

English Home Learning Pack:

Grammar & Punctuation



Parts of speech quiz

Here is a passage from a story for you to read. Then, see if you can answer the questions below. You'll find the answers on the next page.



It was getting dark, and the animals in the jungle were slowly beginning to stir. The tiger opened one eye, then stretched and yawned lazily. He was feeling hungry, because he hadn't eaten for two days. He looked up at the moonlit sky above. The Moon was small and pale, so there wasn't much light. Yes! It would be a perfect night for hunting!

nouns

tiger Moon

How many more nouns can you find?

verbs

stretched would be

Can you find 11 more verbs in the story? (Don't forget to include different forms of the verb **be**.)

pronouns

it

Can you find the pronoun that replaces the word **tiger**?

adjectives

dark hungry

Can you find four more adjectives in the story?

tenses

was getting opened

1. What tense is **was getting** and **were beginning**?
2. Can you find four verbs in the past tense, and one verb in the past perfect?

adverbs

slowly only

1. Can you find one more adverb of manner?
2. Can you find one adverb of place, and one adverb of time?

conjunctions

and

1. Is **and** a coordinating conjunction or a subordinating conjunction?
2. Can you find two subordinating conjunctions?

prepositions

in

Can you find two more prepositions?

determiners

a the much

Can you find two numbers that are determiners?

interjections

Can you find one interjection?

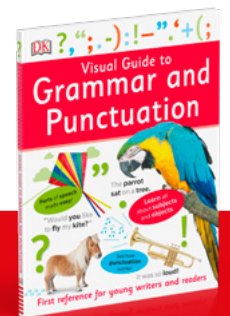
Answers
nouns seven: animals, jungle, eye, days, sky, night, light verbs get, begin, stir, open, yawn, feel, eat, look, was, were, wasn't pronouns he adjectives moonlit, small, pale, perfect tenses 1. past progressive 2. opened, stretched, yawned, looked; hadn't eaten adverbs 1. lazily 2. there; then conjunctions 1. coordinating 2. because, so prepositions for, at determiners one, two interjections Yes!



Have a go at this quiz, all about verbs, nouns, and more!
Answers are at the bottom of the page. Did you get them right?

Suitable for 5-7 years

Content from: *Visual Guide to Grammar and Punctuation*
Available now



Punctuation quiz



Here is a passage from a story for you to read. Then, see if you can answer the questions.

Ben and I called Detective Brown and then stayed close behind as he and his partner followed the robbers back to their house (a small house near the park). As we watched from a distance, we saw that the robbers were inside, and were taking things out of their large, black bag: money, jewellery and expensive-looking watches – all the things they had stolen earlier. Suddenly, Ben gasped. “What’s the matter?” I asked. “Look,” he whispered. “There! That’s Grandma’s purse!” We looked at each other and smiled; we couldn’t wait to see Grandma’s face when we told her we’d found her purse ...



capital letters

As Suddenly

1. Why are capital letters used in these words?
2. Can you find four capital letters used in the characters’ names?

A

inverted commas

“What’s the matter?”

What do the inverted commas show?

“b”

question marks

What’s the matter?

Is the question mark inside or outside the inverted commas?

?

exclamation marks

That’s Grandma’s purse!

Why is there an exclamation mark here?

!

full stops

... I asked.

1. How many more full stops can you find?
2. What is there at the end of the story, instead of a full stop? What does it suggest?

commas

As we watched from a safe distance, we ...

1. What does this comma separate?
2. Can you find a comma in a list, and a comma between two adjectives?

colons

they started taking things out of their bag: money, jewellery and expensive-looking watches

What does the colon introduce?

brackets

(a small house near the park)

Why are there brackets here?

apostrophes

What’s the matter?

1. What does the apostrophe replace here?
2. Can you find two possessive apostrophes?

hyphens and dashes

expensive-looking

1. Why is there a hyphen here?
2. Can you find a dash – is it longer or shorter than a hyphen?
3. Why is it there?



Answers
capital letters 1. because they are at the beginning of a sentence 2. Ben, Grandma, Detective Brown 3. inverted commas direct speech – it is exactly what someone said
question marks inside exclamation marks to show that something exciting is happening full stops 1. four 2. ellipses ... It suggests that there is more to say
commas a list of things brackets because it's extra information apostrophes 1. the letter 't' (what is) 2. Grandma's purse, Grandma's face 3. inverted commas to join the two words together 4. watches – all the things they had stolen earlier; longer 5. to introduce extra information



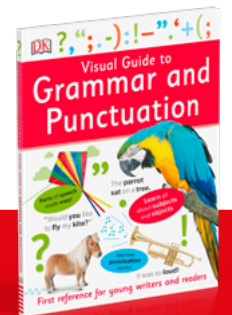
Test what you know about punctuation with this cool quiz!

Answers are at the bottom of the page. How did you do?

Suitable for 5–7 years

Content from: *Visual Guide to Grammar and Punctuation*

Available now



Common mistakes in grammar

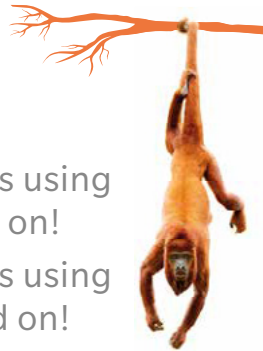
It's easy to make mistakes with grammar!
Here are a few things to watch out for.

It's means **it is** or **it has**. **Its** shows that something belongs to an animal or an object.

- ✓ Look, **it's** a polar bear.
- ✗ Look, **its** a polar bear.



- ✓ This monkey is using **its** tail to hold on!
- ✗ This monkey is using **it's** tail to hold on!



They're means **they are**. We use **there** to refer to a place. **Their** means belonging to them.

- ✓ Look at the ducks. **They're** swimming on the lake. They use **their** feet to paddle.
- ✗ Look at the ducks. **There** swimming on the lake. They use **they're** feet to paddle.



- ✓ **There** are some conkers over **there**.
- ✗ **They're** are some conkers over **their**.

We're means **we are**. **Were** is the past tense of the verb be.



- ✓ Yesterday we **were** at school.
- ✗ Yesterday we **we're** at school.

- ✓ **We're** on holiday now!
- ✗ **Were** on holiday now!



Who's means **who is** or **who has**. You use **whose** to ask who something belongs to.

- ✓ **Who's** coming to your party?
- ✗ **Whose** coming to your party?



- ✓ **Whose** shoes are these?
- ✗ **Who's** shoes are these?

You use **what** to ask questions. You use **that** in relative clauses.

What are those?
Are they lychees?



- ✓ This is a fruit salad **that** I made.
- ✗ This is a fruit salad **what** I made.



You're means **you are**. **Your** things are the things that belong to you.

- ✓ **You're** good at drawing.
- ✗ **Your** good at drawing.



- ✓ Are these **your** pencils?
- ✗ Are these **you're** pencils?



He's means **he is**. **His** things belong to him.

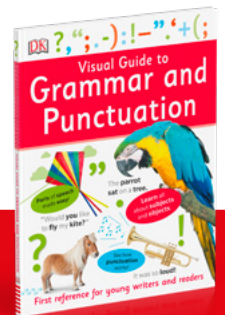
- ✓ **He's** my brother.
- ✗ **His** my brother.



Watch out for grammar mistakes! Use this page to help avoid mistakes with your next piece of English class work.

Suitable for 5-7 years

Content from: *Visual Guide to Grammar and Punctuation*
Available now

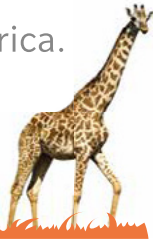


Common mistakes in punctuation

It's easy to make mistakes with punctuation! Here are a few things to watch out for.

Always use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence, for names (proper nouns) and for the pronoun **I**.

- Giraffes live in **A**frica.
- giraffes live in africa.



- This is a present **I** bought for **A**rjun.
- This is a present **i** bought for **a**rjun.



Don't use a capital letter after a colon or a semi-colon (unless it's a proper noun or the pronoun **I**).

- He showed me what was in his pencil case: **p**encils, pens and a rubber.
- He showed me what was in his pencil case: **P**encils, pens and a rubber.

- Our dog is always muddy; **s**he loves playing in the garden!
- Our dog is always muddy; **S**he loves playing in the garden!



Use an apostrophe to show possession, and remember to put it in the correct place.

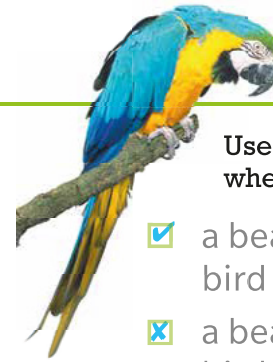
Singular

- my brother's trainers
- my brothers' trainers



Plural

- my brothers' trainers
- my brother's trainers



Use a comma between adjectives, when they come before a noun.

- a beautiful, colourful bird
- a huge, terrifying dinosaur
- a beautiful colourful bird
- a huge terrifying dinosaur



Always use a capital letter at the beginning of direct speech. Don't forget to put a punctuation mark at the end, inside the inverted commas.

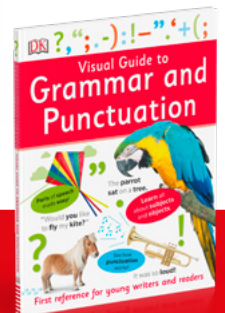
- "Let's play on the swings," Zara said.
- "Let's play on the swings", Zara said.

- "This is fun!" Charlie shouted.
- "This is fun"! Charlie shouted.



You can use brackets for adding extra information. The full stop usually goes after brackets, but it goes inside the brackets if the information in the brackets is a full sentence.

- I love those shoes (the red ones).
- I've always wanted a hamster. (My mum has always refused to buy me one.)
- I love those shoes (the red ones.)
- I've always wanted a hamster. (My mum has always refused to buy me one.)



Watch out for punctuation mistakes! Use this page to help avoid mistakes with your next piece of English class work.

Suitable for 5-7 years

Content from: *Visual Guide to Grammar and Punctuation*
Available now