed apostrophe.

- The words may be taken from the word lists for Years 1–6.
- Each correct answer is worth 1 mark.

Test techniques

- **Before the tests** Try to revise little and often, rather than in long sessions.
 - Choose a time of day when you are not tired or hungry.
 - Choose somewhere quiet so you can focus.
 - Revise with a friend. You can encourage and learn from each other.
 - Read the 'Top tips' throughout this book to remind you of important points in answering test questions.
 - Make sure that you know what the words in the glossary mean.

- **During the tests** READ THE QUESTION AND READ IT AGAIN.
 - If you find a question difficult to answer, move on; you can always come back to it later.
 - Always answer a multiple-choice question. If you really can't work out an answer, try to think of the most sensible response and read the question again.
 - Read the question again after you have answered it. Check you have done what the question asked you to do.
 - If you have any time left at the end, go back to the questions you have missed.

Where to get help:

- Page 62 contains a glossary to help you understand key terms about grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- Pages 63–64 provide the answers to the 'Try this' questions.

How to use this book

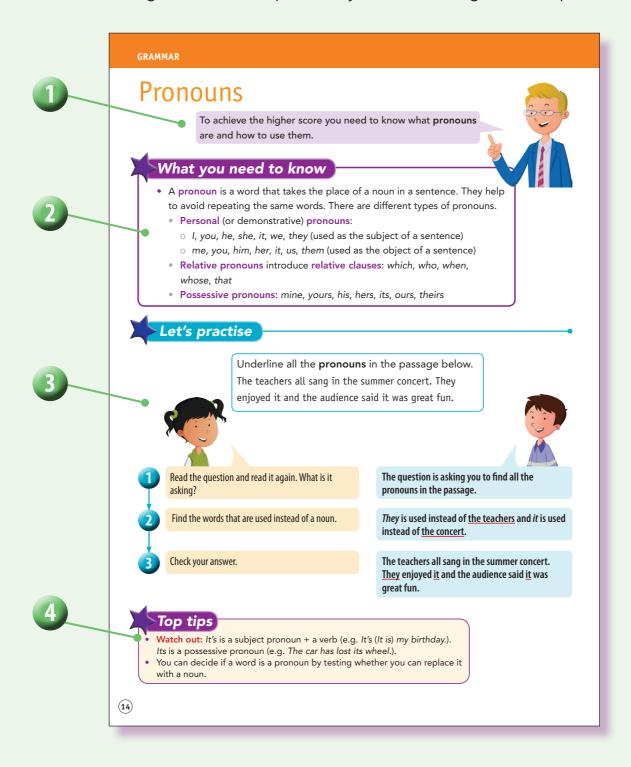
1 Introduction – This introduces each question strand. Each strand has been broken down into smaller strands to help you.
Words in bold can be found at the back of the book in the glossary.



What you need to know – Important facts are given in this section. Read them carefully. Words in bold are key words and those in purple are also defined in the glossary at the back of the book.



Let's practise – This gives an example question for you to read through. Follow the steps carefully and work through the example.





4 Top tips – These hints help you to do your best. Use them well.



5 Try this – Practise answering the questions for yourself.



Notebook – Use a notebook or a piece of paper.

Sentence Mr White was tidying his classroom.			
Mr White was tidying his classroom		Pronoun	No pronour
Will writte was tidying his classicom.			
I can't believe that he won.			
The children were playing outside.			
The kittens were asleep in their bed.			
2 Tick ✔ one box in each row to show the ty	pe of pronou	n used in eacl	h sentence.
Sentence	Personal	Possessive	Relative
Where is mine?			
Jane, who was the oldest, took care of			
everyone.			
She didn't believe the story.			
			tuate your
4 Rewrite the sentence below using two pro answer correctly. Simon went to Anna's house.	onouns . Reme	mber to punc	,
answer correctly.			
answer correctly. Simon went to Anna's house.	t complete th	e sentence be	elow.
answer correctly. Simon went to Anna's house. 5 Tick ✓ one box to show the pronouns tha	t complete th	e sentence be	elow.
answer correctly. Simon went to Anna's house. 5 Tick ✓ one box to show the pronouns tha While I was walking the puppy, was pull	t complete th	e sentence be	elow.
answer correctly. Simon went to Anna's house. 5 Tick ✓ one box to show the pronouns tha While I was walking the puppy, was pull Tick one. I it's my he her I	t complete th	e sentence be	elow.
answer correctly. Simon went to Anna's house. 5 Tick ✓ one box to show the pronouns tha While I was walking the puppy, was pull Tick one. I it's my □	t complete th	e sentence be	elow.

Adverbials

To achieve the higher score you need to identify and construct adverbials.

What you need to know

- An adverbial is a phrase or clause that tells us more about the verb.
 It tells us how, when, where or why an action is done. An adverb can be an adverbial, but an adverbial can also be a whole phrase.
- A fronted adverbial is often followed by a comma, for example: 'Yesterday,'.

Let's practise



Rewrite the sentence below so that it begins with the adverbial.

The singers were all smiling after the concert.



Read the question and read it again. What is it asking?

Find the verb.

Check if there is any information about the verb.

Does the sentence tell you how, when, where, or why, the singers were smiling?

Rewrite the sentence putting the adverbial at the beginning. Remember to add a comma after the adverbial when it begins the sentence.

Check your answer.

The question is asking you to do two things: find the adverbial phrase and move it to the beginning of the sentence.

Were smiling is the verb.

After the concert tells you when they were smiling. This is the adverbial.

After the concert, the singers were all smiling.

Top tips

- How? When? Where? Why? Use the same method each time so that you don't forget any of the questions to ask about the verb.
- If an adverbial begins a sentence, it is followed by a comma.





1	Circle the adverbial phrase in the sentence below.
	A herd of elephants was bathing in the river.
2	Tiels of the house to about which of the contenant heless contain advantials
2	Tick ✓ the boxes to show which of the sentences below contain adverbials.
	Before the start of the film, let's get some popcorn.
	I'll give you some money to buy ice-creams for everyone.
	I would like a lovely new bicycle.
	Mr Carter will come to collect the parcels.
2	Add a suitable advantial to accordate the content of bolow
3	Add a suitable adverbial to complete the sentence below.
	The school football team practises
Л	Rewrite the sentence below so that it has an adverb at the start of the sentence.
7	Remember to use correct capital letters and punctuation.
	Aisling brushed her teeth before going to the dentist.
	Anstring brushed her teeth before going to the dentist.
5	Explain the function of the underlined adverbial in the sentence below.
	Callum enjoyed the party <u>at Josh's house</u> .
4	Tick ✓ the boxes to show which of the sentences below contain adverbials.
	The class would go bug-hunting in the woods after lunch.
	Please put the books on the table before you leave.
	Can I offer you some assistance?
	Would you like a drink before supper?

Main clauses and subordinate clauses

To achieve the higher score you need to recognise and use main and subordinate clauses.

What you need to know

- Two main clauses are joined together by the conjunctions and, or, but, so.
- A subordinate clause on its own is not a complete sentence. It includes a subordinating conjunction (e.g. because, as, so, if, although, despite, unless).
- The subordinate clause can appear before, inside or after a main clause.
- A main clause makes sense on its own.
- Watch out: Some words can function as prepositions or as conjunctions, depending on their role in the sentence (before, since, after). A preposition introduces only a noun phrase (e.g. before the show) in a sentence. A subordinating conjunction introduces a whole clause, which includes a verb (e.g. before we watched the show) in a sentence.

Let's practise

Tick ✓ the boxes to show the sentences that contain a subordinate clause.



We have been best friends since we first met. John has lived here since January. Since Alisha won the dance competition, she has practised even harder.



Read the question and read it again. What is it asking?

> Find the main clause in each sentence by checking which part of the sentence can work independently.

Check that the other parts of the sentence are subordinate clauses by finding the conjunction.

Check that the other use of since is not a conjunction.

Check your answer.

The question is asking you to identify which sentences contain a subordinate clause.

We have been best friends / John has lived here since January / She has practised even harder are all main clauses.

Since we first met / Since Alisha won the dance competition.

In the second sentence *since* is not a conjunction because it is followed only by a noun, not a verb.

We have been best friends since we first met. Since Alisha won the dance competition, she has practised even harder.





1 Underline the **subordinate clauses** in the passage below.

Otters are an endangered species that require very clean water in which to live. They have increased in number in some parts of England since rivers have become less polluted.

2 Add the correct words to complete the **subordinate clauses**.

	that although unless when	
	The school play will be a great success Sam forgets his li	nes
	again he has spent ages learning them,	_
	he goes on stage, he sometimes gets so nervous he forge	ts them
3	Complete the sentence below with a subordinate clause . Please feed the cat before	
4	Underline the main clause in the sentence below.	
	My favourite cousin, who lives in Germany, is coming to visit.	
5	Tick ✔ the sentences in which the underlined words form a subordina clause .	ite
	Bats generally fly after dark.	
	Birds puff up their feathers when the weather is very cold.	
	Because they have incredible night vision, owls can hunt at night.	
	If you feed the birds in your garden, they will visit you regularly.	

Top tips

- Do the clauses make a complete sentence on their own? If so, they are main clauses. If not, they are subordinate clauses.
- A subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction such as while, if, when, because (see page 20).

Capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks

To achieve the higher score you need to use capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks in the right places in sentences.

What you need to know

- Every sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with either a **full stop**, an **exclamation mark** for **exclamations** or a **question mark** for questions.
- Proper nouns require a capital letter (e.g. for names of places, people, nationalities, days and months, brand names).



Add the correct **capital letters** and **full stops** to the passage below.

arthur took his dogs, henry and hettie, on holiday to wales they had a super time even though it was very cold in february



Read the question and read it again. What is it asking?

Read the passage carefully to help you find the sentence ending(s). Mark where each full stop should go. Don't forget the final one.

Check whether there are any names of people, places or brands in the sentence that would need a capital letter.

Check for any beginnings of sentences. Add a capital letter.

Check your answer.

The question is asking you to find beginnings and endings of sentences, and where to use capital letters for proper nouns.

arthur took his dogs, henry and hettie, on holiday to wales. they had a super time even though it was very cold in february.

Arthur took his dogs, Henry and Hettie, on holiday to Wales. they had a super time even though it was very cold in February.

Arthur took his dogs, Henry and Hettie, on holiday to Wales. They had a super time even though it was very cold in February.



1 Add a **punctuation mark** from the box to each sentence below. You may use each one only once.

?	!	•	
How	int	eres	sting that was
Wha	t wo	oulc	l you like to do
Alth	ona	h v	ou're late, it's great to see you

2 Add capital letters and full stops to the passage below.

the door opened suddenly and the class all turned to look the special guest had arrived everyone had been looking forward to this moment

3 Rewrite the sentence below adding correct **capital letters** and **punctuation**. at heathton school, our classes learn spanish and french

Select one of the words that has a capital letter and explain why a **capital letter** is used.

- 4 Why does the sentence below have an exclamation mark?
 What a dreadful thing to say!
- 5 Add capital letters, full stops and a question mark to the passage below.

 I had never seen such a strange creature whatever could it be living in spain was turning out to be full of surprises
- 6 Underline the words that need capital letters in the sentence below.
 We will visit london next tuesday and see 10 downing street, the home of the prime minister.

Top tip

Remember that all parts of proper nouns need capital letters (e.g. Sally Smith, United Kingdom, Rising Stars Limited).

Commas

To achieve the higher score you need to use **commas** to mark clauses or phrases, to separate items in a list and to clarify meanings.

What you need to know

- Commas are used to separate items in a list and to mark phrases or clauses.
- The use of a comma can change the meaning of a sentence.
- A comma splice is a common comma error, when a comma is used incorrectly instead of a full stop or semi-colon.

Let's practise



Add **commas** in the correct places to the sentence below. Before we go on the bike ride check your tyres brakes and lights.



- Read the question and read it again. What is it asking?
- Read the sentence clearly to find where the clauses meet.
- 3 Check if there is a list in the sentence.
- Separate these items with commas, remembering that there is no comma before *and*.
 - Check your answer.

The question is asking you to show where commas should go.

There are two parts to this sentence and the clauses meet after *ride*. Add a comma.

Tyres brakes and lights is a list.

Check your tyres, brakes and lights.

Before we go on the bike ride, check your tyres, brakes and lights.

Top tips

- Remember to use two commas to mark an embedded clause or phrase (e.g. Oscar, my favourite cat, often sits on my shoulder.).
- Look out for adverbial phrases and clauses that require a comma (e.g. Suddenly, I saw it. Next, it saw me.).



1	Add the necessary commas to the sentence below.
	Although Alma loves hamsters mice and rats she doesn't like gerbils.
2	Rewrite the sentence below using commas correctly. Quickly before it rains run inside.
3	Add commas to clarify the meaning of this sentence. My favourite desserts are strawberry and vanilla ice-cream apple pie with custard and fresh fruit salad.
4	Add a comma to change the meaning of the sentence below. I will tell Jake.
5	Explain how a comma changes the meaning of the sentence below. Can you help Susie? Can you help, Susie?
6	Add the correct commas to the sentence below. I play tennis which is my favourite sport at the weekends.
7	Tick ✓ the boxes to show the sentences in which commas are used correctly. Two cars, a red one and a green one, were racing side by side. A country, with a tropical climate, can be extremely hot. A flock, of geese, spend the winter on a lake nearby. Trains, especially high-speed ones, are a comfortable way to travel.

Prefixes and suffixes

To achieve the higher score you need to add **prefixes** and **suffixes** to words.

What you need to know

- Prefixes are added at the beginning of a root word (see page 49) and suffixes at the end of a root word to make a new word.
- Prefixes usually change the meaning of a word (e.g. agree disagree).
- Suffixes usually change a word's form (e.g. an adjective to a noun: clever cleverness).

Let's practise



Circle the **prefix** from the box that can be added to both of the words below.

dis- mis- re- un- __introduce __calculate



Read the question and read it again. What is it asking?

Try out each prefix with both words to find the one that makes sense.

Check the other option to make sure.

Circle your answer, then check it.

The question is asking you to select the correct prefix that can be added to both words.

disintroduce ★ discalculate ★. Dis- is not the answer.

misintroduce ★ miscalculate ✔. Mis- is not the

answer. reintroduce ✔ recalculate ✔.

unintroduce **X** uncalculate **X**. un- is not correct so re- is the answer.

dis- mis- (re-) un-

Try this

1 Make new words by adding a correct **prefix** or **suffix** to these words.

Prefixes: un- dis- re- sub- Suffixes: -ness -ment -ful -ly conscious standard forgive believe judge commence thought

2 Circle one **prefix** that can be added to both of these words.

dis- mis- un- pre- __apprehend __read

3 Underline the **suffixes** in the words below. swiftest fruitless awareness payment

Synonyms and antonyms

To achieve the higher score you need to know the terms synonym and antonym, and identify examples.

- Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

What you need to know **Synonyms** are words that have the same meaning.

Let's practise



Tick ✓ the words that are the **antonyms** of <u>victory</u>. triumph, success hesitation, pause defeat, loss popularity, fame



Read the question and read it again. What is it asking?

Try out each pair of words to find the opposite of victory.

Triumph and success can mean the same as victory; hesitation, pause and popularity, fame are not linked to the word victory; defeat and loss are opposite to victory.

mean the opposite (antonym) of victory.

Tick the correct box.

Check your answer.

defeat, loss 🗸

Try this

Match the synonyms.

determination

investigate

fake

corrupt

comply

spoil

check

agree

fraudulent

persistence

Write antonyms for the words below.

illuminate

tragic

scarce

contemporary _



Remember: S for synonym, S for same. A for antonym, A for against (opposite to).