

Answers

Page	Q	Answer
5	1	Oscar and George are friends.
	2	Ahmed and Fisher were friends.
	3	Alice and Kim like music.
	4	Gregory runs five kilometre every day.
	5	There were four people in the house.
	6	We were playing football together.
	7	They haven't brought any money with them.
	8	Nathan has £1.27, I have 84p; together we have £2.11.
	9	We have spent all of our money.
	10	Tom and Jane do their homework together.
6		<p>These words should be underlined in the original text:</p> <p>I <u>am</u> in school. I <u>am writing</u> a story. In my story there <u>are</u> four characters. Each character <u>is</u> completely different:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramesh <u>is</u> tall and <u>has</u> brown, wavy hair. He <u>knows</u> a lot about aeroplanes. • Gina <u>has</u> blue eyes and <u>speaks</u> very clearly. • Alex <u>is</u> quite small but he <u>can jump</u> very high. • Nicola <u>has</u> lots of books on dinosaurs and <u>is able to name</u> most of them. <p>All four characters <u>go</u> to West Hill Primary School where they <u>are</u> in Year 6. Ramesh <u>likes</u> Gina and Alex but he <u>does not like</u> Nicola.</p>
		<p>These words should be written and underlined in the new text:</p> <p>I <u>was</u> in school. I <u>was writing</u> a story. In my story there <u>were</u> four characters. Each character <u>was</u> completely different:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramesh <u>was</u> tall and <u>had</u> brown, wavy hair. He <u>knew</u> a lot about aeroplanes. • Gina <u>had</u> blue eyes and <u>spoke</u> very clearly. • Alex <u>was</u> quite small but he <u>could jump</u> very high. • Nicola <u>had</u> lots of books on dinosaurs and <u>was able to name</u> most of them. <p>All four characters <u>went</u> to West Hill Primary School where they <u>were</u> in Year 6. Ramesh <u>liked</u> Gina and Alex but he <u>did not like</u> Nicola.</p>

Page	Q	Answer
7	1	watched
	2	ate
	3	end
	4	went
	5	arrived/went
	6	knows
	7	competed
	8	completed
	9	brought
	10	finished
8		<p>A long time ago: was (be), lived (live), had (have), shared (share), went (go), enjoyed (enjoy), ate (eat), made (make), see (see)</p> <p>Today: live (live), has (have), work (work), sleep (sleep), wake up (wake up), gives (give), choose (choose), buy (buy), caught (catch)</p>
9	2	can't – present
	3	it's – present
	4	went – past
	5	will be – future
	6	is – present
	7	was – past
	8	will be going – future
	9	will do – future
	10	I'm – present
	10	1–8

Page	Q	Answer
11	1	began
	2	brought
	3	bought
	4	caught
	5	crept
	6	did
	7	drew
	8	ate
	9	fell
	10	flew
	11	gave
	12	held
	13	left
	14	met
	15	took
12		Sentences in the present perfect form: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 Note: Sentence 10 is in the simple present form. In this sentence, the verb 'have' is not followed by the past participle of another verb.
13		Sentences in the past perfect form: 1, 4, 5, 8, 10
14		Accept any appropriate verb in the correct form. Questions 1, 3 and 4 should be in the present perfect form (have/has + verb) because they are all activities that have been done often. Questions 2, 5 and 6 should be in the past perfect form (had + verb) because the activities have been completed.
15	1	Billy had seen his friends.
	2	Sara had eaten breakfast.
	3	Lester had ridden a motorbike.
	4	I have looked at lots of maps in geography at school.
	5	Stuart has played guitar every day.
	6	Cara has fed her cat regularly.
	7	Josef and Gretel have visited their grandmother each Thursday.
16		Weakest to strongest: could, may, might, should/ought, would, must, shall, can, will
17		Most likely: I will go to see Julie now. (Indicates strong intention.) Least likely: I could go to see Julie now. (Indicates weak possibility.) Accept any appropriate sentences provided that they are in the correct order and have explanations that indicate the likelihood of each choice.
18		Accept any sentences using 'might', 'may' or 'could'.
19		Accept any sentences using 'would', 'must', 'should' or 'ought'.

Page	Q	Answer
20		<p>big: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge</p> <p>little: diminutive, petite, small, tiny</p> <p>sad: cheerless, depressed, gloomy, miserable</p> <p>happy: cheerful, delighted, ecstatic, pleased</p> <p>Not used: annoyed, furious, livid, outraged</p> <p>Accept any appropriate synonym ie cross/angry.</p>
21		The synonyms below are suggestions but accept any appropriate choices that keep the sense of the sentences the same.
	1	quickly: fast, rapidly, speedily, swiftly
	2	throw out: discard, get rid of, bin, dispense with
	3	eaten: chomped, devoured, gobbled, munched, wolfed
	4	scared: afraid, frightened, petrified, terrified, worried
	5	walked: ambled, sauntered, strolled
	6	run: dash, jog, sprint
	7	smell: pong, reek, stench, stink
	8	simple: easy, effortless, undemanding, straightforward
	9	shone: gleamed, glimmered, glittered, sparkled
10	funny: amusing, comical, hilarious, humorous	
22	1	nice: pleasant, good, lovely, enjoyable
	2	wet: soaked, drenched, soggy, dripping
	3	dangerous: risky, perilous, unsafe, hazardous
	4	sensible: reasonable, sane, wise, prudent
	5	delicious: scrumptious, tasty, delectable, yummy
		The name we give to words like these is antonyms.
23	1–10	Accept any sentence using an appropriate synonym.
24		<p>Formal: Giving evidence in court, A contract for a job, An application for a job, A talk in assembly for Year 6 children, A news report</p> <p>Informal: Telephoning your sister, Email to a friend, A shopping list, Leaving an answerphone message for your mum, A set of notes</p> <p>Accept any appropriate answers that match the formats of formal or informal language.</p>
25		<p>Accept any appropriate answers, such as:</p> <p>In school: teacher in assembly (formal); children in playground (informal)</p>
26		Accept any appropriate answers that match the formats of formal or informal language. The interviewer would use formal language because their questions would be pre-prepared and they would be speaking in the expected style of news reporters. The eyewitness would use a mixture of formal and informal language because their answers would not be prepared and would be spontaneous. However, because they would be on television, they may attempt to modify some of their informal language.

Page	Q	Answer
27		<p>Combinations are as follows. The second sentences in each pair use formal language.</p> <p>There's tons of kids in the park today. – There are large numbers of children in the park today.</p> <p>In a nutshell, the answer's right there, under your nose. – To summarise, the solution is obvious.</p> <p>You what? – Pardon?</p> <p>No probs. I can do that easily. – That will not be difficult.</p> <p>Long time, no see. – I haven't seen you for some time.</p> <p>You're getting on my nerves. – You are annoying me.</p>
28	1	formal
	2	informal
	3	informal
	4	formal
	5	formal
	6	informal
	7	informal
	8	formal
	9	formal
	10	informal
	11	formal
	12	formal
	13	informal
	14	formal
	15	formal
29		<p>Accept any appropriate answer that uses formal language, for example:</p> <p>A car drove at high speed down High Street today. The car swerved dangerously towards the kerb, forcing people, including many mothers and children, to run out of the way. The car avoided all of them but it ran into a lamp post before colliding with a wall at the end of the street. An eyewitness called the emergency services. Fortunately no one was injured.</p>
30		<p>Accept any appropriate formal and informal versions.</p> <p>Accept any informal instructions – they could be given in the form of a list.</p>

Page	Q	Answer
31	1	listen
	2	finish
	3	be
	4	were
	5	drive
	6	be
	7	remain
	8	be
	9	play
	10	say
32	1	be
	2	be
	3	give
	4	wear
	5	be
	6	work
	7	be
	8	go
	9	send
	10	resign
33	1	do you
	2	will you
	3	have you
	4	will we
	5	could you
	6	can't it
	7	don't you
	8	aren't they
	9	should they
	10	isn't there

Page	Q	Answer
34	1	have you
	2	are you
	3	do we
	4	could I
	5	do they
	6	is it
	7	aren't they
	8	is there
	9	isn't he
	10	will they
35	1	I
	2	Demi
	3	The dog
	4	The sun
	5	The lion
		Accept an explanation that the subject does the action of the verb.
	6	the letters
	7	her fingernails
	8	the symphony
	9	the Olympics
	10	his games console
		Accept an explanation that the object has the action of the verb done to it.

Page	Q	Answer
36	1	Subject: Rhonda Object: her mirror Verb: looked
	2	Subject: Asif Object: his car Verb: crashed
	3	Subject: Caroline Object: her bracelet Verb: lost
	4	Subject: Otis Object: six plums Verb: bought
	5	Subject: Shana Object: her new trainers Verb: wore
	6	Subject: Rudi Object: a bag of crisps Verb: ate
	7	Subject: Jaz Object: his football Verb: kicked
	8	Subject: Tiff Object: her cousin Verb: visited
	9	Subject: Beth Object: the television Verb: watched
	10	Subject: Mo Object: his wallet Verb: emptied

Page	Q	Answer
37	1	Subject: The dog Doing something
	2	Subject: The postman Having something done to it
	3	Subject: The farmer Doing something
	4	Subject: The field Having something done to it
	5	Subject: The cup Having something done to it
	6	Subject: The school team Doing something
	7	Subject: Rita Having something done to it
	8	Subject: Abigail Doing something
	9	Subject: A celebrity Doing something
	10	Subject: The illuminations Having something done to it
38	1	A litre of milk was drunk by Katie.
	2	A burglar was caught by Felix.
	3	The streets were flooded by heavy rain.
	4	The lights were all turned out by a power cut.
	5	The <i>Harry Potter</i> books were written by JK Rowling.
	6	The Battle of Hastings was won by William the Conqueror.
	7	Medals for bravery were awarded by the Queen.
	8	A getaway car was used by the bank robbers.
	9	Pompeii was destroyed by a volcanic eruption.
39	1	Active
	2	Passive
	3	Active
	4	Passive
	5	Active
	6	Passive
	7	Active
	8	Active
	9	Active
	10	Passive

Page	Q	Answer
40	1	is served/is being served
	2	is taken/is being taken
	3	is ridden/is being ridden
	4	are delivered/are being delivered
	5	are written/are being written
	6	were bought
	7	was repaired
	8	was made
	9	was painted
	10	was finished
41		was inhabited, were attacked, [were] eaten, were dangerous, are shown, were eaten, is found, have been discovered
		Examples include: Dinosaurs inhabited the world millions of years ago. Usually, films show dinosaurs as flesh-eating monsters but many of them only ate plants.
		Accept any answer that covers the following: The verbs show what is being done to the subjects of them. Sometimes we don't know who did what so we use the passive voice to show what was done instead. Sometimes we use the passive voice when it is more important what was done than who did it. The text is non-fiction and is reporting information about dinosaurs rather than saying what they did.
42	1	The treasure was counted by the pirate.
	2	Two new spells were practised by the wizard.
	3	Model boats were sailed by four boys.
	4	An online video conference was held by Gemma and Martha.
	5	A letter to parents was written by the head teacher.
	6	Fish and chips were ordered by Sal.
	7	My aunt was brought to our house from the station by taxi. My aunt was brought from the station to our house by taxi.
	8	The first public demonstration of television images was given by John Logie Baird in 1925. In 1925, the first public demonstration of television images was given by John Logie Baird.
	9	The Battle of Waterloo was won by the Duke of Wellington's army.
	10	The pier at Southend was battered by the storm.

Page	Q	Answer
43	1	Robert Louis Stevenson wrote <i>Treasure Island</i> .
	2	Johnny Depp played the role of the Mad Hatter in <i>Alice in Wonderland</i> .
	3	Sir Edmund Hillary climbed Mount Everest first.
	4	Germany won the FIFA World cup in 2014. In 2014, Germany won the FIFA World Cup.
	5	Sir Christopher Wren designed St Paul's Cathedral.
	6	The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed much of London.
	7	A Hurricane struck South East England in 1987. In 1987, a hurricane struck South East England.
	8	Lewis Blériot first flew across the English Channel. Lewis Blériot flew across the English Channel first.
	9	An accident is holding up traffic on the M25 again. An accident on the M25 is holding up the traffic again.
	10	British athletes won over a hundred medals at the 2012 Paralympic Games. In 2012, British athletes won over 120 medals at the Paralympic Games. At the 2012 Paralympic Games, British athletes won over hundred medals.
44	2–10	Accept any appropriate answer that correctly uses the verb in the passive voice.
45		Accept any appropriate answers that correctly label active and passive forms.
46	1	Josef
	2	The holidays
	3	Greece
	4	The city airport
	5	Main clause: I went to Trinidad Relative clause: which is in the Caribbean Sea
	6	Main clause: I gave some sweets to Bilal Relative clause: who enjoyed them
	7	Main clause: I walked to the bus stop Relative clause: which is at the end of the street
	8	Main clause: My cousin lives in Kingston Upon Thames Relative clause: who is very rich

Page	Q	Answer
47	1	I like ice skating
	2	Tomorrow the weather will be good
	3	Jim travels to work by bus
	4	Charlotte was born in France
	5	although I can't go next year
	6	because I like numbers
	7	before I get the bus home
	8	because
	9	but
	10	where
48	1–5	Accept any appropriate relative clause in the active voice (using who, which, that, where, when, whose).
	6–10	Accept any appropriate subordinate clause in the passive voice (using 'by').
49		<p>Roger played outside in the garden until his mum called to say dinner was ready.</p> <p>Robert Scott reached the South Pole through Roald Amundsen had got there first.</p> <p>The children went to bed after they had cleaned their teeth.</p> <p>I've always liked Natalie because she is kind.</p> <p>My gran has some photographs that are over a hundred years old.</p> <p>My elder sister started secondary school when I started primary school.</p> <p>Chloe and Rosie are twins although they are not identical.</p> <p><i>Matilda</i> was written by Roald Dahl after he wrote <i>The BFG</i>.</p> <p>My cousin lives in China which is the country with the largest population in the world.</p> <p>Main clauses make sense by themselves whereas subordinate ones don't.</p>
50		<p>Adverbials of manner: with great skill</p> <p>Adverbials of place: in the corner, at the health centre</p> <p>Adverbials of time: as soon as she was ready, next Friday, at night</p> <p>Adverbs: meanwhile, roughly</p> <p>Conjunctions: but</p> <p>Determiners: an, four</p> <p>Pronouns: she, he, my</p>
51	1	but
	2	so
	3	and/but/yet
	4	or/but
	5	for
	6	because
	7	after/before
	8	since
	9	than
	10	where

Page	Q	Answer
52		Accept any appropriate cohesive devices.
53		<p>Accept any appropriate synonyms, for example: Rudi opened his book and began to read. It was an imaginative story about the time when dinosaurs ruled the Earth. The account gave lots of interesting details about the prehistoric creatures. The boy knew that not all of the facts were true. The information couldn't all be factual because it was a fictional tale.</p> <p>Snow fell heavily, blowing great drifts against the windows of Scarlett's house. Inside her home, Scarlet felt safe and warm. She looked out of the glass and gazed at the great mounds that blocked her view of the street. Outside, a boy and a girl were playing, throwing snowballs at each other. Scarlett wanted to join the pair but she also wished to stay indoors where is was cosy.</p> <p>Trudy was very angry. She was livid because her sister, Millie, had borrowed her bike again. She just took the bike whenever she felt like it. Trudy had told her sister that if she took the bike again without asking, there would be trouble.</p>
54	1	Yes, it's
	2	It is
	3	My favourite city is
	4	I am going to
	5	won it
	6	go
	7	I do
	8	It is quicker for me/It is quicker
	9	I am
	10	I have...of them/I have...sisters
55	1	to wear
	2	lots of
	3	and
	4	my new, my new
	5	do it
	6	Repeated words: Mia and Lily, sing Alternative sentence: Mia and Lily love to sing, which they do in a choir on Tuesday nights.
	7	Repeated words: Jo, chess Alternative sentence: Jo is good a chess because she practises every night.
	8	Repeated words: My cousin, kitten Alternative sentence: My cousin has a beautiful ginger and white kitten, which is very cute.
		Accept any other appropriate answers that combine the sentences effectively.
56		Accept any appropriate answer that uses at least one adverbial of time, manner and place.
57		Accept any appropriate headline that summarises the information.

Page	Q	Answer
58		Accept any appropriate answer that summarise the information.
59		<p>Accept similar answers to the following:</p> <p>Scorcher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help you play better. • Use cutting edge technology to give you more control of the ball. • Micropores help the ball stick to your foot. • Available in most supermarkets. <p>The Good Guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New local monthly magazine. • Aimed at 10–12 year olds. • Includes information on where to go and what to do. • £2.50 from all good newsagents. <p>Swim Fin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fantastic new idea for people who can't swim. • Made of high-tech, low-cost, long-lasting plastic. • Ideal for unconfident swimmers.
60		<p>Accept similar answers to the following:</p> <p>Cleanitall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new washing powder has been made by Cleanitall. • It is called All White. • It is 20% more effective at getting rid of stains than other products. • It uses 'Bright' technology. • It can be used on low temperatures. • It is available in all good stores. <p>Cold Cure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rachel Hankins has worked for ten years to discover a cure for the common cold. • Millions of people will benefit from it. • It will not be available for five years. • She is likely to receive a Nobel Prize.
61		Accept any appropriate answer that justifies the children's reasoning.
62–63		There should be a title/headline. The headings should reflect the content of the columns. The columns should be structured by topic, child's name or any other appropriate way.
64		<p>The rows in the table should read:</p> <p>Monday: Registration, Assembly, English, Maths, Morning break, History, Lunch, Geography, Afternoon break, PE</p> <p>Tuesday: Registration, Assembly, English, Maths, Morning break, Spanish, Lunch, Music, Afternoon break, Art</p> <p>Wednesday: Registration, Assembly, English, Maths, Morning break, RE, Lunch, PE, Afternoon break, Science</p> <p>Thursday: Registration, Assembly, English, Maths, Morning break, Science, Lunch, Spanish, Afternoon break, History</p> <p>Friday: Registration, Assembly, English, Maths, Morning break, Geography, Lunch, Computing, Afternoon break, Technology</p>

Page	Q	Answer
65		Accept any appropriate answers that contain one colon and one or two commas and that describe the pictures.
66		Postcard: I am having a great time in Ibiza where I have already been to the beach four times; stayed up till ten o'clock every night; got the beginnings of a monster tan; and learned to say 'Please' and 'Thank you' in Spanish. Diary: In English today we had to write a story. My story was a really scary one in a haunted house with cobwebs hanging from the ceiling; doors that creaked and squeaked; unexplained thumping noises; all the lights going out; and lightning striking the chimney.
67	1	In school today we learned: how to say 'Good morning' and 'Good evening' in Spanish; how to make a great pizza; how to use a thesaurus; and how to use colons.
	2	Shakespeare wrote: <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> , which was about a money-lender; <i>Macbeth</i> , which is known as 'the Scottish play'; and <i>Hamlet</i> , which is set in Denmark.
	3	For this recipe you will need: the juice of four oranges; the skins of three lemons; a litre of water; and 200g of sugar.
	4	Alligators are reptiles. Other reptiles include: saltwater crocodiles; Indonesian Komodo dragons; and long-nosed chameleons.
68		Anya has invited all of her friends – Charlie, Emma and Asher. I have to catch the next bus into town – it leaves at four o'clock. Salt dissolves in water – sand doesn't. Sian likes pizza – in addition, she likes curry. I went to India when I was young – so long ago. Autumn has wonderful colours – reds, greens and browns.
		Colon and semicolon/comma
		Accept any two of the following: Anya has invited all of her friends: Charlie, Emma and Asher. I have to catch the next bus into town: it leaves at four o'clock. I have to catch the next bus into town; it leaves at four o'clock. [Both of the above are correct because the colon introduces a list or amplification of the statement and the semicolon marks the boundary between two independent clauses.] Salt dissolves in water; sand doesn't. Sian likes pizza; in addition she likes curry. I went to India when I was young; so long ago. Autumn has wonderful colours: reds, greens and browns.

Page	Q	Answer
69	1	pets, they
	2	Lancashire, Matlock
	3	rock, limestone
	4	option, he'd
	5	week, I
	1	There is one thing you need to know about dogs as pets: they are hard work.
	2	Preston is the county town of Lancashire; Matlock is the county town of Derbyshire.
	3	Granite is a very hard rock; limestone is a softer one.
	4	There was only one option: he'd have to have fish and chips for dinner.
	5	It's my birthday next week; I will be eleven.
70	1	I had chips for tea – I really enjoyed them.
	2	Anya likes dancing – Tamsin enjoys singing.
	3	There are three primary colours – red, green and blue.
	4	Some children walk to school – others come on the bus.
	5	I had chips for tea; I really enjoyed them.
	6	Anya likes dancing; Tamsin enjoys singing.
	7	There are three primary colours; red, green and blue.
	8	Some children walk to school; others come on the bus.
71	1	Mark is good at table tennis; he practises a lot.
	2	Yuri can speak four languages: Latvian, English, German and Russian.
	3	Final results: most people prefer swimming to running.
	4	Practice is the noun; practise is the verb.
	5	Donna rides to school; Ronnie walks.
	6	Accept any sentence that correctly uses a colon and explains its use adequately, for example: I have used a colon because it is introducing a list.
	7	Accept any sentence that correctly uses a semicolon and explains its use adequately, for example: I have used a semicolon to separate items in a list.

Page	Q	Answer
72	1	In our class, the favourite colours are: blue, yellow and purple. Quite a few people like red; black is much more unpopular.
	2	There were lots of reasons for the choices: yellow and red are cheerful colours; blue is very bright; black is miserable.
	3	Our teacher said: "This has been a really good investigation. Thank you all for your opinions."
	4	I thought it was really interesting; Claire didn't.
	5	We'll be doing another investigation next week: they are great fun. We'll be doing another investigation next week; they are great fun.
	6	"Thanks for the present – it was great."
	7	"Honestly, it was no bother – no bother at all."
	8	"It's my favourite colour – green. What's your favourite colour – blue?"
	9	"Yes it's blue – no wait – it's red!"
73	1	de-ice
	2	semi-skimmed
	3	self-interest
	4	double-glazed
	5	ex-footballer
		fine-tune, mid-1990s, sister-in-law, top-notch. Accept any appropriate sentences that show the correct meanings of the hyphenated words.
74	1	Sunita is a long-standing friend.
	2	Police help dog-bite victim.
	3	In the sports news today, Manchester United's manager has resigned but they have re-signed their former striker.
	4	The group consisted of ten-year-old children.
	5	He plays in a heavy-metal band.
	6	Glasshouse, an infamous rock band of the 1990s has re-formed but that does not mean that they are reformed characters.
	7	There were seventy-odd people at the concert.
	8	Cheryl Kane is a little-known author.
	9	I have a great-grandmother.
	10	The zoo has opened a small-animal room.

Page	Q	Answer
75	1	I need to re-cover my sofa.
	2	The teacher asked for a re-mark on some exam papers.
	3	In science today, the laughing-gas canister exploded!
	4	I filled up a hot-water bottle.
	5	<i>Thriller</i> , by Michael Jackson, is apparently the best-selling album ever.
	6	He went into the changing-room cubicle.
	7	They all thought the state-of-the-art room was amazing!
	8	I re-sent the letter.
	9	I had to re-form my model when some parts fell off.
	10	Big-city traffic is worse than small-town traffic.
76		These should be circled and listed: exclamation mark, colon, two commas, full stop, question mark, dash, full stop, semicolon, full stop Accept any appropriate answer that describes the appearance and uses of a punctuation mark.
77		Accept any revision using punctuation correctly, for example: There were lots of things Harrison did not like about being a spy: the international travel; pretending to be someone else; and the danger. He was used to the danger though; it was there all the time. Today was just the same: another job. He had got into the building and now he had to get out. He picked up his car keys, his briefcase, his camera and his false passport. Harrison opened the window; slid through it; dropped the briefcase to the ground; followed it down and ran. Some people would have been scared; he wasn't one of them.
78		I know a girl called Jen, who owns a stick. I know a girl who owns a stick, which she has named Jen.
	1	My auntie loves cooking, her dog and playing tennis.
	2	Most of the time, travellers worry about being late.
	3	"Let's eat, Grandma."
	4	The girls, who had practised, enjoyed the event; the boys didn't. The girls – who had practised – enjoyed the event; the boys didn't. The girls (who had practised) enjoyed the event; the boys didn't.
	5	She was talking about her gran, who has a sister, with one eye. She was talking about her gran – who has a sister – with one eye. She was talking about her gran (who has a sister) with one eye. She was talking about her gran, who has a sister with one eye. She was talking about her gran – who has a sister with one eye. She was talking about her gran (who has a sister with one eye).

Page	Q	Answer
79		<p>"An old gentleman called, Grandpa." – Grandpa is being told an old gentleman has called.</p> <p>An old gentleman called, "Grandpa!" – An old gentleman has shouted the word 'Grandpa'.</p> <p>"An old gentleman!" called Grandpa. – Grandpa has shouted the words 'An old gentleman'.</p> <p>An old gentleman called Grandpa. – An old gentleman has called Grandpa.</p>
80		<p>to run: dash, race, sprint</p> <p>to walk: amble, saunter, stroll</p> <p>to watch: observe, view, survey</p> <p>to wash: bathe, rinse, shampoo</p> <p>Accept any appropriate sentences using the alternative verbs.</p> <p>Explanations should refer to the more precise nature of the descriptions.</p>
81		<p>Accept appropriate alternative verbs, for example:</p> <p>to annoy: enrage, irritate, infuriate, incense, madden, rile</p> <p>to wave: beckon, brandish, gesture, shake, signal</p> <p>to sleep: doze, slumber, snooze, nap</p> <p>to shout: bawl, bellow, cry, roar, scream</p> <p>Accept appropriate alternative adverbs, for example:</p> <p>very: especially, exceptionally, extremely, incredibly</p> <p>proudly: arrogantly, conceitedly, smugly, pompously</p> <p>quickly: hastily, hurriedly, rapidly, speedily</p> <p>loudly: deafeningly, noisily, raucously, stridently</p>
	1–2	Accept any appropriate sentence and explanation.
82		<p>adjective: modifies a noun</p> <p>adverb: modifies verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or whole clauses</p> <p>conjunction: links two words or phrases together</p> <p>noun: naming word that often follows determiners</p> <p>determiner: specifies a noun as known or unknown, for example 'the' is known, 'a' is unknown</p> <p>preposition: links a noun, pronoun or noun phrase to another word in the sentence</p> <p>pronoun: replaces a noun</p> <p>verb: doing word that has a tense</p> <p>Accept any appropriate examples.</p> <p>Accept any sentence that use all the word classes appropriately.</p>
83		<p>There are many possible combinations. Accept any answer that makes sense.</p> <p>Adverbs: carefully, hastily, intently</p> <p>conjunctions: but, though</p> <p>nouns: churchyard, house, Julie, shed, time, watch</p> <p>pronouns: she</p> <p>verbs: been, hurried, stumbled, visited</p> <p>Accept any appropriate answers.</p>

Page	Q	Answer
84		<p>Advertising new: adjective best: adjective bargain: noun special: adjective improved: verb</p> <p>Television news broadcast: noun correspondent: noun regional: adjective</p> <p>Most words: nouns More than one class: blog, text, chat Classes not present: pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, determiners Accept any appropriate words.</p> <p>Social media wiki: noun app: noun blog: noun/verb hashtag: noun text: noun/verb chat: noun/verb</p> <p>Radio audio: noun jingle: noun soundbite: noun digital: adjective</p>
85	1	adjective
	2	verb
	3	adverb
	4	adjective
	5	verb
		Accept any explanations that refer to the effect of the precise meanings of the verbs. The children should be able to express the idea that the words give them a clearer picture of the scene by adding to the detail of it.
86	1	Adverbs: expertly, gently Prepositions: around, into
	2	Adverbs: carefully, badly Prepositions: between, behind
	3	Adverbs: unbelievably, reluctantly Prepositions: during, in
	4	Adverbs: amazingly Prepositions: inside
	5	Adverb: almost Preposition: beyond
	6	Adverb: easily Preposition: despite
	7	Adverbs: fast, fluently Preposition: over

Page	Q	Answer
87	1–4	In any order: statement, command, question, exclamation
	5	exclamation
	6	question
	7	statement
	8	command
	9–12	Accept any correctly punctuated and named sentence.
	13	question
	14	statement
	15	exclamation
88		<p>Exclamation: That's right! It's really not difficult! That's a huge number!</p> <p>Question: Where is Argentina? Is Argentina near Uruguay? How many people live in Argentina?</p> <p>Statement: Argentina is in South America. It's not difficult to find it. Over 40 million people live in Argentina.</p> <p>Command: Find out where Argentina is. Look it up in an atlas. Go online to look it up.</p> <p>Accept any appropriate sentences about where they live, provided they are in the correct form.</p>
89	1	I won't be late!
	2	You won the match? Did you win the match?
	3	This is a long bus ride.
	4	Is it Friday?
	5	Do you know how to do that?
	6	Can you come for tea?
90	1	statement
	2	question
	3	exclamation
	4	command
	5	statement Accept any appropriate sentence if form correctly stated.
	6	command Accept any appropriate sentence if form correctly stated.
	7	question Accept any appropriate sentence if form correctly stated.
	8	exclamation Accept any appropriate sentence if form correctly stated.
91		Accept any appropriate answers.

Page	Q	Answer
92	1	We had to walk home as/because/since we hadn't got enough money for the bus.
	2	I had to leave the beach as/because/since the tide was coming in quickly.
	3	I washed all of the dishes after/because when my family had finished eating.
	4	I am going to Malta, which is in the Mediterranean Sea.
	5	Josie is a good player, who she scores lots of goals.
	6	My uncle has just come back from Blackpool, where he went to the top of the Tower.
	7	I sent a postcard from Greece, which arrived in England a week later.
93	1	while/as long as
	2	although
	3	because/when
	4	before/then
	5	even though
	6–10	Accept any appropriate answer.
94		Accept any appropriate answers.
95		Accept any appropriate answers.