THE STRIVING

MUSLIM ACADEMY

Islamic and Academic Education

STAGE 5 · ENGLISH · GRAMMAR PACK

Grammar and punctuation

What year 5 is required to be taught, quoted from the framework, with an exercise for each part of it that is practised on paper.

WHAT IS INSIDE

- Modal verbs
- Relative clauses
- a or an
- How each one is worked

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3 sets · a hint on every question

Written for a parent teaching at home. No training assumed, and nothing else to buy.

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The statutory list for this year

Everything in this table is quoted from English Appendix 2.



WHAT THIS YEAR MUST COVER

Word	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, –ate; –ise; –ify] Verb prefixes [for example, dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–]
Sentence	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]
Text	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]
Punctuation	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
Terminology for pupils	modal verb, relative pronoun relative clause parenthesis, bracket, dash cohesion, ambiguity

This is the statutory list for the year, quoted from English Appendix 2. The exercises in this pack practise the parts of it that are practised on paper.

The rest, such as using the right terms when you talk about writing together, is done in conversation, and the list is here so you know what those are.

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How each one is worked

Every answer here follows from the rule stated beside it. If you think one is wrong, tell us and we will look at it and correct the pack for everybody who has it.



MODAL VERBS

1. Is might used for something certain, something possible, or something expected?

1. A modal verb changes how sure the sentence is.
2. **will**, **must** and **shall** are used when something is certain.
3. **might**, **could** and **may** are used when it is only possible.
4. **should** and **would** are used when it is expected.
5. So **might** is used for something **possible**.

Answer: **possible**

2. Is will used for something certain, something possible, or something expected?

1. A modal verb changes how sure the sentence is.
2. **will**, **must** and **shall** are used when something is certain.
3. **might**, **could** and **may** are used when it is only possible.
4. **should** and **would** are used when it is expected.
5. So **will** is used for something **certain**.

Answer: **certain**

3. Is must used for something certain, something possible, or something expected?

1. A modal verb changes how sure the sentence is.
2. **will**, **must** and **shall** are used when something is certain.
3. **might**, **could** and **may** are used when it is only possible.
4. **should** and **would** are used when it is expected.
5. So **must** is used for something **certain**.

Answer: **certain**

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How each one is worked, continued

MODAL VERBS, CONTINUED



7. Is shall used for something certain, something possible, or something expected?

1. A modal verb changes how sure the sentence is.
2. **will**, **must** and **shall** are used when something is certain.
3. **might**, **could** and **may** are used when it is only possible.
4. **should** and **would** are used when it is expected.
5. So **shall** is used for something **certain**.

Answer: **certain**

8. Is would used for something certain, something possible, or something expected?

1. A modal verb changes how sure the sentence is.
2. **will**, **must** and **shall** are used when something is certain.
3. **might**, **could** and **may** are used when it is only possible.
4. **should** and **would** are used when it is expected.
5. So **would** is used for something **expected**.

Answer: **expected**

RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Which relative pronoun fits?
The teacher ___ lives by the bridge taught us.

1. A relative clause adds information about something already named.
2. **who** is for a person, **which** for a thing, **where** for a place and **whose** for owning.
3. Here it points back to a person, so the word is **who**.

Answer: **who**

2. Which relative pronoun fits?
The lantern, ___ was very old, had to be mended.

1. A relative clause adds information about something already named.
2. **who** is for a person, **which** for a thing, **where** for a place and **whose** for owning.
3. Here it points back to a thing, so the word is **which**.

Answer: **which**

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SAMPLE PAGES

You have read a few pages. The pack is longer.

What you are holding is a short sample, taken from different parts of the pack so that you can see how a week is planned and what a child is actually asked to do, before you decide.

The complete pack, and the rest of the academic materials, are on our website: schemes of work for a parent teaching at home, and practice packs for the skills children get stuck on.

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Members of the homeschool community do not buy these. If you have joined the community, the pack for the term you are working on is given to you at no cost.

Our Islamic Education classes are free. These packs are part of what pays the teachers who teach them.