Stage 5			'Grammar Hammer'				Skill Check 8		
<i>1.</i> (W5:1) The prefixes dis-, de-, mis-, over-, and re- create verbs when added to root words.					2. (W5:1. Sp 6:11) The suffixes ate, ize (or ise), and ify can form verbs from some nouns or adjectives. There may be a slight change of spelling to the root word or the final letter might be dropped.				
de	fros	st	compose	grade	pure	-ize	-en	-ify	
3. (W5:2. Sp 5:17) Silent 't' is ofte thistle)			in the letter string 'stle' (castle,			4. (W5:2. Sp 5:15) Silent 'g' is of the letter string 'ign' (sign, design			
cas <u>t</u> le		tower			rei <u>a</u> n		rule		
5-6. (W5:3) Ho	mophones	are woi			lifferent meanings a	ferent meanings and different spellings.			
			s my (idle /		The brid	e walked do	wn the (isle	e / <u>aisle</u>).	
		ion wit	h that in the dictio	that in the dictionary available. hasty and not thorough					
cursory hasty and not thorough 8-9. (W5:5) To put in alphabetical order you may need to use the first, second, third or even fourth letter of the word.									
bright		2	bring				black		
10-11. (W5:11) Using a wider range of adverbials can help build cohesion within and across paragraphs.									
beside the lake			<u>under water</u>			hand in hand		before breakfast	
12-13. (W5:12) audience and p	-	der ran	ge of adverbials h	nelp organise an	d structure texts so	they guide the rea	der and are suited	to the intended	
Most importantly,		After a while,		Obvi	Obviously,		Before long,		
			us when the actior riting unless there	-	e past (I ran), prese on to change it.	ent (I run) or future	e (I will run). They	should remain	
			<u>ed</u>) up on m			sh / flashed) up when I	turn it on.	
					nect by 'and', use a) usually have singu				
Neither of them (<u>like</u> / likes) going to bed. Every penny (<u>has</u> / have) to be counted.									
					in the past at an ur iple of the verb. Sin			ent perfect),	
'had' (past perfect), 'will have' (future perfect) before a past participle of the verb. Simple past has a specific time.Dan (spoke / spoken) to the teacher.Dan has (spoken / spoke) to the teacher.									
20-21. (W5:19) Expanded noun phrases add information (adjectives) to nouns (either before or after the noun). They can be an efficient way to make writing more interesting and create imagery. Words that add nothing new or are synonymous are repetitive and redundant.									
					ne (hot) (boil				
					ermission (may) or hey go before other		nclude the verbs co	n, could, may,	
	My	mum	n says I (<u>shc</u>	ould / oug	ht to / will) ı	not talk to s	trangers.		
23. (W5:21) A relative clause adds more information about the noun in the main clause. They normally come after the noun and start with the words who, which, where, when, whose or that. They start and end with a comma. They turn simple sentences into complex sentences.									
	The	e orc	hestra, <u>whe</u>	en the con	ductor signa	lled , began	to play.		
24. (W5:22) A	main functio	on of the	e comma is to avo	oid ambiguity (c	onfusion) in sentenc	es. They can help	make the meaning	clear.	
		Aft	er he had w	on, the ru	nner went u	o for his me	dal.		
			-		ce to give extra info entence. Commas o	-	-		
The lungs, which are protected by our ribs, help us breathe.									