

# Test yourself - answers

## Where does the full stop go?

Choose the sentence with full stops in the correct position.

1. c) I am going to the supermarket. Then I will meet my friends for lunch.
2. c) She knows that her boyfriend likes action films. However, she has brought a romance for them to watch on Valentine's Day.
3. a) Because of the storm warning, Jane decided to stay at home that night.
4. b) Although the grass needed cut, the lure of the football match on TV was much more attractive to Jim.
5. a) Because she had worked overtime, she was able to take the day off. She used it to go to the gym and the garden centre.
6. b) I climbed the hill slowly. I was out of breath. Finally I got to the top.
7. b) Prices were low and there were many bargains to be had. The good weather had kept people away from the shops.
8. b) Mary looked at cars for sale online and then went to the garage nearest to her house. It had a large choice.
9. c) Angela and Helen met for lunch, hoping to have a long chat. Dianne, however, appeared without warning and monopolised the conversation.
10. b) Soap operas are one of the most successful forms of entertainment. Many actors start their career in them, then move on to other roles.

## Where does the apostrophe go?

Choose the sentence with the apostrophes in the right places.

1. b) Jane's scarf was bright blue.
2. b) Holly's netball team's new goalkeeper was very tall.
3. a) Both boys' shoes were very muddy.
4. b) The clouds were gathering in the sky, so I borrowed my mother's umbrella.
5. a) Mary's suitcase was very small but she borrowed her friend's so she could fit more clothes into it.
6. a) The dog barked as it tried to bite the cat's tail.
7. b) A moment's pause for thought should help you to decide where to put apostrophes.
8. b) Keats' poetry includes 'Ode to Autumn'.

9. a) You're going to be late for work.
10. b) The use of emails has speeded up communication enormously, but this increases people's workload.
11. b) The artist's most famous works were painted in the 1970s.
12. a) As we lay sunbathing, I could hear the sounds of the waves washing on the beach's sandy shore.
13. b) My sons don't yet know who's been selected for the team.
14. a) Susan's collection of CDs is much bigger than mine.
15. b) It's hard to keep track of all the rules of apostrophes.

## Is it a sentence?

1. No. This is not a sentence because there is no 'end' to it. We are not told what happens because there are wet leaves.
2. Yes. Even this is short, it is a sentence because it has a finite verb. The subject 'you' is missing but it is understood. It is a commanding sentence.
3. Yes. This is a sentence because it has an 'end' to it after the 'because'. We are told what the result of all the interest was. It led to the conference being over-subscribed.
4. Yes. This is a sentence even though it is short. It has a subject 'we' and a finite verb 'found'.
5. No. This is not a sentence because the 'although' is hanging loose without an end. What happened as a result of the curtains being expensive and matching the carpet? We don't know. Note this would become a sentence if one word was changed: Although the new curtains were very expensive, they matched the carpet which was an unusual shade of green.
6. No. This is not a sentence because it is only a list of things with no finite verb. To change the participles (the 'ing' words) to finite verbs you would have to add 'wind was whistling' 'clouds were rapidly flitting' and 'shadows were flickering'. It would be acceptable, however, just to add 'was' after 'wind' and then the other two verbs would be understood.
7. Yes. This is a sentence because it tells us the subject 'they'. It has a finite verb 'wanted' followed by an object 'a new house'.
8. Yes. This is a sentence because it has a subject 'Tom' and a finite verb 'run'. It is a commanding sentence.
9. No. This is not a sentence because it does not have a subject or a finite verb.
10. Yes. This is a sentence because 'although' is not hanging loose. There is an end to the sentence. We know what happened, ie Marion bought presents.

## Identifying parts of speech – starter level

1. Picture the scene. Your **toddler starts** to shout and scream in the supermarket and every time you try to hold him **gently** to calm him down, he runs away **and** shouts even louder. Badly brought up? A **normal** tantrum from one of the terrible twos?
  - a) toddler - noun
  - b) starts - verb
  - c) gently - adverb
  - d) and - connective
  - e) normal - adjective
  
2. No, **wee** Jamie is on the autistic spectrum. **He** cannot cope with the size and noise of larger shops, the **bustle** of crowds or even with his mother's touch.
  - a) wee - adjective
  - b) He - pronoun
  - c) bustle - noun
  
3. Jess, a **gorgeous** chocolate brown **Labrador**, makes sure that Jamie walks **safely**.
  - a) gorgeous - adjective
  - b) Labrador - noun
  - c) safely - adverb
  
4. **She carefully** keeps him away from the road and his sense of calm when he **is** with **her** ensures that he does not bolt away from his parents.
  - a) She - pronoun
  - b) carefully - adverb
  - c) is - verb
  - d) her – pronoun

## Identifying parts of speech – advanced level

1. Your toddler starts to shout and **scream** in the **supermarket** and every time you try to hold him gently to calm him down, he runs away and shouts even louder.
  - a) scream – active verb
  - b) supermarket – common noun
  
2. No, wee Jamie is on the autistic spectrum and cannot cope with the size and noise of **larger** shops, the bustle of crowds or even with his **mother's** touch. Walking on the pavement by a busy road, passing a **group** of

youngsters going to a park – **each** of these are activities which are challenging for Jamie.

- a) larger – comparative adjective
  - b) mother’s – possessive noun
  - c) group – collective noun
  - d) each - determiner
3. **However**, he can not only cope with **his** new dog, but actively enjoys being with her. **Fortunately**, he will accept **being led** by a dog, if not by his mother.
- a) However – connective adverb
  - b) his – possessive pronoun
  - c) Fortunately – connective adverb
  - d) being led – passive verb
4. **Since** Jess’s arrival, everyone in the family is the **happiest** they have even been.
- a) Since – subordinating connective
  - b) happiest – superlative adjective

### Grammar and syntax - advanced level

1. Subordinate
2. Subordinate
3. Main
4. Main
5. Main
6. Main
7. Subordinate
8. Main
9. Subordinate
10. True. This is the subject as ‘Tanni’ is the person who felt things – you find the subject by putting ‘who’ in front of the verb. Who was able? Tanni was able.
11. False. ‘Tanni was able to walk’ is the main information and so the main clause. It makes complete sense on its own. ‘When she was born’ gives us extra information and is the subordinate clause.
12. False. ‘Wheelchair’ is a direct object because it is directly affected by the verb ‘used’.
13. False. The infinitive is not a finite verb. It does not tell us the tense or the person.

14. False. This is the subject as 'she' is the person who felt things. The verb is 'felt' and you find the subject by putting 'who' in front of the verb.
15. False. Present participles (ending in '-ing' are not finite verbs. It does not tell us the tense or the person.
16. True. It tells us the tense, the person and it is singular.
17. True. This is the object. Put 'what?' after the verb 'gave'. What did it give? It gave 'freedom'. It gave it to 'her', so 'her' is the indirect object.
18. True. This depends on the main clause 'she felt it gave her freedom'.
19. False. 'Career' is the direct object. You find the object by putting 'what' after the verb 'has'. What does she have? A new career.
20. True. This is the subject, as 'Tanni' is the person who has a career. The verb is 'has' and you find the subject by putting 'who?' or 'what?' in front of the verb.
21. True. It has a verb but does not make sense on its own. It depends on the main clause, 'Tanni has a new career'.
22. False. This is a phrase as it does not have a finite verb.

## Practice or practise

1. With **practice** at home, his reading will improve.
2. I am going over to my friend's house to **practise** my French vocabulary.
3. When John meets up with Jack, they spend all their time **practising** playing their guitars.
4. Sheila was really keen to **practise** her spelling with her mother.
5. The new computing system needed a lot of **practice** to get the best out of it.
6. For a university student, teaching **practice** in different schools is hard work, tiring but – mostly – rewarding.
7. Peter had to **practise** his still life drawing many times before his practical exam.
8. Jane's mother told her that she should **practise** her singing so that she did well in the audition.
9. It is good **practice** to give feedback to learners about their work.
10. With **practice**, anyone can get better at using the noun practice and the verb practise!