

ENGLISH

Punctuation, Grammar and Spelling Test Pack 1

for SEAG Entrance Assessment

SAMPLE



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Introduction

This Test Pack is a comprehensive revision package covering all aspects of the **Punctuation, Grammar and Spelling** element required for the SEAG Entrance Assessment. It also covers the content and syllabus of the Northern Ireland Curriculum for Language and Literacy to the end of Key Stage 2.

The test pack comprises:

- * A comprehensive reference file detailing all aspects of the **Punctuation, Grammar and Spelling** element required for the SEAG Entrance Assessment and at the end of Key Stage 2. The content, which should be learnt, is set out briefly in a number of **NEED TO KNOW** boxes.
- * **39 Check-up exercises** to assess understanding of a variety of punctuation, grammar and spelling rules.

NEED TO KNOW

Nouns

NEED TO KNOW

Children should know what nouns are and be able to identify them in a variety of contexts.



What are nouns?

Nouns name a person, place or thing. They are often things you can touch and see, e.g. sky, roof, person, girl, ground, book, etc.



Identifying Nouns

You can usually (but not always) identify nouns because the words 'a' or 'an' can be put in front of them, e.g.

a question a window a chicken
 a bat a road
 a conclusion an elephant an election

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns name people or places and have capital letters, e.g.

Albert visited London.
Maxine went on holiday to Miami.

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are things that you cannot see or touch. They are often feelings or emotions, e.g.

truth
 wisdom
 bravery
 sadness
 happiness

Verbs

NEED TO KNOW

Children should know what **verbs** are and be able to identify them in a variety of contexts.



What are verbs?

Verbs are doing words (they describe an action), e.g. the teacher talked slowly and explained the children's homework.



Many, but not all, verbs can be identified as they end with the letters **-ed**, **-ing**, **-ate** or **-ise**, e.g.

laughed
moved
hugged

swimmed
swinging
talking
communicate
consultate
vacate

recognise
advertise
realise

Check-up 1

Underline the **verbs** in each sentence.

An example has been done for you.

E.G. Every morning I go to school.

- 1 Sometimes in class we paint pictures.
- 2 On my birthday I get lots of presents.
- 3 The girl writes messages to her friend.
- 4 Cows and sheep eat grass in the field.
- 5 The children watched the birds flying overhead.
- 6 Before school they washed their faces and brushed their hair.
- 7 After sowing the seed in the garden, dad raked the soil.
- 8 Kristina likes arithmetic and enjoys every lesson.
- 9 During the hurling match, the supporters cheered and waved.
- 10 Cora wore her favourite pink shoes, which she got as a birthday gift.

Check-up 3

Match the **adjectives** with the appropriate **nouns**.
An example has been done for you.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | customary ● | ● conduct |
| 2 | expensive ● | ● jumper |
| 3 | friendly ● | ● fruit |
| 4 | heroic ● | ● policeman |
| 5 | tempting ● | ● position |
| 6 | rotten ● | ● taste |
| 7 | narrow ● | ● dessert |
| 8 | bitter ● | ● cave |
| 9 | hollow ● | ● jewellery |
| 10 | woollen ● | ● policeman |

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Check-up 4

Write the correct form of the **adjective** using the words in brackets. *An example has been done for you.*

E.G. (sense) A sensible suggestion

1 (mischief) _____ boys.

2 (metal) A _____ sound.

3 (ancestor) An _____ home.

4 (luxury) A _____ room.

5 (wealth, beauty) The _____ man left his estate to his _____ wife.

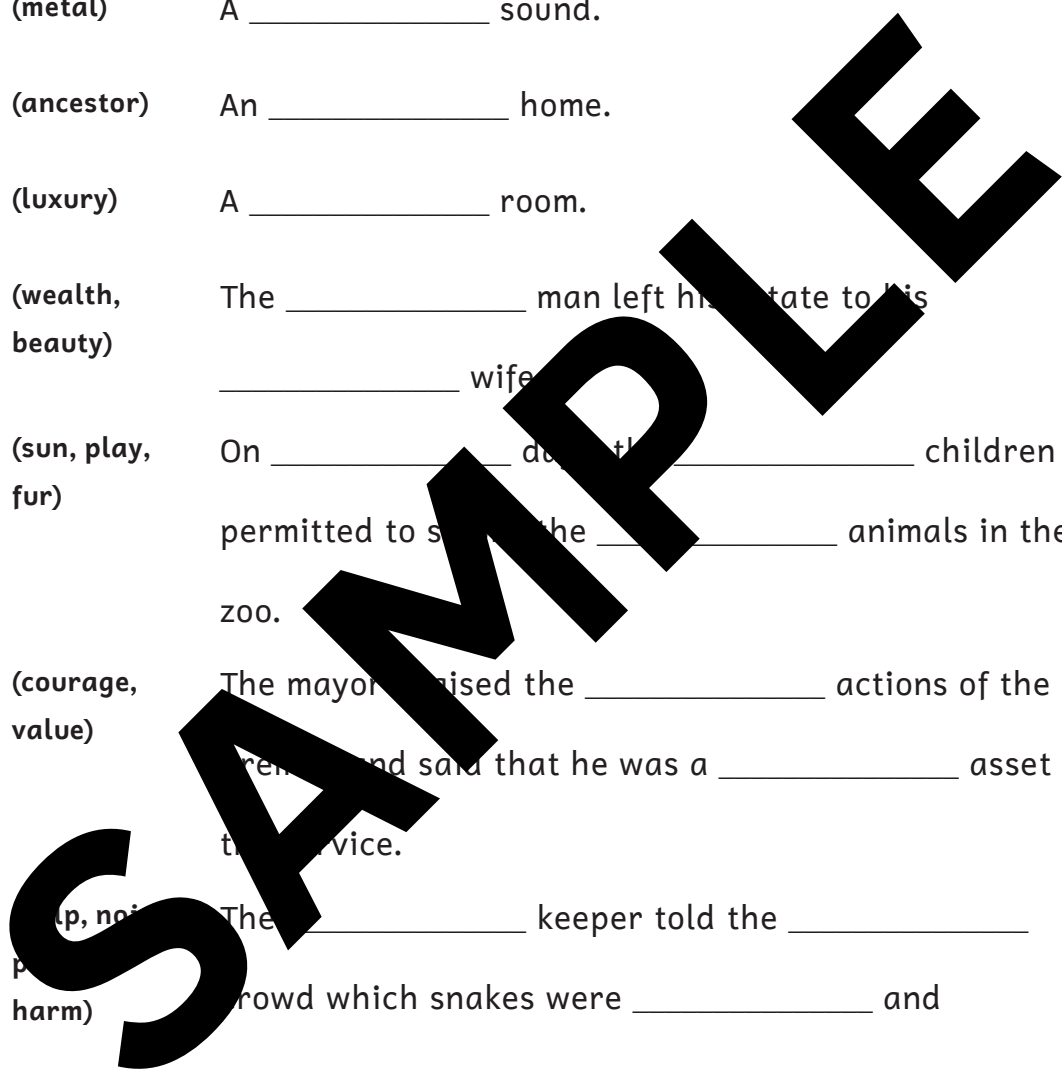
6 (sun, play, fur) On _____ days the _____ children are permitted to see the _____ animals in the zoo.

7 (courage, value) The mayor praised the _____ actions of the _____ and said that he was a _____ asset to the service.

8 (up, noise, harm) The _____ keeper told the _____ crowd which snakes were _____ and _____.

9 (nature, music, favour) The teacher recognised the _____ ability of her _____ pupil.

10 (adore, affection, hunger) Alex is an _____ baby, who is _____ and always _____.



Adjectives

Antonyms

NEED TO KNOW

Children should know that **antonyms** are words opposite in meaning to each other and be able to identify them and use them in written English.



What are antonyms?

Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning to each other.



Some examples:



open



full

empty



bottom

top

Check-up 3

Using the list of words given below, complete each sentence. *Two examples have been done for you.*

key	break	beech	root	course	stationary
current	buoy	style	lessen	sight	night
place	site	currant	route	quay	beach
sore	plaice	lesson	coarse	brake	boy
stationery	stile	knight	soar		

E.G. The currant bun got washed away by the current of the river.

E.G. We found it hard to cycle because the grass on the quay was long and coarse.

1 Beyond the forest of _____ trees lay a sandy _____.

2 After his tea _____, dad _____ed to fix Diego's front bicycle _____.

3 The young _____ held on to the marker _____ when he was swept into the sea.

4 When the teacher _____ to the _____ child, all the _____ she was carrying fell to the floor.

5 All the children _____ped over the _____ in great _____.

6 The fishmonger put the fresh _____ in a prominent _____ in the shop window.

7 The _____ in shining armour galloped on through the _____.

8 The woman lost her front door _____ while she was walking along the _____.

9 As we watched the eagle _____ into the sky, it was obvious that its wing was _____.

10 The _____ of the archaeological dig was an amazing _____.

Check-up 1

Write the **two** possible meanings of each of the words below. You can use your dictionary to help you.

1 bass (i)

(ii)

2 lead (i)

(ii)

3 shoot (i)

(ii)

4 fool (i)

(ii)

5 present (i)

(ii)

6 mean (i)

(ii)

7 refuse (i)

(ii)

8 (i)

(ii)

9 match (i)

(ii)

10 left (i)

(ii)

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**Answer
Key**

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Check-up 4

1. froze
2. shone
3. flew
4. brought
5. dealt
6. sang
7. thought
8. taken
9. left
10. came

page 19 **Adjectives**

Check-up 1

page 22

1. lovely
2. blind
3. new
4. shallow
5. windy, striped
6. sports, rainy
7. fussy, salty
8. lucky, local
9. curly, brown
10. green, brown, new

Check-up 2

page 22

Give suitable examples like those below.

1. grand, large, walled
2. stormy, rainy, windy
3. loud, quiet, muffled
4. long, sad, thrilling
5. intelligent, ferocious, affectionate
6. green, delicious, juicy
7. tasty, nourishing, elaborate
8. fragrant, colourful, beautiful
9. faithful, kind, loyal
10. fatal, horrendous, terrible

Check-up 3

page 23

1. customary > position
2. expensive > jewellery
3. friendly > policeman
4. heroic > conduct
5. tempting > dessert
6. rotten > fruit
7. narrow > passageway
8. bitter > taste
9. hollow > cave
10. woollen > jumper

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