

# Answers

Page	Q	Answer
5		<b>adverbs:</b> quickly, slowly, on, freely
		<b>adjectives:</b> small, wide, old, crumbling, beautiful, blue
		<b>nouns:</b> dog, fence, boy, street, house, cliff, dolphins, lagoon
		<b>verbs:</b> jumped, walked, stood, swim
		Check children's sentences use the words correctly.
6		<b>conjunctions:</b> because, until, unless, so that
		<b>determiners:</b> The, a, the, the, the, The
		<b>prepositions:</b> under, behind, in, across
		Check children's sentences use the words correctly.
7		<p><b>Adverbs:</b> friendly, never, excitedly, lots, also, very friendly, Lots, too, very much, even, more, about, forever</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b> lovely, smug, full, beautiful, black, glossy, bushy, favourite, large, Many, other, small, lovely</p> <p><b>Conjunctions:</b> and, and, and, that, whenever, or, with, and, but, with, because, that, and, or, But, that,</p> <p><b>Determiners:</b> a, the, a, a, a, a, a, thea, The, the a, a, a,</p> <p><b>Nouns:</b> Albert, dog, evenings, basket, cushions, blankets, coat, tail, person, name, Albert, activity, walk, park, house, park, space, dogs, children, area, fence, Albert, shame, children, Albert, life, Albert, life</p> <p><b>Preposition:</b> In, in, of, for, in, next to, of, around, in, of, inside, around, for</p> <p><b>Pronoun:</b> He, he, He, he, he, his, him, his, there, most of them, there, most of them, this, he, he, his</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b> was, was, barked, slept, had, wagged, knew called, stroked, was going, was, to run, went, were, went, stayed, thought, was, loved, knew, had, could not ask, bark, did not know, was, to change</p>
8		<p><b>Adverbs</b> help to describe actions or events more clearly.</p> <p><b>Adjectives</b> can be used before a noun to help describe it.</p> <p><b>Conjunctions</b> are used to link words, phrases or clauses together.</p> <p><b>Determiners</b> tell us if a noun is known or unknown, general or specific.</p> <p><b>Nouns</b> give names to people, places, things and feelings.</p> <p><b>Prepositions</b> often describe locations or directions.</p> <p><b>Pronouns</b> take the place of nouns.</p> <p><b>Verbs</b> describe actions in the past, present or future.</p> <p>Check children's examples contain words from the correct class.</p>
9		Children's answers may vary. Check for appropriate use of adjectives, nouns and verbs to produce correct sentences.

Page	Q	Answer
10		memorise purify lighten formulate motivate heighten apologise simplify  Check children use the word correctly in their sentence.
11		broaden – broad +en lessen – less + en redden – red + en clarify – clear/clarity + ify falsify – false + ify
12		Children's work may vary.
13		discover unfastened overreact overslept uncovered miscalculated deactivate deselect
14		Children's work may vary.
15	1	deselect – real
	2	dispunish – not real
	3	mismatch – real
	4	overwear – not real
	5	reheat – real
	6	undercook – real
	7	discall – not real
	8	unbuild – not real
	9	disallow – real
	10	decork – not real
16		Children's work may vary.

Page	Q	Answer
17	1	The open <b>window</b> .
	2	It was a gentle, quiet <b>cat</b> .
	3	We visited a great big <b>forest</b> .
	4	We looked at <u>the old, faded</u> <b>photographs</b> .
	5	They have a <u>cute, little</u> <b>dog</b> <u>that barks all the time</u> .
	6	She is a polite and friendly <b>girl</b> <u>who loves music</u> .
	7	A grey <b>owl</b> <u>with flashing eyes</u> swooped silently across the field.
	8	He entered <u>the enormous</u> <b>castle</b> <u>which was made of black stone</u> .
18	1	a large, red <b>car</b>
	2	an old, run-down <b>house</b>
	3	a bright blue <b>hat</b> with feathers in it
	4	a wild and overgrown <b>garden</b> full of weeds
	5	a long and dangerous <b>journey</b>
	6	an old <b>tree</b> that was full of birds
	7	a cruel, unkind <b>teacher</b> who was disliked by everyone
	8	a delightful, kind <b>teacher</b> whom everyone adored
	9	an old, hard <b>sandwich</b> that looked like cardboard
	10	small, round <b>spectacles</b> with thick frames
	11	a deep, dark <b>river</b> that no one dared swim in
	12	a wretched <b>creature</b> that lived deep underground
19		Children's work may vary. Look out for work which uses descriptive phrases as well as adjectives.
20		Children's work may vary. Look out for work which uses descriptive phrases as well as adjectives.
21		large, dark, small, thin, old, thick, disgusting, steep, cavernous, bright
22		Children's work may vary. Ensure that combinations of adjectives and nouns are used to create meaningful sentences.
23		Children's work may vary. Note that several words can fit into more than one category.
24		Some answers may vary.  microscopic, minute, tiny, big, massive, gargantuan miserable, gloomy, calm, contented, overjoyed, elated silent, inaudible, quiet, loud, ear-splitting, deafening unbearable, revolting, ordinary, pleasant, stunning, irresistible

Page	Q	Answer
25	1	My dog is friendly.
	2	Our journey was terrible.
	3	Joanne's bedroom was green.
	4	The book is brilliant.
	5	The holiday will be good.
	6	Her car was small and blue.
	7	We have an old cat.
	8	He had a boring maths lesson.
	9	It is a fantastic film.
	10	It was a deep blue sea.
	11	It will be a cold day.
	12	She makes/creates beautiful art.
26	1	eyes / bright blue
	2	book / utterly gripping
	3	journey / much longer than theirs
	4	tree / as big as a castle
	5	story / by far the longest, also the most boring
	6	they / as fast as they could
	7-9	Children's work will vary. Look for correct adjectival phrase including similes, multiple adjectives, comparatives and superlatives.
27		Children's work may vary. Look for effective use of adjectives and adjectival phrases.

Page	Q	Answer
28		into except for about away from between across in front of before through after against since towards out of while behind under for
		Answers will vary, for example: Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can also describe other things, such as relations of time.
29		onto around in in front of of with on through above in the middle of over on below in the middle on on the right against under on in front of on
		Children's work may vary. Check to see that their drawings position things correctly according to the prepositions used.

Page	Q	Answer
30	1	Before sunrise
	2	During assembly
	3	At midday
	4	When school finishes
	5	After teatime / while doing homework
	6	While doing homework / After teatime
	7	Until bedtime
	8	Around midnight
		Answers may vary. Ensure that the prepositions used make sense.
31		<b>Place:</b> under, across, through, under, next to, against, behind <b>Both:</b> at, in, on <b>Time:</b> while, since, for, after, until, before
	1–5	Answers may vary. Ensure that the prepositions used make sense.
32		Children's work will vary. Look out for maps that have been constructed with a variety of prepositions in mind.
33		Children's work will vary. Look at effective use of prepositions to create a flowing narrative.
34		Children's work may vary. Look for effective combinations of prepositions and adjectival phrases.
35		Children's work may vary. Check that they are using the simple present form of each verb for the first person: eat, walk, work, etc.
36	To be	I <b>am</b> ten years old. You <b>are</b> my friend. She <b>is</b> good at maths. We <b>are</b> very tired. You <b>are</b> all very kind. They <b>are</b> confused. Questions should reverse the subject and verb, e.g. Are you my friend?
	To have	I <b>have</b> two sisters. You <b>have</b> a dog. He <b>has</b> a new bike. We <b>have</b> no money. You <b>have</b> a new teacher. They <b>have</b> a nice uniform. Questions may also include <b>got</b> , e.g. <b>Have you got a dog?</b>
37		Children's work may vary. Check that subjects and verbs match and are used correctly in context.

Page	Q	Answer
38		My dog and I <b>are</b> best friends. My name <b>is</b> Jim and his name <b>is</b> Bom. Bom <b>has</b> a long bushy tail and a beautiful black coat. He <b>loves</b> me and I <b>love</b> him. He <b>likes</b> to chase balls in the park, but he <b>hates</b> the rain. Every week he <b>has</b> a bath – he <b>hates</b> that too – he <b>makes</b> a terrible mess in the bathroom. I <b>am</b> fed up of washing him, but Mum <b>says</b> I <b>have</b> to.
39		knew – to know had – to have (irregular) turned – to turn (regular) bit – to bite (irregular) screamed – to scream (regular) dropped – to drop (regular) ran – to run (irregular) was – to be (irregular) shouting – to shout (regular) rose – to rise (irregular) went – to go (irregular)
40	Past	have finished went was (sleeping) had been (saving)
	Present	have (been) am (working) have (been coming) live
	Future	will (change) will (have come) will (have been travelling) will (be going)
		Ensure children’s sentences use the correct forms of verbs.
41	Past	5. horse escaping 6. thunder 10. car crash
	Present	3. programme 7. bouncy castle 9. snow
	Future	2. cinema 4. birthday 8. race
42		Children’s work will vary. Check for correct tenses to ensure continuity and sense.

Page	Q	Answer
43		will would can could may might shall should must ought
		Answers will vary, for example: Definitions can vary. Modal verbs adjust the mood or certainty of a verb.
44		could stop might follow ought to stop would carry should hide may take shall need to eat can find will feel
45		Answers will vary, for example:  It <b>might</b> rain today.  I <b>must</b> do my homework.  Jenny <b>can</b> play the piano.  I <b>would</b> like an ice-cream  We <b>shall</b> return tomorrow.  It <b>may</b> not be a good film.  I suppose I <b>could</b> lend it to you.  She <b>will</b> be pleased with us.  We really <b>ought</b> to visit grandma.  Drink this: it <b>should</b> make you better.
46		Children's work may vary. No words should point exactly to one or zero. Check that probability ratings tally with arrangements of verbs to the boxes at the bottom of the page.
		Possible: could, may, might Probable: can, should, ought, would Definite: must, will, shall
47		Children's work may vary. Look for examples that illustrate each modal correctly.



Page	Q	Answer
48		Children's work may vary. Look for appropriately positioned adverbs.
49		Children's work will vary. Ensure that all adverbs used make sense both in isolation and in the text as a whole.
50	1	True
	2	True
	3	False
	4	True
	5	False
	6	False
	7	True
	8	False
	9	True
	10	True
51	1	We went to the cinema
	2	The bus was ten minutes late
	3	We ran into the sea
	4	He completed his maths homework
	5	The dog was terrifying
	6	we worked until the job was finished
	7	Jenny went to America
	8	everyone will miss five minutes of break
	9	Most children love animals
	10	They always go swimming on Saturday mornings
52		which who whose who that which who that

Page	Q	Answer
53	1	who
	2	whose
	3	who
	4	which/that
	5	that/which
	6	whose
	7	that/which
	8	who
	9	who
	10	whose
54	2	It was a house <u>that/which</u> no one dared enter.
	3	She was the only one <u>whose</u> birthday was in July.
	4	This is the book <u>which/that</u> I enjoyed the most.
	5	Their mum owns the car <u>that/which</u> has broken down.
	6	He gave his pen to the man <u>who</u> had just arrived.
	7	He gave an 'A' to the pupil <u>who</u> had made the most effort.
55		<p>which was not far away</p> <p>that came from the kitchen</p> <p>who was the lady's daughter</p> <p>that reminded Albert of warmth and happiness</p> <p>which tasted wonderful</p> <p>whose name was Frances</p> <p>who had brought Albert home</p> <p>who owns him</p>
56	1	I know a man <u>who/that</u> is seven feet tall.
	2	There is a new cafe in town <u>which/that</u> is very nice.
	3	They have a daughter <u>whose</u> name is Molly.
	4	That is the boy <u>who/that</u> is in my class.
	5	He had a pencil <u>that/which</u> kept breaking.
	6	She spoke to the boy <u>who/that</u> had been rude.
	7	Have you seen the dog <u>which/that</u> ate my lunch?
	8	I have a friend called Milo <u>whose</u> mother is a pilot.
57		Children's work will vary. Check that the correct relative pronouns have been used to connect the main and relative clauses.

Page	Q	Answer
58	1	because the exercise is good for you
	2	which is ten years old
	3	who won all the races
	4	Since the holidays ended
	5	because it kept getting stuck
	6	where no one dared to swim at night
	7	even though my friends all think it is stupid and boring
	8	which must always have a verb in them
59	1	Don't use the laptop which has no printer attached. <u>No comma</u>
	2	I wrote the letter by hand, which took a long time. <u>Comma</u>
	3	The train was late, which made us miss the match. <u>Comma</u>
	4	They didn't ring the school bell, which caused chaos. <u>Comma</u>
	5	He gave me the jumper which I had seen in the shop. <u>No comma</u>
	6	The boy was unkind, which upset his friend. <u>Comma or no comma</u>
	7	I bought some shoes which were very expensive. <u>No comma</u>
	8	That's the dog which ate my slipper. <u>No comma</u>
60		<b>main clause</b> – A sentence always contains one or more of these. It contains the most important information in the sentence.
		<b>relative clause</b> – This is a special type of clause that starts with a relative pronoun.
		<b>parenthesis</b> – This is when commas, brackets or dashes are used to insert extra information in a sentence, usually a subordinate clause.
		<b>phrase</b> – This is a group of words based around a noun or a preposition, but not a verb.
		<b>subordinate clause</b> – This is a clause which provides extra information
		Check children's examples use the feature appropriately.
61	1	Main clause
	2	Subordinate clause (relative clause)
	3	Phrase
	4	Phrase
	5	Subordinate clause (using connective)
	6	Main clause
	7	Phrase
	8	Subordinate clause (parenthesis)
	9	Main clause

Page	Q	Answer
62		<b>Albert the dog had now been staying with the kind lady</b> , <u>whose name was Mrs Joy</u> , <b>for over three weeks</b> . <b>He was very happy living there</b> <u>because life was so easy for him</u> . <b>He had a comfortable bed</b> <u>which he could use as often as he wanted</u> . <b>He also could have as much food as he liked</b> , <u>although he was getting a little podgy</u> . <b>But it couldn't last for ever; Albert knew that he would soon be on the run again.</b>
63		Children's work will vary. Check that the clauses have been used appropriately and not as main clauses.
64		Children's work will vary. Check that clauses are being used correctly and effectively.
65		<b>adverb</b> – a word used to make the meaning of a verb clearer. <b>bulleted list</b> – a list of instructions or items in no particular order. <b>conjunction</b> – a word used to join clauses together in longer sentences. <b>fronted adverbial</b> – an adverbial word or phrase used at the start of a sentence. <b>heading</b> – the main title for an article or report. <b>numbered list</b> – a list of instructions in the order they need to be carried out. <b>paragraph</b> – a collection of sentences based around a subject or theme. <b>pronoun</b> – a word used to replace a noun to avoid repetition. <b>subheading</b> – the title of a section of an article or report.
66	adverbs	after, eventually, finally, firstly, later, since, sometimes, tomorrow, tonight, usually, yesterday, before, nearly
	conjunctions	after, although, and, because, before, but, if, next, or, so, then, until
	pronouns	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them
67	adverbs	ended <u>suddenly</u> burst <u>in</u> had <u>once</u> captured had <u>then</u> jumped <u>over</u> ran <u>down</u> listened <u>carefully</u> <u>soon</u> heard
	conjunctions	after, when, because, although, so, as, until, and, and
	pronouns	They, he, they, him, he, he, her, he, He, He, it
68–69		Children's work may vary. Look for effective and varied use of cohesive words.

Page	Q	Answer
<b>70</b>	1	once a week – frequency
	2	Firstly – number
	3	next to the school – place
	4	From next Tuesday – time
	5	near the window – place
	6	every year – frequency
	7	Sometimes – frequency
	8	last December – time
	9	Within the next three hours – time
	10	under the sofa – place
<b>71</b>		Children's answers may vary. Check that all sentences make sense.
<b>72</b>		through (through the hole) into (into a strange garden) against a wall towards (towards the greenhouse) after ten minutes inside until dark all through the night with bright sunlight all around Gingerly over the edge From the bottom of the garden
<b>73</b>		Nearby Next Later Instantly Finally
<b>74–75</b>		Children's work will vary. Check for effective use of adverbials and tenses to create linked, flowing paragraphs.
<b>76</b>		Children's observations will vary. Look for recognition of adverbials, conjunctions and pronouns for creating cohesion, as well as verb tense, fronted adverbials and pronouns for linking paragraphs.

Page	Q	Answer
77	Ingredients	<p>(These can be in any order.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 grams of spaghetti (per person)</li> <li>• One large onion</li> <li>• One clove of garlic</li> <li>• A little olive oil</li> <li>• Mince (meat or veggie)</li> <li>• Tinned tomatoes</li> <li>• Herbs (oregano or basil)</li> <li>• Parmesan cheese (optional)</li> </ul>
	Cooking instructions	<p>(Answers may vary.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chop the onions and garlic and fry them in a pan with the olive oil.</li> <li>2. Add the mince until it is brown.</li> <li>3. Add the tinned tomatoes and some herbs.</li> <li>4. Simmer for fifteen minutes.</li> <li>5. Add the spaghetti to boiling water for ten minutes.</li> <li>6. Drain the spaghetti and mix with the sauce.</li> <li>7. Add parmesan cheese if desired</li> </ol>
78		Children's work will vary. Check that children's text matches the heading and subheadings.
79		Children's work will vary. Look for headings that accurately capture the focus of each section.
80		<p>who once had some rather scary adventures</p> <p>a retired gardener</p> <p>which was rather smelly</p> <p>while he was pruning roses</p> <p>getting old himself</p> <p>keeping George's feet lovely and warm</p> <p>over three miles in fact</p> <p>owned by George's friend Brenda</p> <p>when the ground outside was icy and slippery</p> <p>unexpected</p>

Page	Q	Answer
81		Commas, dashes, or brackets could be used for all.
	1	my cousin
	2	the brown one
	3	which is red
	4	the one wearing black trainers
	5	the one near our house
	6	our head teacher
	7	the one next to the library
	8	my favourite boy band
	9	with a population of over 50 million
	10	which has the world's second-largest population
82		Commas, dashes, or brackets could be used for all.
	1	although a bit long
	2	who never smiles
	3	reluctantly
	4	the best singer in the school
	5	or earlier
	6	despite our fight
	7	which is rather untidy
8	porridge and burnt toast	
83		Children's work will vary. Check that they understand the concept of clauses within parenthesis.
84		Children's work may vary. Look for work that removes information in parenthesis, but also rephrases or adjusts other information for thoroughness and conciseness.
85–86		Children's work will vary. Check that they create relevant parenthesis in appropriate sentences.
87		Children's work will vary. Check that they insert parenthesis effectively into appropriate sentences.

Page	Q	Answer
88	1	True
	2	False
	3	True
	4	False
	5	False
	6	False
	7	True
	8	False
	9	True
	10	True
89	Check children's examples are accurate.	
	1	Helping to define direct speech.
	2	Separating items in a small list.
	3	Demarcating parenthesis.
	4	Allowing a pause after 'however'.
	5	Separating clauses.
	6	Separating a subordinate (or embedded) clause in parenthesis.
	7	Helping to define direct speech.
8	Separating items in a small list.	
90	1	Correct.
	2	Incorrect. Doctor Johnson, who invented the dictionary, was very clever.
	3	Incorrect. "I live just over there," she explained.
	4	Incorrect. You need a pencil, a pen and a ruler.
	5	Correct.
	6	Incorrect. She is great at maths but she doesn't like English.
	7	Correct. (However does not always need a comma.)
	8	Incorrect. "Please don't shout," he said softly, "or you might wake the baby."



Page	Q	Answer
91	1	We went to the supermarket and bought eggs, cheese, apples and potatoes.
	2	Our house, which is over 100 years old, has a leaky roof.
	3	"I'd like an ice cream," said Tina, "with a flake in it, please."
	4	For lunch we had fish fingers, peas, chips and a biscuit for pudding.
	5	I looked everywhere for my pen, having lost it on my way to school.
	6	Our teacher, the most forgetful member of staff, never gets us to assembly on time.
	7	Josh dropped his drink, which soaked his T-shirt.
	8	I have been to Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
	9	Dad took a hay fever tablet, which stopped him sneezing.
	10	"Come on," said Eleanor, "or we'll be late!"
92		Check that children have shaded each item correctly
93	.	full stop: used to end a sentence.
	?	question mark: used to end a question.
	!	exclamation mark: used to end an exclamation.
	" "	inverted commas: used to show speech.
	'	apostrophe: used to show contractions and possession.
	,	comma: used to separate clauses, parenthesis and lists.
	( )	brackets: used to demarcate parenthesis.
	–	dash: used to demarcate parenthesis.

Page	Q	Answer
94–95		<p>(Work may vary to some extent. The following text is suggested.)</p> <p>“So,” said Detective Dobbin, “we meet at last!”</p> <p>“Yes!” shouted the evil villain Biscuit Man, “but this time you won’t catch me!”</p> <p>“Really?” asked Dobbin, raising her eyebrows and smiling.</p> <p>Biscuit Man raced down the street, crumbs flying in all directions. Detective Dobbin – who seemed to be in no hurry at all – calmly walked after him</p> <p>Biscuit Man soon reached his destination and now he stood looking at Munchies, the largest biscuit factory in the land. But how could he get in? He didn’t have a key and he didn’t have any particularly special powers (apart from eating lots and lots of biscuits).</p> <p>“Hmmm,” he thought, “should I try the door?” He turned the handle, pushed it, and it opened without a squeak. Success!</p> <p>He walked straight for the biscuit packing room. It too was open, and there in front of him was an enormous box of Chewies. These were his favourite biscuit ever (apart from Dunkers) and he was starving.</p> <p>He had just opened his second packet when the lights went on. There, looking cool and unflustered, was Detective Dobbin. Next to her stood a policeman, a policewoman, and a rather large and scary police dog.</p> <p>“Honestly,” laughed Detective Dobbin as she snapped on the handcuffs, “next time, run to somewhere that’s less obvious than a biscuit factory and don’t leave a trail of crumbs for us to follow!”</p>