

OXFORD

MyEnglish

QUEENSLAND

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Workbook content is delivered in 20 highly structured units.

Grammar and skills are introduced with an explanation and examples of usage, then followed by a variety of student tasks.

UNIT 11A: PUNCTUATING SENTENCES IN FOCUS

Punctuation marks give structure and meaning to your writing and allow readers to understand it more easily.

- A **full stop** (.) is used at the end of a sentence.
- I'm going to the shopping centre after school.
- A **comma** (,) indicates a pause or a break in a sentence. It is also used when a new idea is introduced in a sentence.
- My sister, who has just bought a car, is going to pick me up later.
- A comma can introduce speech and show direct speech in a sentence.
- 'I'll see you at eight o'clock tonight,' said Ellen.
- Commas are also used to separate items in a list.
- We will need to stop at the supermarket, the library and the petrol station.
- Without commas, sentences are unclear and confusing. Imagine these sentences without commas!
- Let's eat, Grandma! I love cooking, my family and pets.
- A **question mark** (?) is used to end a sentence when a question is being asked.
- Would you like to see a movie?
- An **exclamation mark** (!) is used at the end of a sentence to add emphasis and express a strong emotion.
- Sounds great! I'd love to!

YOUR TURN 11.1

Punctuate each sentence with either a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

- 1 Can you tell me where the nearest police station is
- 2 There will always be next year
- 3 You've won a brand new car
- 4 The majority of the children were bored

IN FOCUS

5 Is there a chance of rain

6 My cousin Jasper lies down that road

7 That's disgusting

8 How long have you been collecting foxy cards

YOUR TURN 11.2

These sentences are confusing! Insert commas so that each sentence makes sense.

- 1 In the afternoon after the rain stopped we went outside
- 2 We will need some pasta tomatoes minced beef garlic and an onion to make spaghetti bolognese
- 3 While most of the students were pretty happy to watch the film Murray would have preferred to work on his assignment
- 4 Samira asked 'When will you get home?'
- 5 The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe is a really enjoyable book.

YOUR TURN 11.3

Rewrite this paragraph adding punctuation marks as needed. Make sure you use a capital letter to begin each sentence.

my suitcase was packed and i was ready for the trip 'do you have everything you need' asked my mother 'yes i have' 'i almost forgot' i remembered and giggled 'i replied she looked quickly at me 'are you planning to sleep at all do you think you might need some pyjamas' 'no i've packed 'sleep is for the weak'.

UNIT 11A: PUNCTUATING SENTENCES 45

Appropriately levelled content enables students to progress with ease.

Exploration of grammar in the context of topical text extracts.

UNIT 11B: PUNCTUATING SENTENCES IN CONTEXT

The Hobbit
J.R.R. Tolkien

Suddenly he heard a screech. It sent a shiver down his back. Gollum was cowering and waiting away in the gloom, not very far off by the sound of it. He was on his island, scrambling here and there, searching and sending in vain.

'Where is it? Where has it got?' Bilbo heard him crying. 'Lost it is, my precious, lost, lost! Curse and crush us, my precious is lost!'

'What's the matter?' Bilbo called. 'What have you lost?'

'It doesn't ask us, shrewd Gollum. 'Not to business, no, gollum! It's lost, gollum, gollum, gollum!'

'Well so am I, cried Bilbo, 'and I want to get unlost. And I won the game, and you promised. So come along! Come and let me out, and then go on with your looking!'

'Utterly impossible as Gollum roared, Bilbo could not find much pity in his heart, and he had a feeling that anything Gollum wanted so much could hardly be something good.

(*The Hobbit*, 1937, pp. 75–6)

YOUR TURN 11.4

Comprehension

- 1 What has Gollum lost?
- 2 Describe Gollum's emotional response to this loss. How is he feeling?
- 3 What does Bilbo want from Gollum?
- 4 What is Bilbo's opinion of the object that Gollum has lost?

IN CONTEXT

Context

- 5 Highlight all of the punctuation marks in the extract.
- 6 What is the main thing you notice about the punctuation in the conversation between Gollum and Bilbo? Which punctuation marks are used the most frequently in their dialogue?
- 7 What is the effect of the exclamation marks used in the extract?
- 8 Write a paragraph about a time you have lost a possession that was precious to you. Be careful to use punctuation correctly.

OPTIONAL VIDEO PUNCTUATION

UNIT 11B: PUNCTUATING SENTENCES 47

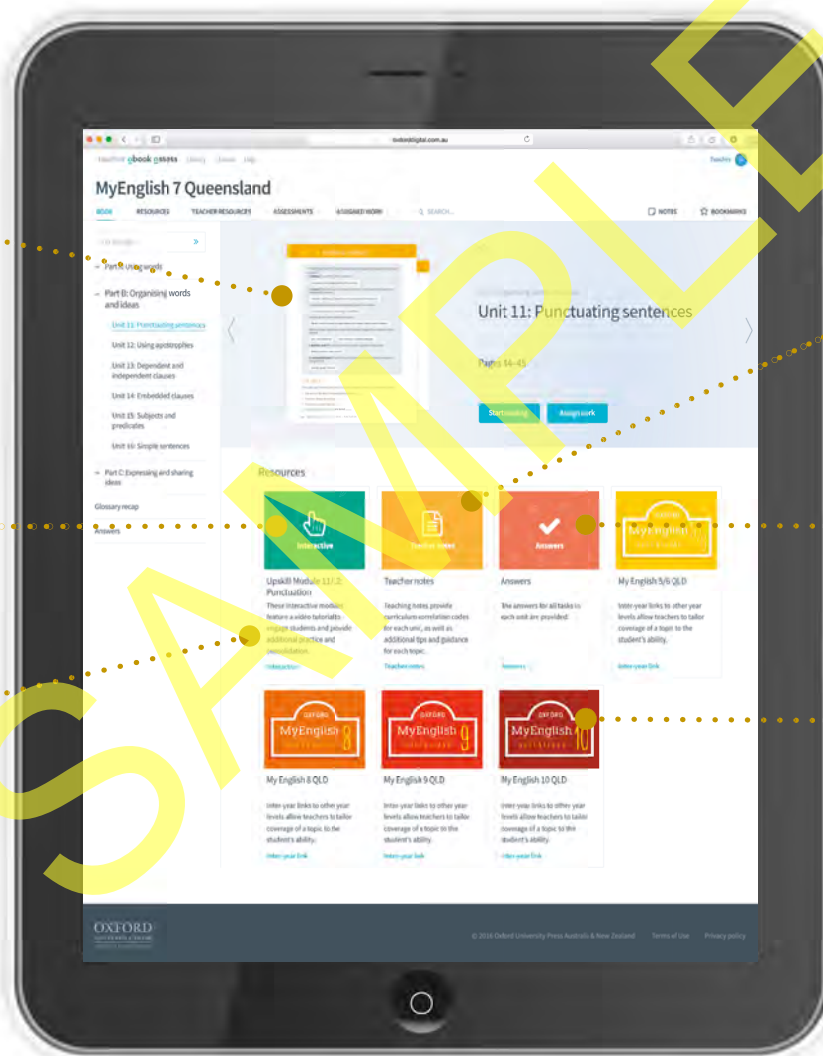
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Australian Curriculum codes, teaching notes and tips are provided for each unit.

Answers are provided for each unit.

Access all material for years 5–10 in the same place, with ease.



PART A

USING WORDS

- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Adjectives
- Prepositions and conjunctions



UNIT 1A: TYPES OF NOUNS

Nouns are words used to name things. They name places, people, feelings, ideas and other things. There are four different types of nouns.

- A **common noun** names ordinary things. It only has a capital letter if it starts a sentence.

bird, letterbox, bed, orange, book

- A **proper noun** names a particular thing, person or place. Proper nouns always have a capital letter.

Melbourne, Australia, Kristen, Jack, London, January, Toyota

- A **concrete noun** names a physical thing that you can see, touch, smell, hear or taste.

choir, computer, fragrance, paddock

- An **abstract noun** names a quality, feeling or idea. These are all things that that you cannot see or touch.

anger, positivity, kindness, fear



YOUR TURN 1.1

- Highlight the common noun: already, short, chemical, speedily.
- Highlight the proper noun (which needs to be capitalised): interesting, reared, belgium, cake.
- Highlight the concrete noun: tissue box, absence, mystery, disappearance.
- Highlight the abstract noun: interest, grew, Bali, garden.

YOUR TURN 1.2

Decide whether each word is a common (C), proper (P), abstract (A) or concrete (CO) noun.

1	event	C/P/A/CO	6	flavour	C/P/A/CO
2	mango	C/P/A/CO	7	mailbox	C/P/A/CO
3	Christmas	C/P/A/CO	8	table	C/P/A/CO
4	attitude	C/P/A/CO	9	confusion	C/P/A/CO
5	fish	C/P/A/CO	10	whale	C/P/A/CO

YOUR TURN 1.3

Replace the word in bold with an appropriate proper noun from the list. Note that sometimes nouns combine with other types of words to create a noun group, such as 'the city' in question 2. In these cases, replace the noun group with the appropriate proper noun.

German Sydney William Toula One Direction

- 1 On Wednesday, I am going to the movies with **someone** _____.
- 2 It can be difficult to find your way around **the city** _____.
- 3 I can't believe that **she** _____ won the raffle!
- 4 Understanding **another language** _____ can be difficult at first.
- 5 She said that **it** _____ isn't her favourite band.

YOUR TURN 1.4

For each common noun in the table, give two proper nouns that are specific examples of it. An example has been done for you.

Common noun	Proper noun 1	Proper noun 2
city	Sydney	Montreal
friend		
premier		
brand		
car		
band		

YOUR TURN 1.5

Write a short paragraph using all of the common and proper nouns in the list.

expectation fear excitement happiness Queensland Vietnam
basketball relief bananas

UNIT 1B: TYPES OF NOUNS

Ötzi the Iceman

In 1991, the preserved corpse of a man who had lived 5300 years ago was found accidentally by tourists in the Ötztal Alps, in northern Italy. Ötzi the Iceman is the oldest natural mummy in Europe. At first, the people who found him did not realise the significance of their find.

A jackhammer was used to chisel the corpse out, damaging part of the body. Later, the body was treated with much more care. The mummy provided many different types of evidence that showed what life was like when Ötzi was alive.

For example, his lungs were blackened, probably from breathing in campfire smoke, and his stomach contained remnants of what he had been eating. Scientists could tell what kind of environment he had lived in from pollen found in his intestine, and they could see what sort of lifestyle he had led from his bones. He also had a tattoo. With the corpse were clothes, tools and equipment, which presented further clues to his life. Ötzi gave historians new insights into the lives of ancient Europeans.



Mark Easton and Maggy Saldais, *Oxford Big Ideas Geography/History 7*, OUP, p. 227

YOUR TURN 1.6

Comprehension

- 1 Where was Ötzi the Iceman found?

- 2 When was Ötzi the Iceman found?

- 3 Why did the people who discovered Ötzi use a jackhammer to chisel the corpse out?

- 4 What do historians think caused Ötzi's lungs to be blackened?

- 5 What allowed scientists to figure out what type of environment Ötzi lived in?

- 6 Why was Ötzi the Iceman an important discovery for historians and scientists?

Context

7 Highlight all of the proper nouns in the extract in one colour and all of the common nouns in another colour.

8 Why do you think Ötzi the Iceman was given that name? Why 'Ötzi'? Why 'the Iceman'?

9 What do you think caused the corpse to be preserved so well?

10 There are three different common nouns used in the extract to name Ötzi's body. Next to each, write what connotations or associations each of the words has. How are they different, and why might all three have been used?

Noun 1: corpse

Noun 2: mummy

Noun 3: body

11 What types of information do you think the 'clothes, tools and equipment' found with Ötzi might give scientists and historians? What could they learn?

12 Choose and list three other common or proper nouns that the author of this extract could have used instead of 'Europeans' in the last sentence.



UNIT 2A: PRONOUNS

Pronouns can stand in the place of nouns. There are different types of pronouns: they can name people or things, can show ownership and connect one part of a sentence to another.

- **Personal pronouns** refer to people, animals or things.

I, me, you, we, us, he, she, it, her, him, they, them

They knew that it was over, but didn't want to leave. I went along just for fun.

- **Possessive pronouns** are pronouns that show ownership (possession).

mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs

Sam forgot his sunscreen so he used some of mine.

Our wood heater is effective, yours is not!

- **Relative pronouns** relate one part of a sentence to another.

who, whom, whose, which, that

The person who owns these bags should collect them from customer service.

This is the house that Jack built.

YOUR TURN 2.1

Add personal and possessive pronouns to the gaps in the sentences.

- 1 _____ would hate it if _____ missed _____ school musical.
- 2 _____ gave me a blue electric guitar for _____ birthday!
- 3 When _____ jumped up over the fence, _____ caught _____ on the other side.
- 4 _____ don't want _____ to see the place in this mess.

YOUR TURN 2.2

Highlight the pronoun in these sentences. Then identify whether it is a personal (PL) or possessive (PE) pronoun.

- 1 She changed the car tyre on the side of the road. PL/PE
- 2 I thought Marta wasn't coming to band practice. PL/PE
- 3 Theirs was the most beautiful house on the street. PL/PE

- 4 The dog was sick, so mum took it to the vet. PL/PE
- 5 They should have said thank you for the gift. PL/PE
- 6 That piece of pavlova is mine! PL/PE

YOUR TURN 2.3

Choose an appropriate relative pronoun for the gap in each sentence.

- 1 _____ was that on the phone?
- 2 I don't know _____ thought that was a good idea.
- 3 Charlie asked, '_____ is the red Mazda 3 out the front? You've left your lights on.'
- 4 Things _____ go bump in the night.
- 5 The trailer, _____ I only bought last year, is rusted already.

YOUR TURN 2.4

Correct the pronouns in bold so that the paragraph makes sense.

She stared at the scene before **hers** _____ and couldn't believe what had just happened. **You** _____ certainly wasn't what **him** _____ had expected. He had mentioned in passing that **it** _____ could sing, but not like this, not with the voice of an angel. **It** _____ had witnessed something beautiful and knew that neither of **his** _____ lives would ever be the same again.

YOUR TURN 2.5

Match the personal pronouns in the left column with their respective possessive pronouns in the right column. More than one personal pronoun will match some possessive pronouns. The first one has been done for you.

Personal pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	its
me	theirs
you	his
we	our
us	hers
he	mine
she	yours
it	
her	
him	
they	
them	

UNIT 2B: PRONOUNS



WHO IS ANH DO?

Anh Do is an accomplished author, actor, producer and comedian. He went from being a starving refugee at the age of three to one of our best-loved entertainers, an incredible story detailed in his multi-award-winning and enormously popular memoir, *The Happiest Refugee*.

The ups and downs, trials and tribulations, difficulties and successes of Do's life make for an inspirational tale that will grip you with emotion one minute and then have you howling with laughter the next.

Do's path to comedy began when, as he finished his business law degree, law firms began offering him 60-hours-a-week jobs. Do decided that wasn't the life for him. Following a highly successful career in comedy, television, and entertainment, recently Do has been focusing on his portrait-painting career, much to many people's surprise. He was a finalist in the Archibald Prize in 2014. Do's mother, Hien, says that she is very proud of everything that he has achieved.

YOUR TURN 2.6

Comprehension

1 How old was Do when he came to Australia as a refugee?

2 What is the name of Do's memoir?

3 What makes Do's life story such an 'inspirational tale'?

4 Why did Do choose to make a career out of comedy, rather than business law?

5 What tells us that Do is an accomplished painter?

Context

- 6 Highlight all of the pronouns in the article.
- 7 The article mentions that Do 'went from being a starving refugee at the age of three to one of our best-loved entertainers'.
- a Who do you think the writer means by 'our'?
- _____
- b What makes you think that?
- _____
- _____
- 8 Why do you think Do titled his memoir *The Happiest Refugee*?
- _____
- _____
- 9 Read the following sentences from the passage: 'Following a highly successful career in comedy, television and entertainment, recently Do has been focusing on his portrait-painting career, much to many people's surprise. He was a finalist in the Archibald Prize in 2014.'
- a Who does the pronoun 'He' in the last sentence refer to: Do or many people?
- _____
- b How do you know?
- _____
- _____
- 10 Write another three sentences to continue the passage, listing the things that Do's mother would be proud of. Use four pronouns.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

