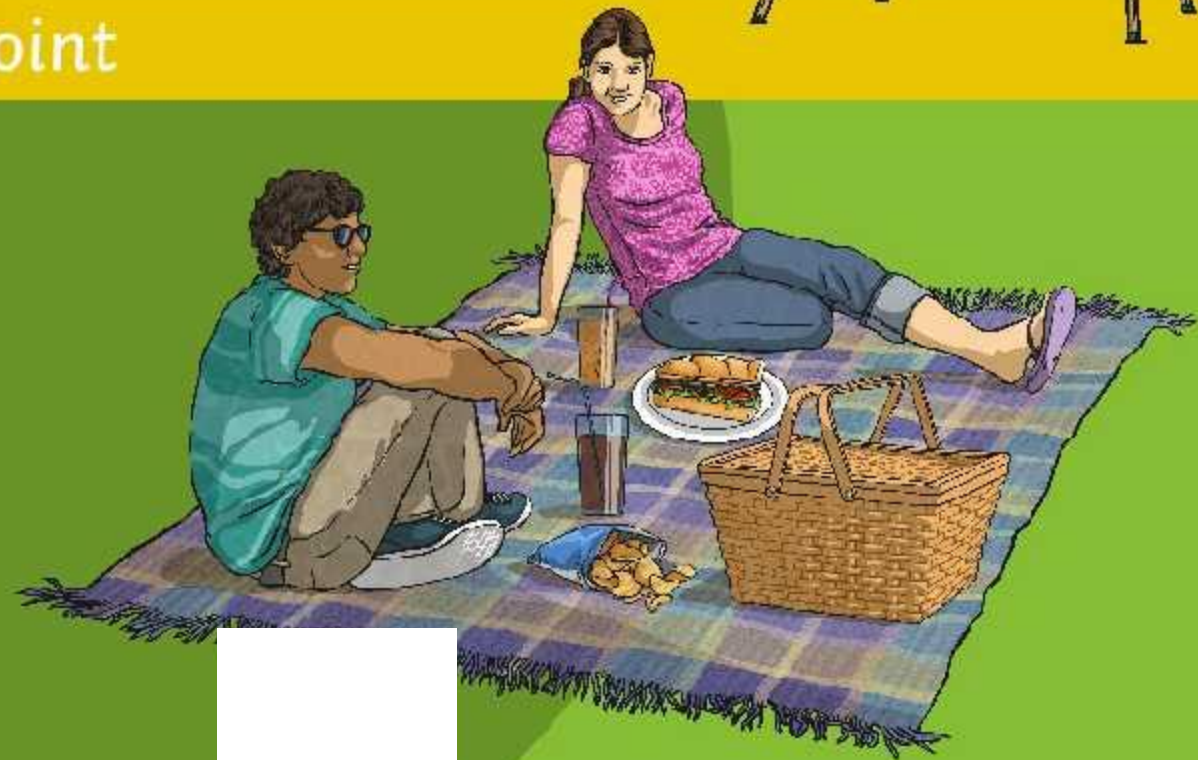


Grammar and Punctuation

Guided PowerPoint

Test 1



1. Add 'a' or 'an' to the sentence below.

1
mark

As **a** treat, we sometimes take **a** picnic to **an** amazing park nearby.



'a' usually comes before a consonant sound at the start of the next word.

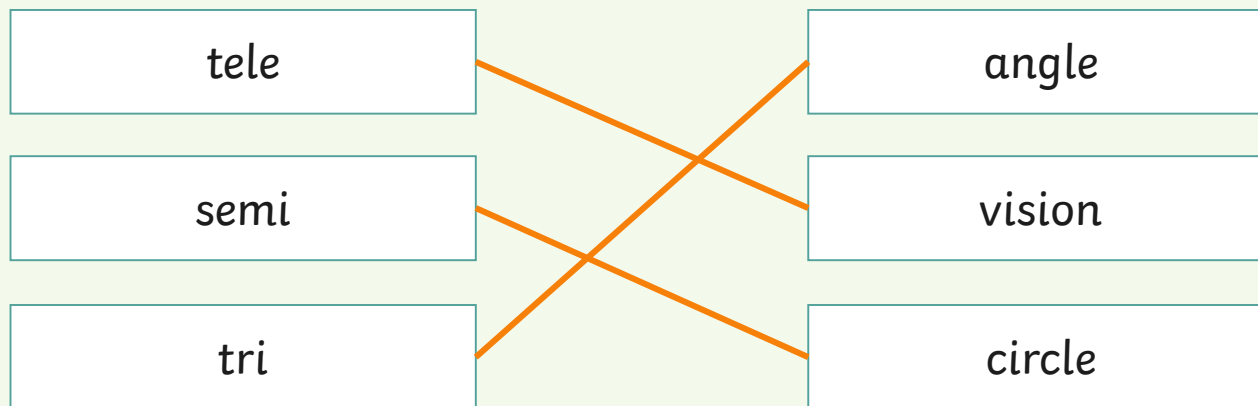
'an' usually comes before a vowel sound at the start of the next word.

Which ones sound right?

Key Skill: G.1 – Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'.

2. Draw lines to match the words below to the appropriate prefix.

1
mark



Try adding the first prefix to each possible word.

Which one sounds right when the root word and prefix are put together?

Key Skill: G6.2 - Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes.

3. Underline all the direct speech in the sentence below.

1
mark

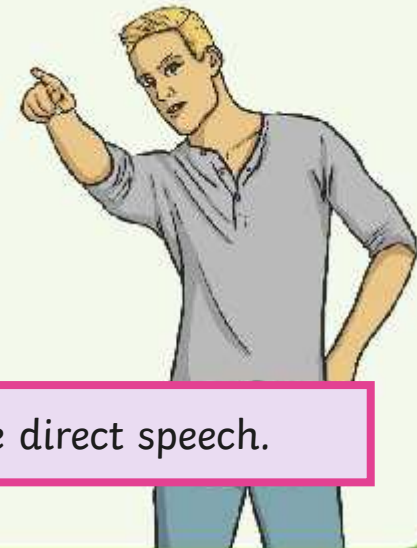
“Buster!” shouted Dad. “Come here, boy!”

Direct speech refers to the words that are actually spoken.

The words spoken are ‘hugged’ by inverted commas.

These are the words you would see in a speech bubble.

Buster! Come here, boy!



Key Skill: G.3.1.a Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

4. Read this sentence. **Circle the adverbs.**

1
mark

Slowly and silently, the snake slithered through the grass.

Adverbs describe the **verb** 'slithered' within this sentence.

They tell us **how** something is being done.

How did the snake slither?



Key Skill: G.1.6. Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

5. Look at the words in the table. Do they start with a consonant or a vowel? **Tick one option.**

1
mark

Word	Starts with a consonant	Starts with a vowel
apple		✓
project	✓	
elephant		✓
umbrella		✓
rollercoaster	✓	

Which are the 5 **vowel** letters?

a, e, i, o and u

Any letter that is not a vowel, is a **consonant**.

Key Skill: G1 - Understanding terminology – consonant and vowel.

6. Look at the newspaper article below.
Circle the sub-headings.

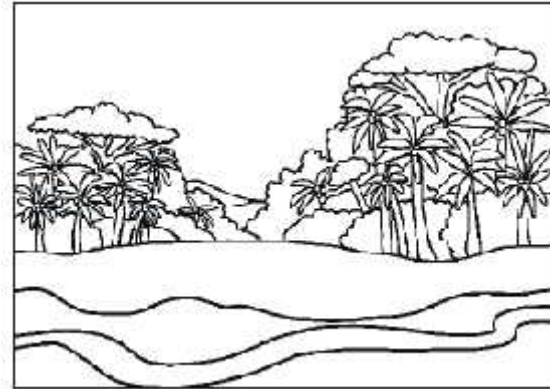
1
mark

It's a Heatwave!

Summer is Finally Here

As Britain swelters in the warmth of an unexpected heatwave, weather forecasters have confirmed that the hot weather is here to stay. According to Sunni Shine, chief weather reporter for the Weather Channel, temperatures look to set to stay high until the end of the month.

“Today is the hottest day of the year,” said Sunni from her studio, “and we can expect more good weather – get out your BBQ!”



Wettest May on Record

The warm weather is particularly welcome after what has been dubbed ‘Miserable May’, the wettest May since records began.

A heading is the main title of a piece of writing.

Sub-headings tell you what a particular section of the writing is about.

Key Skill: G4 - Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.

7. Change the verb in the sentence below to use the present perfect form of the verb.

1
mark

He **has lived** in Birmingham since he was very small.

to live

The present perfect uses **'has' or 'have'** and a **past tense verb** (usually ending in ~ed or ~en).

What will happen to the verb 'to live'?
What would it be – 'liven' or 'lived'?

lived

Now try adding 'has' or 'have' to the verb that you have made– which sounds right? 'He have lived' or 'He has lived'?

Key Skill: G4.1d - Use the present perfect form of verbs.

8. Circle the preposition in this sentence.

1
mark

I found my kitten hiding under the kitchen table.

Prepositions tell us the relationship between one thing and another usually **where** something is.

Where is the kitten in relation to the kitchen table?



Key Skill: G1.7 - Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

9. In which sentence is the direct speech correctly punctuated?
Tick one.

1
mark

“Who did that? demanded the teacher crossly.”

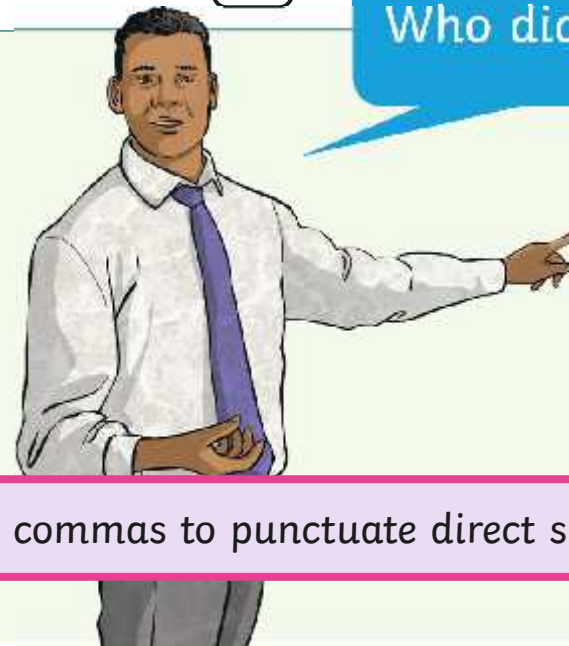
“Who did that?” demanded the teacher crossly.

Who did that? demanded the teacher crossly.”

Who did that?

Direct speech is punctuated with
inverted commas “ ”.

Inverted commas ‘hug’ the words
that are actually spoken.



Key Skill: G5.7 - Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

10. What is the root word for this family of words?

1
mark

adventure

event

invent

prevent

vent

Read each of the 4 words carefully.

Which word appears in each of the 4 words?

The word could appear at the beginning, middle or end of the words.

Key Skill: G6.4 - Word families based on common words.



Grammar and Punctuation

Guided PowerPoint

Test 2



1. Circle the words in the passage below that belong to the same word family as the verb **'care'**.

1
mark

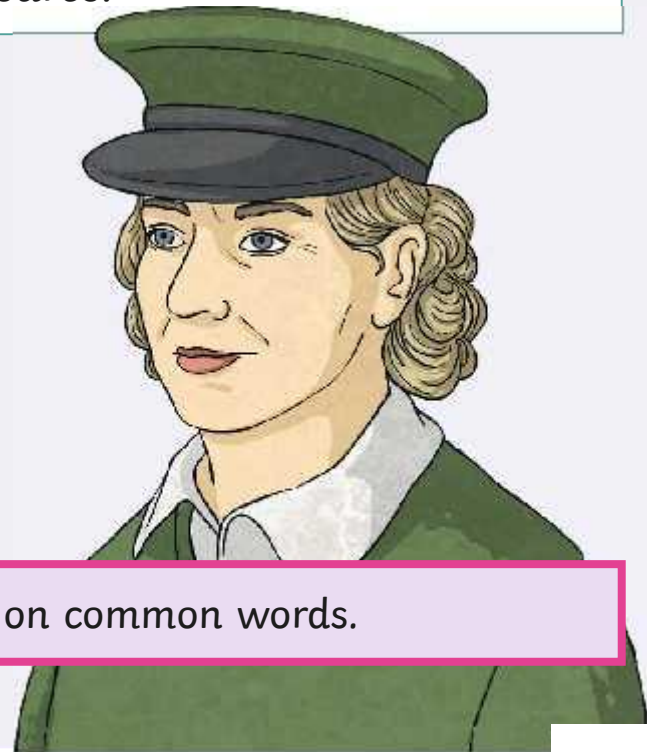
Zookeepers **care** for the animals they look after. They **carefully** plan what the animal will eat, making sure that visitors do not **carelessly** throw the wrong sort of food into their enclosures.

Read the passage carefully.

Look for words which have the word 'care' in them.

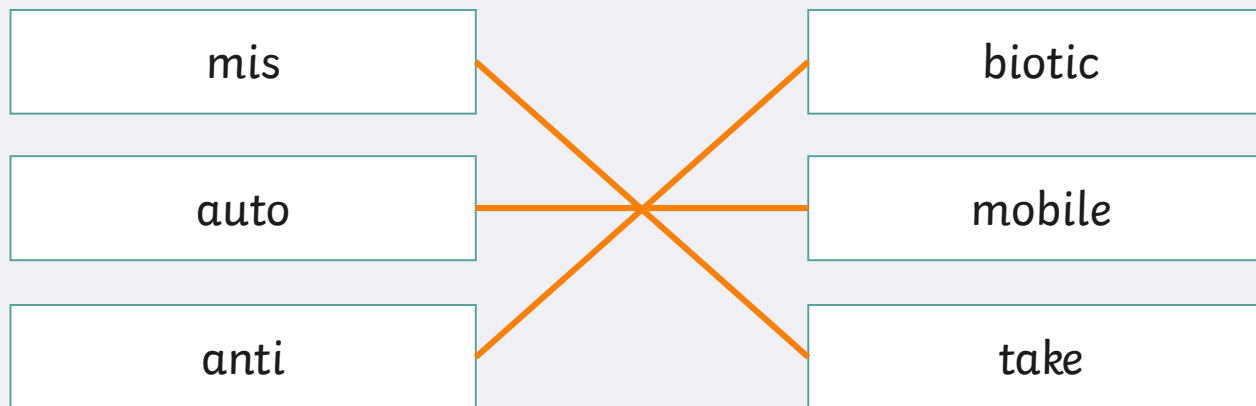
In the context of the sentence, do they belong to the same word family?

Key Skill: G6.4 - Word families based on common words.



2. Draw lines to match the words below to the appropriate prefix.

1
mark



Read the words and prefixes carefully.

Try a prefix with each possible root word.
Which one sounds right or is a word that you know?

Key Skill: G6.2 - Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes.

3. Circle the inverted commas in the passage below.

1
mark

"We need to turn left here, Dad," said Layla. "Otherwise we will end up going the wrong way again!"

"Are you sure, Layla?" asked Dad. "I'm pretty sure we need to turn right!"

Inverted commas are punctuation marks that show us when someone is speaking.

The words that are spoken are 'hugged' by the inverted commas.

These are the words you would see in a speech bubble.

We need to turn left here, Dad. Otherwise we will end up going the wrong way again!

Key Skill: G6.4 - Word families based on common words.

4. Read this sentence. Underline the subordinate clause.

1
mark

We are going to Cornwall on holiday because we like the scenery there.

A clause is a part of a sentence.

The main clause is the most important part and is a complete sentence on its own.

The subordinate clause gives us some extra information but is not a complete sentence on its own.

A subordinate clause can be at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence.

They start with a subordinating conjunction.

Key Skill: G3.4 - Recognising subordinate clauses and subordinating conjunctions.

5. Look at the words in the table. Do they use 'a' or 'an' as a determiner? **Tick one option.**

1
mark

Word	'a'	'an'
alligator		✓
factory	✓	
unicorn	✓	
school	✓	
emergency		✓

'a' usually comes before a consonant sound at the start of the next word.

'an' usually comes before a vowel sound at the start of the next word.

Which ones sound right?

Key Skill: G1.8 - Use the forms 'a' or 'an'.

6. Read the passage below. Draw an arrow to where you think the author should have started a new paragraph.

1
mark

Lots of children and families have pets, and dogs are very popular. In this article, we will discuss how you can best care for your pet dog and help it to live a happy life. Firstly, a dog takes quite a lot of looking after. As well as feeding it, a dog needs exercise, training and companionship.

Read the whole passage carefully.

The first two sentences introduce the text and tell us what it is about.

Remember, we start a new paragraph when we want to **move on** to the next part or subject.

Then, it **moves on** to tell us the first thing we need to know. It has moved onto the next subject so needs to be a new paragraph.

Key Skill: G4 - Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.

7. Read the sentence below. **Circle the verb** which uses the **present perfect** form.

1
mark

We **have owned** our cat for six years and we love her very much.

Read the whole sentence carefully.

Look for the verbs in the sentence.
Verbs are action or feeling words.

Present perfect verbs include the use of
'have' or 'has' and a past tense verb.



Key Skill: G4.1d - Use the present perfect form of verbs.

8. Count the **consonants** in the sentence below and put your answer in the box.

1
mark

School finishes at 3:30pm.

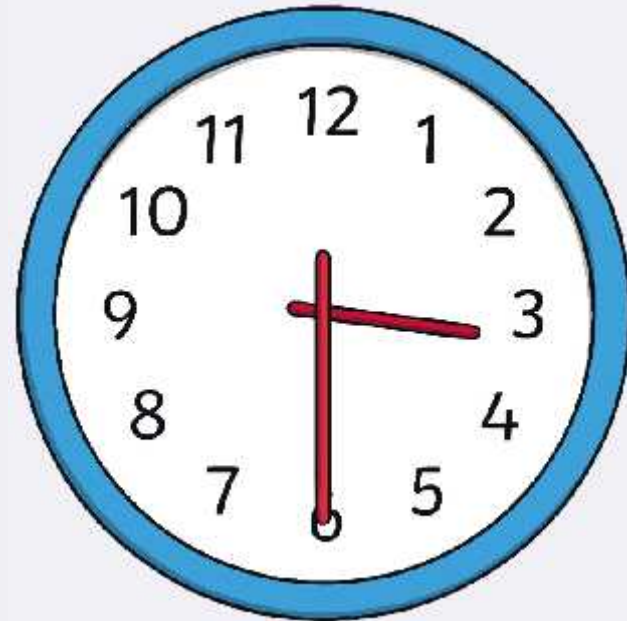
12

What are consonants?

Consonants are letters that are not vowels (a, e, i, o, and u).

Read the sentence carefully.

Count all the consonant letters.
It can help to cross each one off as you count them.



Key Skill: G4 - Terminology for pupils – consonant.

9. The sentences below are missing a word. Choose a conjunction from the box and write it in the space to complete each sentence.

1
mark

because

but

before

I am not going to school today because I am poorly.

We went to Derbyshire to visit my aunt before we headed to Yorkshire for a few days.

I invited her to play at my house but her mum wouldn't let her come.

Read the conjunctions and the three sentences carefully.

Try each word in the gap for each sentence. Which one sounds right for each sentence?

Key Skill: G1.4 - Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

10. Choose the sub-heading which best matches the paragraph.

1
mark

Keeping your hamster clean

Fruit and vegetables

Feeding your hamster

Choosing a hamster

Read the four possible sub-headings.

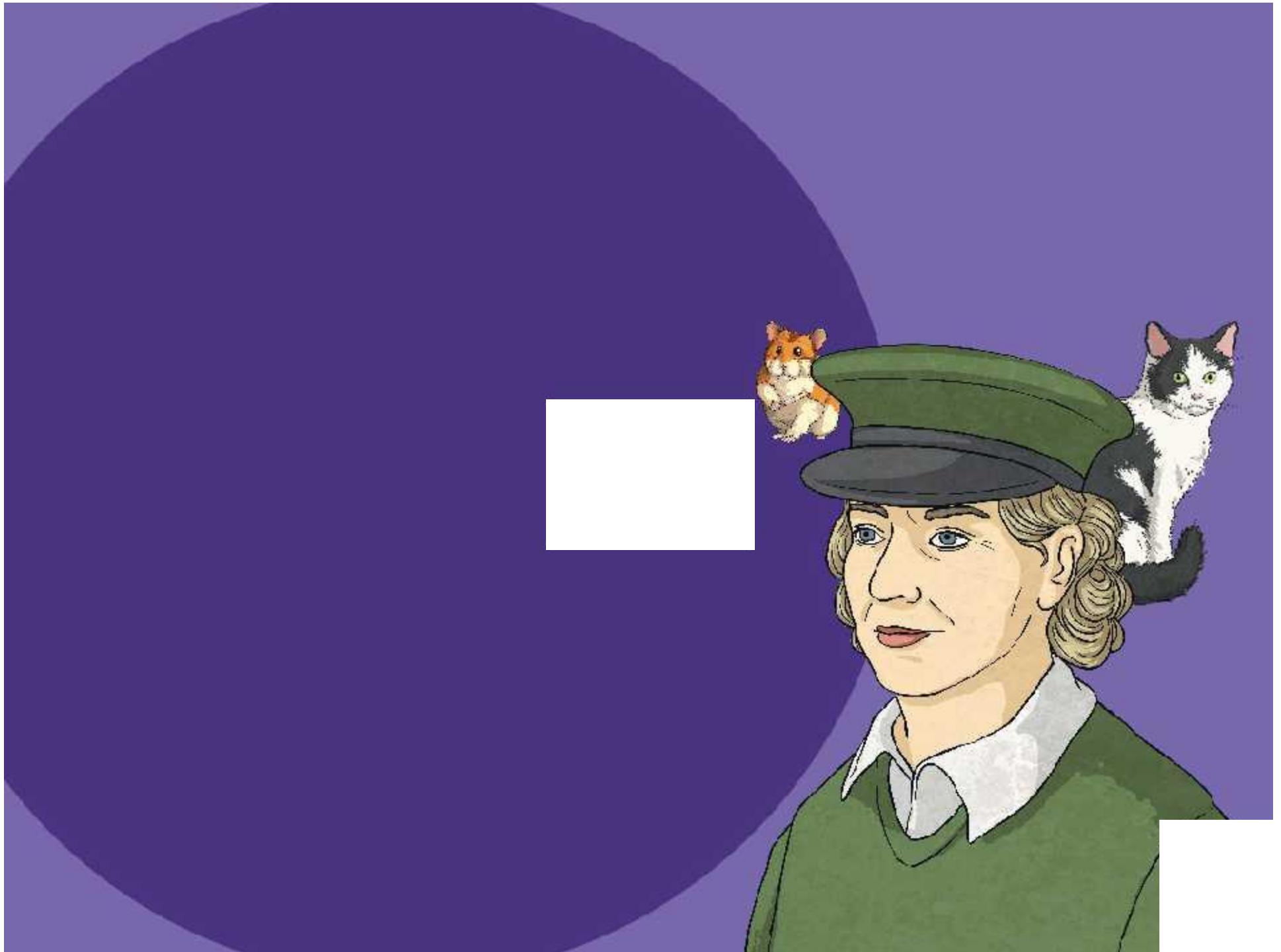
Read the paragraph carefully.

✓ What is the paragraph telling you about?

Hamsters need fresh food and water every day. This should include a spoonful of good quality hamster cereal and a small amount of fresh fruit or vegetables. Some examples are a slice of cucumber, a small stick of carrot, a grape or a slice of apple.



Key Skill: G4 - Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.



Grammar and Punctuation

Guided PowerPoint

Test 3



1. **Circle the words** in the passage below **that belong to the same word family** as the verb **'solve'**.

1
mark

The detective was determined to **solve** this crime. There must be a **solution** to this complicated case. Waiting for his sugar to **dissolve** in his coffee, he thought about how his last case had been left **unsolved** and he certainly did not want that to happen again.

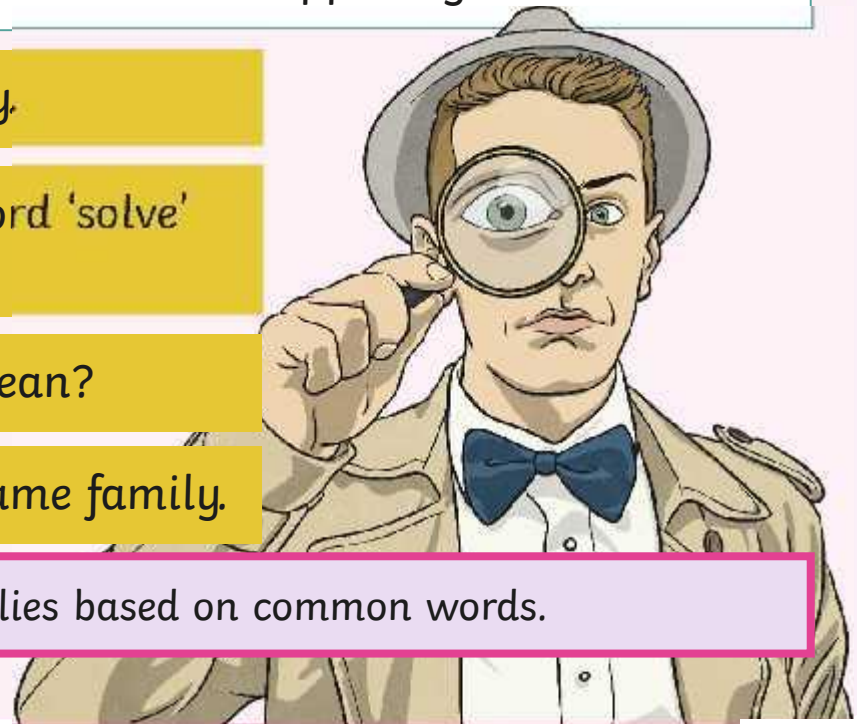
Read the passage carefully.

Look for words which have the word 'solve' in them.

What does the word 'solve' mean?

Look for words that belong to the same family.

Key Skill: G6.4 - Word families based on common words.



2. Circle the verb and the auxiliary verb used in the present perfect sentence below.

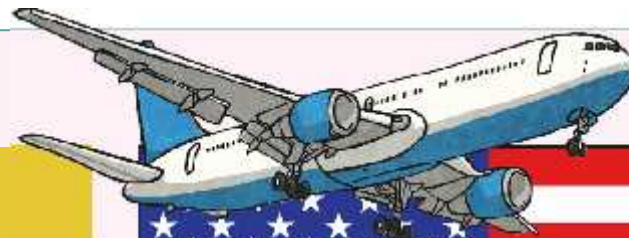
1
mark

My mum **has been** to America many times.

Look for the action or feeling.

What did mum do?

The present perfect uses 'have' or 'has' with a past tense verb – can you spot them?



Key Skill: G4.1d - Use the present perfect form of verbs.

3. Circle the word below which contains only consonant letters.

1
mark

rhyme

rhythm

response

What is a consonant?

A **consonant** is a letter that is **not a vowel** (a, e, i, o, u).

Check the three words carefully.

Which word contains no vowels?



Key Skill: G1 - Word families based on common words/Terminology for pupils – consonant.

4. Underline the direct speech in the sentence below.

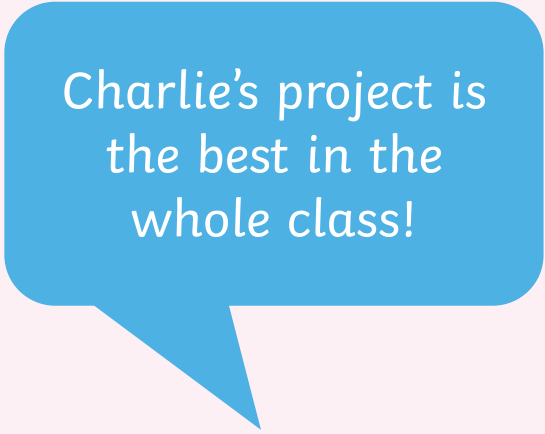
1
mark

“Charlie’s project is the best in the whole class!” announced Mr Butler.

Direct speech refers to the words that are actually spoken.

The words spoken are ‘hugged’ by inverted commas.

These are the words you would see in a speech bubble.



Charlie’s project is the best in the whole class!

Key Skill: G5.7 - Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

5. Look at the words in the table. Tick to show if the word is a preposition or a conjunction.

1
mark

Word	Preposition	Conjunction
but		✓
if		✓
between	✓	
because		✓
near	✓	

What is a preposition?

Prepositions tell us the relationship between one thing and another, usually **where** something is.

What is a conjunction?

A conjunction is a word that is used to link clauses in a sentence.

Key Skill: G1.4 & G1.7 – Recognising conjunctions and prepositions.

6. Which of these use 'a' or 'an' correctly? Circle the correct use of 'a' or 'an'.

1
mark

an hamster



an orange



a unicorn



a egg



'an' usually comes before a vowel sound at the start of the next word.

'a' usually comes before a consonant sound at the start of the next word.

Read the four options carefully.
Which ones sound right?

Key Skill: G1.8 - Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'.

7. Look at the heading of the article below. Write an alternative heading in the box.

1
mark

Summer is Finally Here

As Britain swelters in the warmth of an unexpected heatwave, weather forecasters have confirmed that the hot weather is here to stay. According to Sunni Shine, chief weather reporter for the Weather Channel, temperatures look to set to stay high until the end of the month.

“Today is the hottest day of the year,” said Sunni from her studio, “and we can expect more good weather – get out your BBQ!”

For example:

Heatwave hits Britain

Read the paragraph carefully.

What is the paragraph telling you about?

What short, snappy heading could you use to describe what the paragraph is about?

Key Skill: G4 - Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.

8. Count the **vowels** in the sentence below and put your answer in the box.

1
mark

Let's look at a book together.

10

What are vowels?

Vowels are the letters
a, e, i, o and u.

Read the sentence carefully.

Count the vowels in the sentence – it
can help to cross each one out as you
count.



Key Skill: G1 - Terminology for pupils – vowels.

9. The sentences below are missing a word. **Choose an adverb** from the box which fits **both** sentences. **Write it in the box below.**

1
mark

then

next

soon

To plant a seed, make a hole in the earth and then fill it with water.

Cook the cake for thirty minutes and then take it out of the oven to cool.

Read the conjunctions and the three sentences carefully.

Try each word in the gap for each sentence. Which sounds right?

Remember, you are looking for one of the adverbs that fits both of the sentences.

Key Skill: G1.6 - Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

10. Draw lines to match the word 'paragraph' to its definition.

1
mark

paragraph

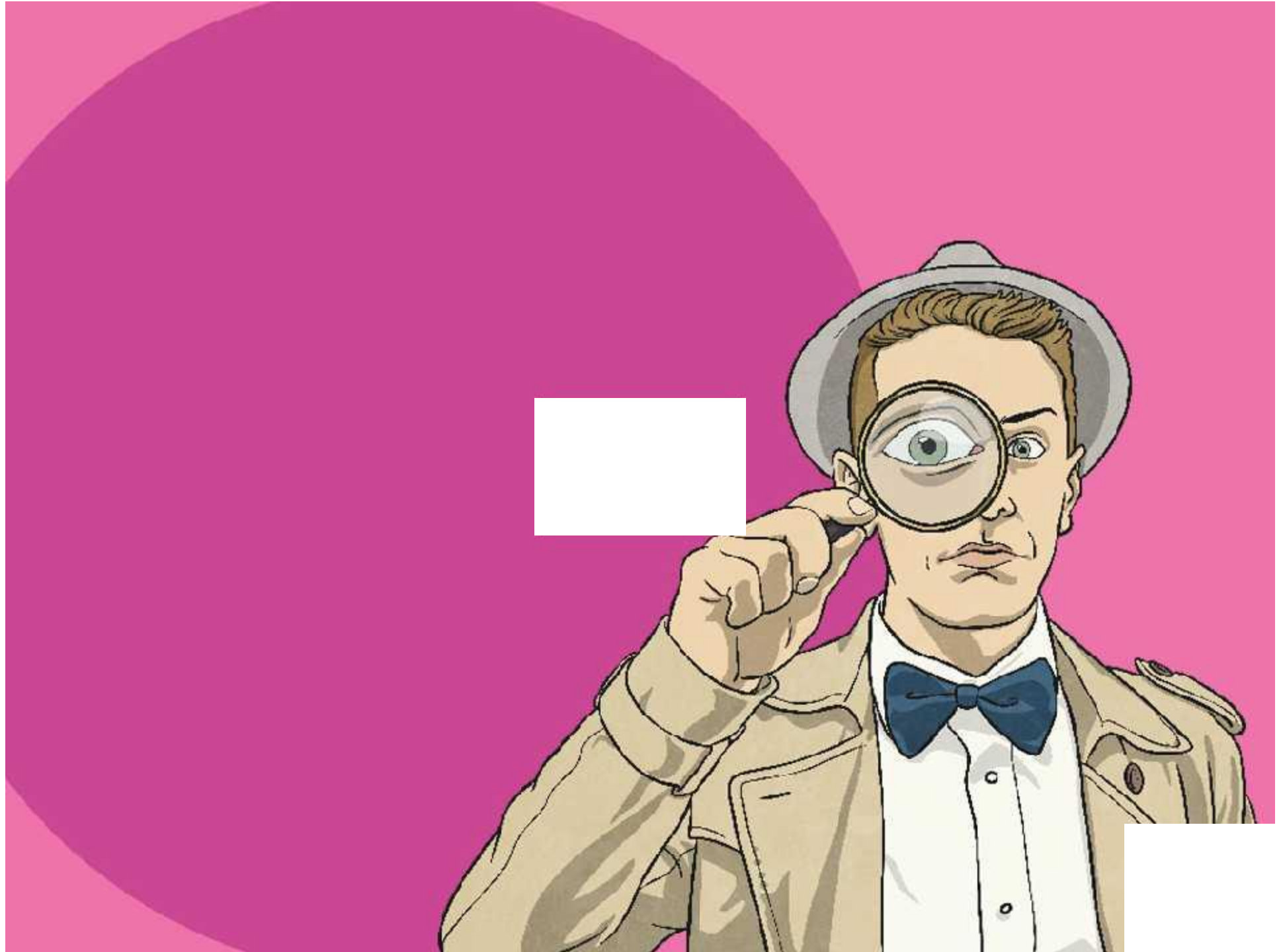
A distinct section of a text which helps the writer to separate ideas.

A block graph showing how many words are in a text.

Read both definitions carefully.

As we are learning about grammar and punctuation, which definition makes most sense?

Key Skill: G4 - Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.



Grammar and Punctuation

Guided PowerPoint

Test 4



1. Which prefix is missing? Circle one for each word.

1
mark

super auto

hero

super auto

graph

super auto

power

Try both prefixes with each word.

Which one sounds right?

Circle the correct prefix for each root word to get one mark.

Key Skill: G6.2 - Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes.



2. The sentence below contains some errors. Circle the words which are incorrect.

1
mark

The rain poured down, so Dad took a umbrella from his bag and held it over my head. An drop of rain rolled down the umbrella and dripped on my foot. "What an miserable day," sighed Dad.

Read the passage carefully.

Which words do not sound right? Why?

'a' usually comes before a consonant sound at the start of the next word.

'an' usually comes before a vowel sound at the start of the next word.

Key Skill: G1.8 - Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'.



3. Rewrite the sentence below so that it uses the present perfect tense.

1
mark

You saw that movie lots of times.

You **have seen** that movie lots of times.

Read the whole sentence carefully.

Look for the verbs in the sentence. Verbs are action or feeling words.

Present perfect verbs include the use of have/has + the past tense of the main verb.



Key Skill: G4.1b – Use of the present perfect form of verbs.

4. Underline the direct speech in this sentence.

1
mark

“Ahmed,” said James, “can I borrow your ruler, please?”

A clause is a part of a sentence.

The main clause is the most important part and is a complete sentence on its own.

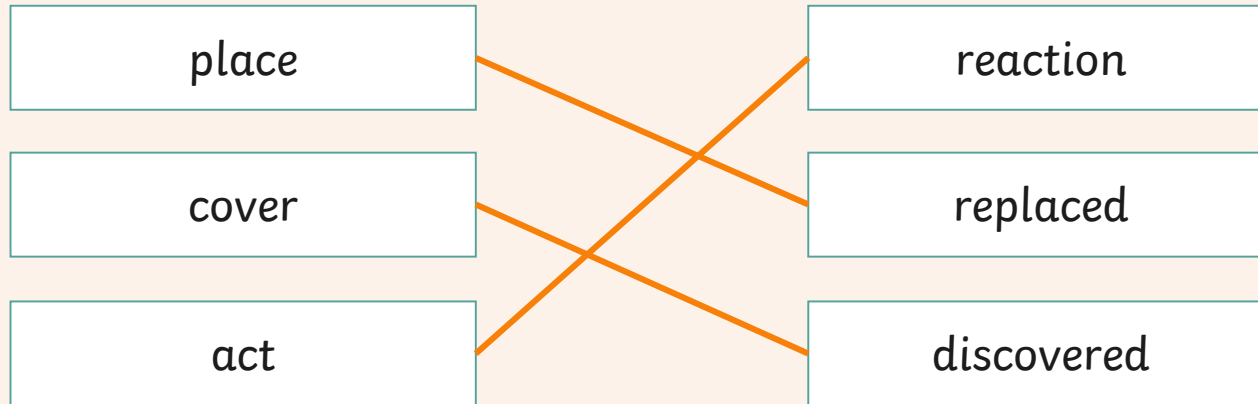
The subordinate clause gives us some extra information but is not a complete sentence on its own.

Ahmed, can I borrow
your ruler, please?

Key Skill: G5.7 – Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

5. Draw lines to match the words to other words in the same word family.

1
mark



Read all the words carefully.

Look for the word 'inside' another word.

If you change your mind, make sure it is very clear which line you want to be marked.

Key Skill: G6.4 – Word families based on common words.

6. Read the sentence below. **Circle the preposition** that tells you **where**.

1
mark

The Butcher's shop is **between** the Café and Bakery.

What is a 'preposition'?

Prepositions tell us the relationship between one thing and another, usually **where** something is.

Where is the Butcher's shop in relation to the Café and the Bakery?



Key Skill: G1.7 - Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

7. Look at the heading of the article below. **Write an alternative heading** in the box.

1
mark

Champions at last

After a wait of thirty years, Blagborough Town Football Club can finally call themselves 'Team of the Year'. A thrillingly close final match last Saturday ended in a 3-2 victory for our local team.

"It's amazing," said Ant Trainer, coach for the club. "aWe have all worked really hard for this and I'm so proud of my team."

For example:

Blagborough win the league

Read the paragraph carefully.

What is the paragraph telling you about?

What short, snappy heading could you use to describe what the paragraph is about?

Key Skill: G3 - Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.

8. Read the sentence below. **Circle the conjunction.**

1
mark

Adam is good at rugby **although** he doesn't play very often.

Read the sentence carefully.

What is a 'conjunction'?

A conjunction is a word that is used to link clauses in a sentence.

Which word in the sentence joins two clauses?



Key Skill: G1.4 - Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

9. Change the verb in the sentence below to use the **present perfect form** of the verb.

1
mark

She **has eaten** all of the chocolate cake.

to eat

The present perfect uses '**has**' or '**have**' and a **past tense verb** (usually ending in ~ed or ~en).

What will happen to the verb 'to eat'?
What would it be – 'eated' or 'eaten'?

eaten

Now try adding 'has' or 'have' to the verb that you have made– which sounds right? 'She have eaten' or 'She has eaten'?

Key Skill: G4.1d - Use the present perfect form of verbs.

9. A writer wants to separate the ideas in his book into distinct sections. Which layout should he use? **Tick one.**

1
mark

sentences

paragraphs

columns

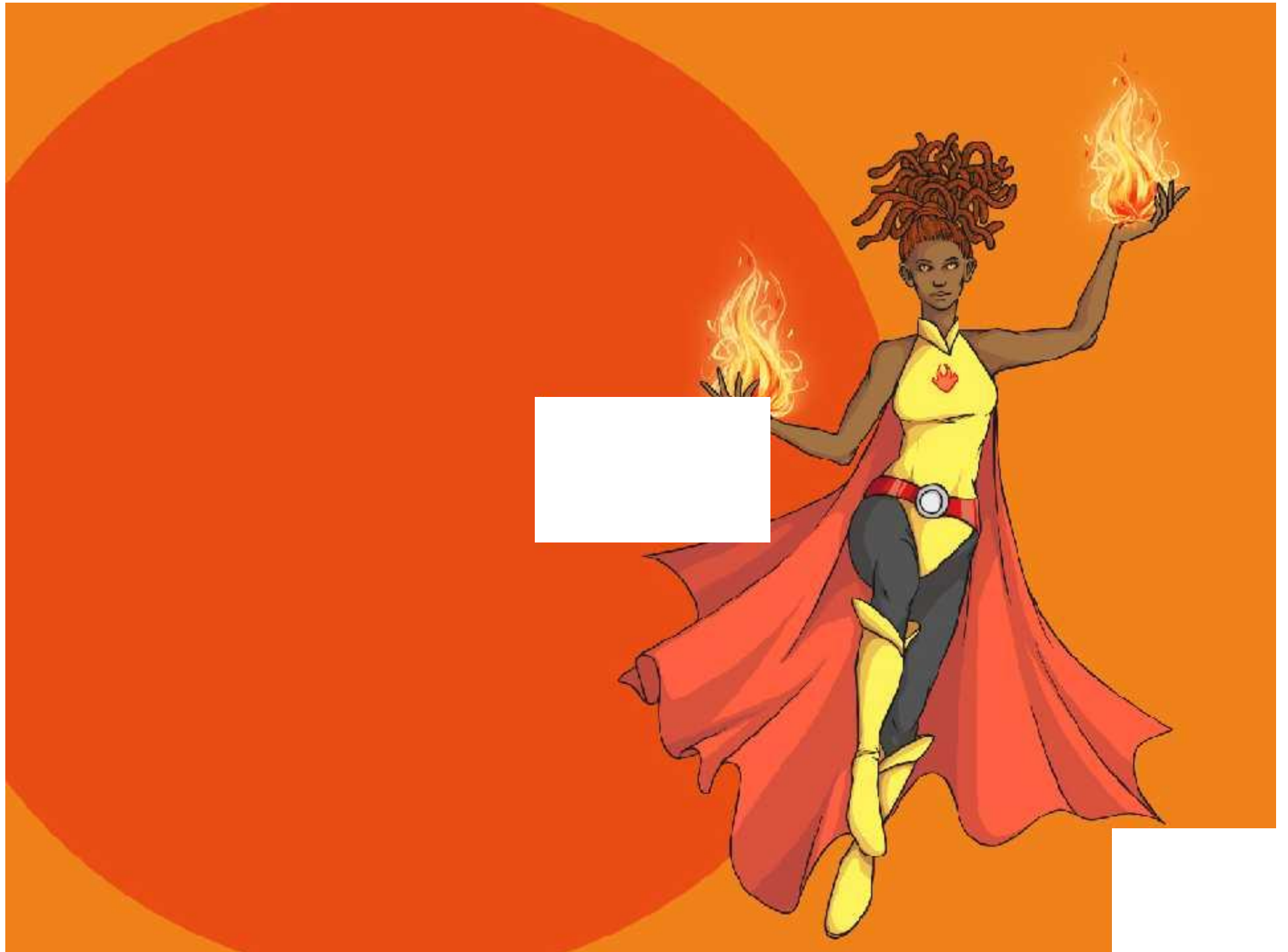
bullet points

Read all the possible answers carefully.

Which describes sections of a book?

Key Skill: G3 - Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related materials.

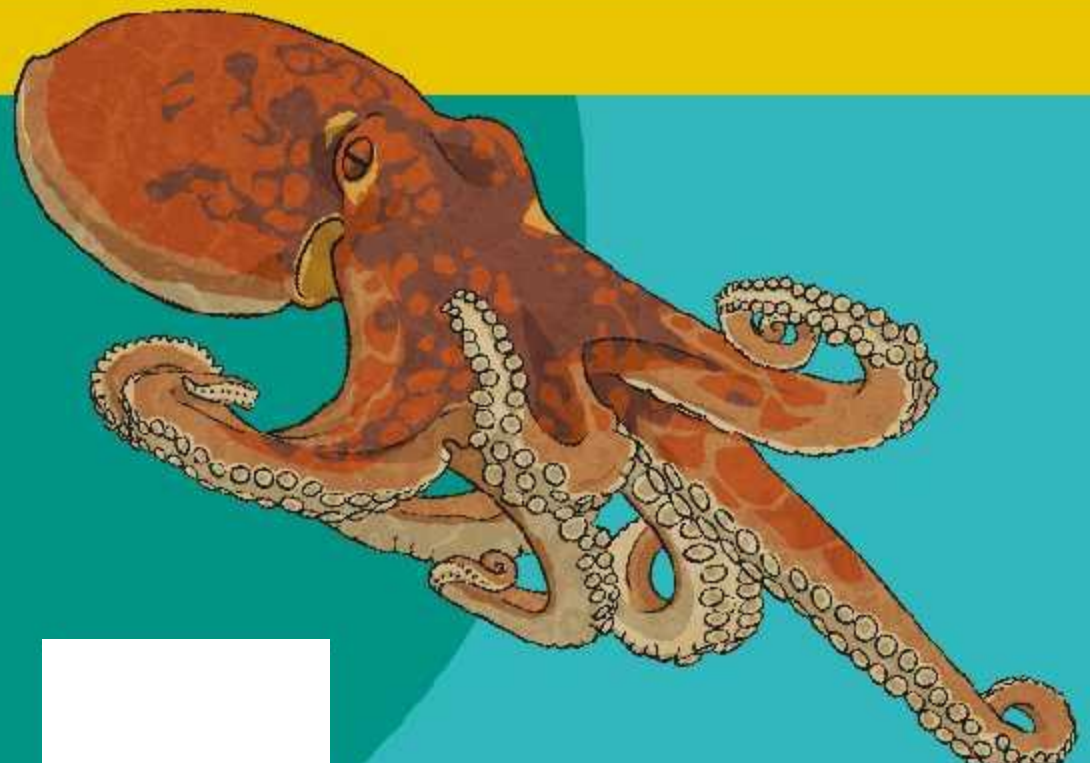




Grammar and Punctuation

Guided PowerPoint

Test 5



1. Read the sentences below. **Circle the correct determiner** in each sentence.

1
mark

Shall we watch **a** / an film tonight?

How does a / **an** octopus breathe?

We parked in a / **an** underground car-park.



Read all the sentences carefully.

'an' usually comes before a vowel sound at the start of the next word.

'a' usually comes before a consonant sound at the start of the next word.

Which ones sound right?

Key Skill: G1.8 – Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'.

2. Add **inverted commas** in the correct places in the sentence below.

1
mark

“Please could you get your shoes on, Michael?” asked Mum.

Inverted commas are punctuation marks that show us when someone is speaking.

The words that are spoken are ‘hugged’ by the inverted commas.

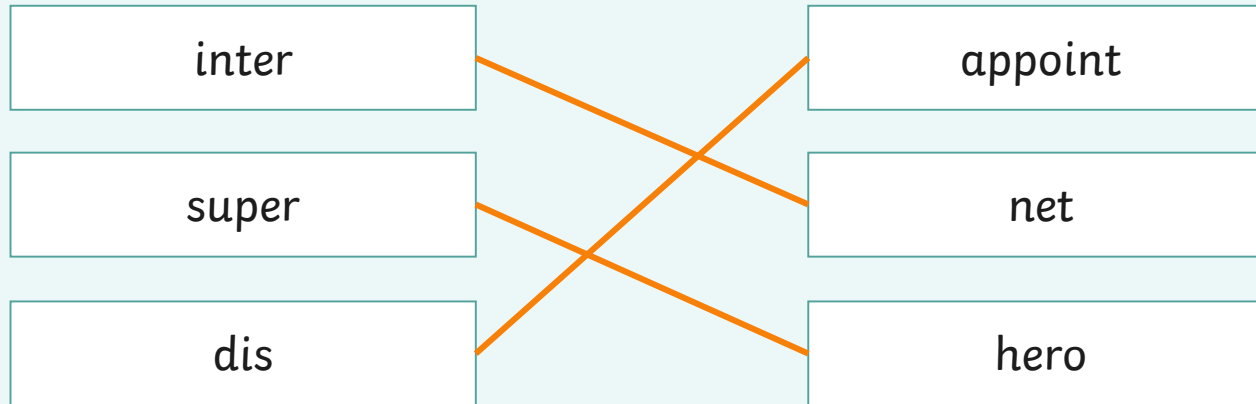
These are the words you would see in a speech bubble.

Please could you get your shoes on, Michael?

Key Skill: G5.7 – Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

3. Draw lines to match the words below to the appropriate prefix.

1
mark



Read the words and prefixes carefully.

Try each prefix with each word.

Which pairings make a word you know or that sounds right?

Key Skill: G6.2 – Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes.

4. Complete the sentence below by using the present perfect form of the verb in the box.

1
mark

I am so happy! I **have passed** all my exams!

to pass

The present perfect uses '**has**' or '**have**' and a **past tense verb** (usually ending in ~ed or ~en).

What will happen to the verb 'to pass'?
What would it be – 'passed' or 'passen'?

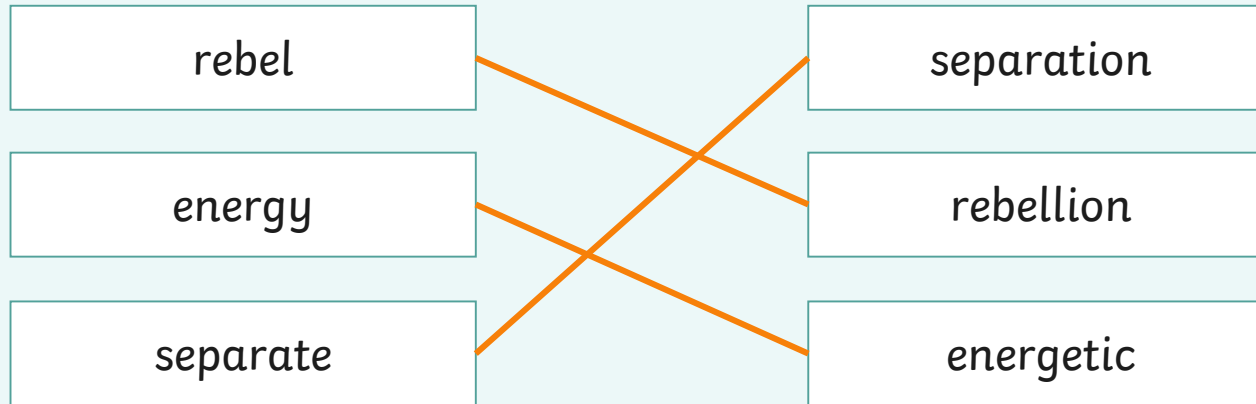
passed

Now try adding 'has' or 'have' to the verb that you have made– which sounds right? 'I have passed' or 'I has passed'?

Key Skill: G4.1b - Use the present perfect form of verbs.

5. **Draw lines** to match the words to the other words in the same word family.

1
mark



Read all the words carefully.

Look for the word 'inside' another word.

If you change your mind, make sure it is clear which line you want to be marked.

Key Skill: G6.4 – Word families based on common words.

6. Read the sentence below. **Underline** the subordinate clause.

1
mark

While we were at the wedding, my dad's car got clamped.

A clause is a part of a sentence.

The main clause is the most important part and is a complete sentence on its own.

The subordinate clause gives us some extra information but is not a complete sentence on its own.

A subordinate clause can be at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence.

It may be separated from the main clause by a comma.



Key Skill: G3.4 – Recognising subordinate clauses and subordinate conjunctions.

7. Sam is writing a story about a space adventure. What will Sam need to use in his writing to help him organise his story? **Circle one.**

1
mark

ad~~v~~erbs

paragraphs

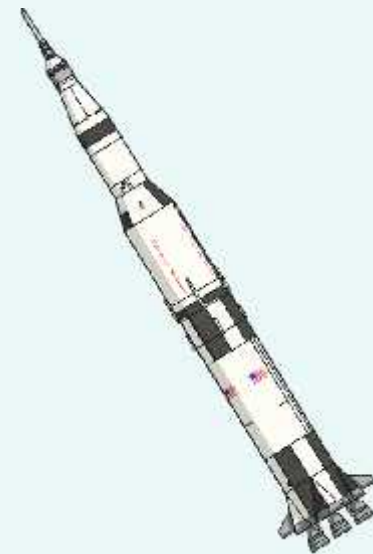
co~~m~~mas

capita~~l~~ letters

Read the four answer options carefully.

The question asks what will help Sam to organise his writing as a whole, so we can cross out answers that refer to specific words or punctuation.

Key Skill: G3 – Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.



8. Read the sentence below. **Underline** the correct **conjunction** to complete it.

1
mark

Suresh always takes time to warm up before a race
because he doesn't want to get injured.

so

when

because

Read the whole sentence carefully.

What is a 'conjunction'?

A conjunction is a word that is used to link clauses in a sentence.

Try each conjunction in the space.
Which one sounds right?

Key Skill: G3.4 – Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

9. Choose the most appropriate sub-heading for the paragraph.

1
mark

How to play netball

How to score in netball

Types of netball passes

Types of ball games

Read the four possible sub-headings.

Read the paragraph carefully.

✓ What is the paragraph telling you about?

There are three main types of pass that you can use in a game of netball. These are a shoulder pass, a chest pass and a bounce pass. As you improve, you will learn which pass is the best to use in different situations, depending on where you are in relation to the player you want to pass to.



Key Skill: G3 - Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.

10. A writer wants to separate the ideas in his book into distinct sections. Which layout should he use? **Tick one.**

1
mark

circle/colon

school/view

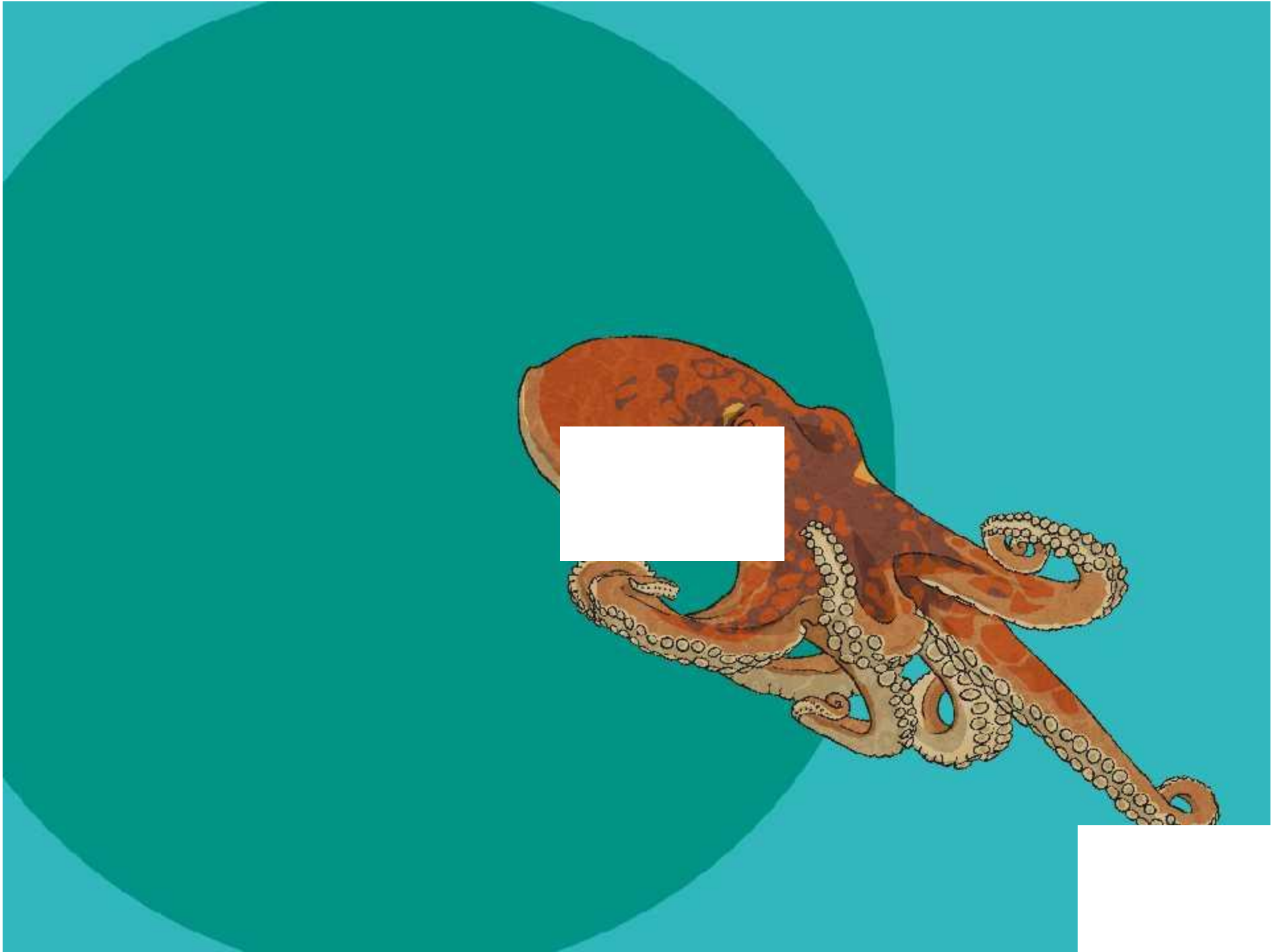
marine/way

Read all the pairs of nouns carefully.

Try adding pre- to the start of each noun.
Which ones sound correct?

Key Skill: G6.2 – Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes.





Grammar and Punctuation

Guided PowerPoint

Test 6



1. Read the **headings** below. **Draw lines** to match the heading to the subject.

1
mark

It's over! Peace Declared in Europe

The sinking of the Titanic

Tragedy on the High Seas

Severe flooding in the UK

How Much More Can We Take?

The end of World War 2

Read each heading and subject carefully.

Take one heading at a time – which subject matches best? Look for keywords in the headline to help you.

Key Skill: G3 – Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.

2. Underline the words in the sentence below which indicate direct speech.

1
mark

“Come in and sit down quietly,” said the head teacher. “I would like you to tell me exactly what happened this morning.”

Direct speech refers to the words that are actually spoken.

The words spoken are ‘hugged’ by inverted commas.

These are the words you would see in a speech bubble.

Come in and sit down quietly. I would like you to tell me exactly what happened this morning.

Key Skill: G5.7 – Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

3. Complete the passage below using the correct determiner, 'a' or 'an'.

1
mark

Rachel has just bought new house with old apple tree in the garden.
The house used to be vicarage and has interesting history.

'a' usually comes before a consonant sound at the start of the next word.

'an' usually comes before a vowel sound at the start of the next word.



Which ones sound right?

Key Skill: G1.8 – Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'.

4. Add **inverted commas** in the direct speech in the sentence below.

1
mark

“Stop!” called the Policeman. “Stop, thief!”

Inverted commas are punctuation marks that show us when someone is speaking.

The words that are spoken are ‘hugged’ by the inverted commas.

These are the words you would see in a speech bubble.



Stop! Stop, thief!

Key Skill: G5.7 – Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

5. Which word class do the words in the table belong to?
Tick one box for each word.

1
mark

Word	Noun	Verb
semicircle	✓	
submerge		✓
television	✓	
bicycle	✓	

Read all the words carefully.

What is a 'noun'?

What is a 'verb'?

A noun is a person, place or thing.

A verb is a doing, action or feeling.

Key Skill: G1.1 & G1.2 – Recognising nouns and verbs.

6. Read the sentence below. **Underline** the preposition.

1
mark

Have you looked under the chest of drawers? Your toy might be there.

Prepositions tell us the relationship between one thing and another, usually **where** something is.

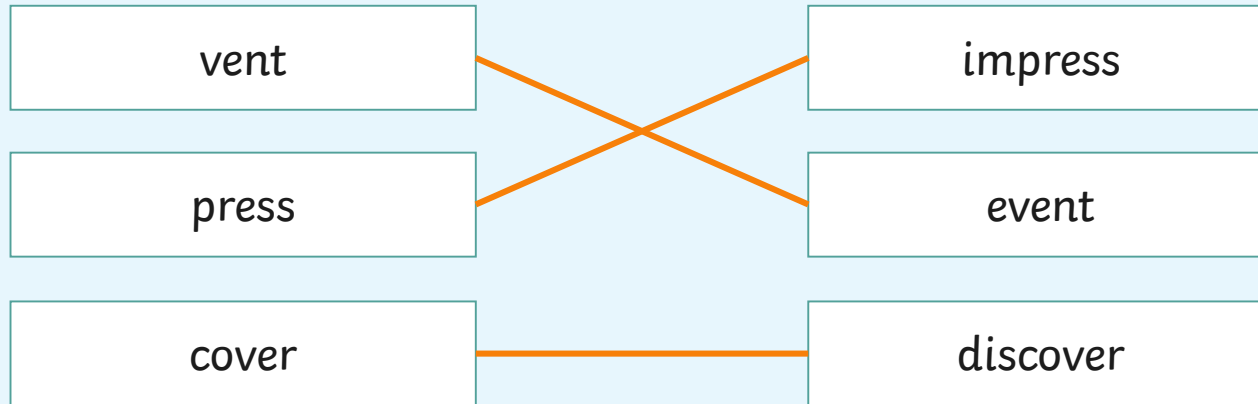
Where might the toy be in relation to the chest of drawers?



Key Skill: G1.7 – Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

7. **Draw lines** to match the words to the other words in the same word family.

1
mark



Read all the words carefully.

Look for the word 'inside' another word.

If you change your mind, make sure it is clear which line you want to be marked.

Key Skill: G6.4 – Word families based on common words.

8. Who is speaking in the **present perfect** tense?
Circle one speech bubble.

1
mark



I wear this
costume every
Halloween.

I have worn this
costume every
Halloween.



Which is the verb in each sentence?

The present perfect uses '**has**' or '**have**' and a **past tense verb** (usually ending in ~ed or ~en). Which speaker does this?

Key Skill: G4.1d – Use of the present perfect form of verbs.

9. Look at the letters below. Write them in the correct box according to whether they are a vowel letter or a consonant letter.

1
mark

Vowel Letter	Consonant Letter
i	b
o	g
u	h
e	m
a	r

b	g
h	i
o	m
r	u
e	a

What is a 'vowel'?

Vowels are the letters
a, e, i, o and u.

What are 'consonants'?

Consonants are all the other letters
that are not vowels.

Key Skill: G1 – Terminology for pupils – consonants and vowel letters.

10. **Underline** the **main clause** in the sentence below.

1
mark

You should check for any sleeping animals before you light a bonfire.

A clause is a part of a sentence.

The main clause is the most important part and is a complete sentence on its own.

The subordinate clause gives us some extra information, but is not a complete sentence on its own.

Key Skill: G3.4 – Recognising subordinate clauses and subordinate conjunctions.

