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(the Act) and subsequent amendments, no part of this publication may be
reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without
the prior written permission of the copyright owner.
This extract from a narrative is part of a radio play. A variety of sentence types are used to create suspense and excitement.

**The Defender**

**Characters**
- Ishmael: a slave
- Spartacus: a Roman gladiator

**Scene 1**

**Narrator:** Spartacus and Ishmael wait in a holding cage under the Roman Colosseum, where slaves and gladiators are held before events.

**Ishmael:** (trembling voice) I'm frightened.

**Spartacus:** Do not be afraid. Stay near me. I will protect you.

**Ishmael:** But, look out there, through the bars. See those tigers. They're pacing up and down. Look! They're growling. Listen! Hear them? Spartacus! (Ishmael sounds panicked.)

*The roar of the crowd and roars of the tigers can be heard in the background.*

**Narrator:** The doors of the holding cage are flung open. The crowd roars in anticipation.

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**Sentences can be statements of fact or opinion.**

**Sentences can be questions.** Questions ask for information.

**Sentences can be exclamations.** Exclamations show strong emotion or give a warning.

**Sentences can be commands.** Commands tell someone to do something.

1. Read *The Defender.* Ishmael utters nine sentences. Read the sentences out loud to yourself. The punctuation marks tell you how to say the dialogue.

   *What effect do the short sentences have on the reading?*

2. Write the order of sentence types (statement, question, exclamation, command) of Ishmael's dialogue.

   *What effect does the pattern of sentence types have on the text?*

**Ellipsis** is when words have been left out of a sentence. Meaning is implied but not stated in words.

**Commands** are given in 2nd person. Sometimes the you is not stated: there is an ellipsis for you.

*Go (you)! or (you) Go!*

In a written text, three dot points are sometimes used to show ellipsis. . . .
3. Write a command from The Defender that has an ellipsis for you.

4. What is implied by each ellipsis below?

Eddy was carrying a tray of food. “Watch out for the . . . !” cried Manjit as Eddy stepped onto some spilt ice-cream.

The elephant had been sneezing. “Don’t get too . . .’’ said its keeper.

As she rounded a corner on her bike, Madeline went too fast and . . .

5. Write eight action verbs used in The Defender.

6. Thinking and feeling verbs are not used in The Defender. Other types of words are used instead to describe thinking or feeling. Find four.

7. Nouns can often be used as adjectives by adding, removing or changing a suffix. Example: fear → fearful, loyalty → loyal, friend → friendly, anger → angry

Write four adjectives to describe how you think Spartacus might feel. Write the noun that each adjective comes from.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Write what you think Spartacus might say next in the play.

9. Write what you think Ishmael might say next in the play.

Try it yourself!

Write a play script narrative based on an event in history. Include characters’ dialogue. Use adjectives to represent how the characters are feeling. Vary the types and lengths of sentences so that the play has pace.
My Journal

Many people come to live in Australia from places all over the world. Sometimes their countries have been involved in wars or natural disasters. Sometimes people are persecuted in their countries of birth for reasons of religion, race or politics. Some become immigrants. Some are refugees or asylum seekers.

I think the most important thing all those people want is a better life. It would be an incredible adventure to move to a new country. But it must also be very scary to leave behind everything you know and start again somewhere new and strange, and Australia must seem strange. I wonder how I would cope in a different country, in a new home, learning a new language, at a new school, making new friends; everything new? I don’t think I’d like it. I’d be really scared. I’m so very lucky I was born here.

Rule!

Determiners are words in a noun group that
• point out those little frogs these those the that a an
• ask questions whose mum which whose what
• show ownership my old slippers his her their your my our its

Tip!

Remember the rule on page 8.

1 Read My Journal. Write a noun group that:
has a determiner that points out ____________________________

has a determiner that shows ownership ____________________________
includes a number adjective ____________________________
includes a describing adjective ____________________________

2 Complete each sentence with a determiner that points out.

that crocodile swam in my pool.

these a the

3 Complete each question with a determiner that asks a question.

whose how what which
guinea pig ate my shoe?

snail is fastest?
time are they shaving your head?

many people have smellier feet than me?
4. Complete each sentence with a **determiner** that shows ownership.

Hasan’s pet rat ate __________ homework.
Mum says to clean __________ room.
Pauline loves __________ computer
__________ party was great fun.

5. **Comparative and superlative adjectives** show degrees of comparison. **Adjectives** with more than two syllables usually use **more** for **comparative** and **most** for **superlative**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regular</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>prettiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more syllables</td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>more successful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Write the **noun group** from *My Journal* that includes a **superlative adjective**.

7. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frightening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Use the correct form of the **adjective** in brackets to complete each sentence.

The yellow daffodils were (pretty) ________________ than the Irises.
I was (worried) ________________ about moving house than Marcel.
Billy was the (fast) ________________ climber of all the goats.
I was the (please) ________________ of everyone.

9. **Absolute adjectives** are adjectives that do not have a comparative or superlative form.

**dead:** You can’t be deader, deadliest, more dead or most dead—only dead.

**dead** | **empty** | **full** | **alive** | **perfect** | **right** | **wrong**

10. Find the absolute adjective in *My Journal*. ________________

Try it yourself!

Write a **response** in the form of a journal entry about being in a new situation, such as moving house or joining a sports team. Or write about a situation where you helped a new person settle in. Use suitable **noun groups**.

Noun groups (participants); determiners; number adjectives; describing adjectives; superlative and comparative adjectives; absolute adjectives
There are many famous buildings in the world. Many people suggest that the Eiffel Tower in Paris is the most famous of all buildings. It is distinctive looking. It was built in 1889. It has been famous for well over a hundred years. Other people believe that the Empire State Building in New York is the most famous building of all. It was finished in 1931 and remained the tallest building in the world until 1972. I think that the Empire State Building is more famous than the Eiffel Tower. Building the Empire State Building gave people jobs in the Great Depression and it became an icon of that era. Also, when King Kong climbed it in the movie it became even more famous.

All verbs have a present tense. jump fly put weep
Verbs that form the past tense by adding the suffix –ed are called regular verbs.
jump → jumped
Verbs that form the past tense in any other way are called irregular verbs.
fly → flew put → put weep → wept
Auxiliaries can also change the tense.
will put / did put is weeping / was weeping

1 Read The ‘Most Famous’ Famous Landmark. Underline the verbs and verb groups.
Write the saying verb. __________________________

2 Underline the verb or verb group in each sentence. Then tick a column to show whether each sentence is past or present tense.

   The Taj Mahal in India is spectacular.
   The Moghul emperor built the Taj Mahal as a tribute to his wife.
   Mt Fuji is the national symbol of Japan.
   Fuji means ‘fire’ in the language of the indigenous Ainu people.
   The top of the mountain was obscured by clouds.

3 The ‘Most Famous’ Famous Landmark uses a combination of past tense verbs and present tense verbs.
Find three past tense verbs.
__________________________  __________________________  __________________________

Find three present tense verbs.
__________________________  __________________________  __________________________

Why is there a combination of past and present tense verbs?
4 Write the verb forms to show past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base form</th>
<th>Past tense with –ed suffix</th>
<th>Past tense with auxiliary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>travel</td>
<td>I travelled</td>
<td>I have travelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I did</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Write the past tense form of each irregular verb.

- eat
- wear
- sing

Direct speech is the actual speech someone says. It is written inside speech marks.

"Hello!" called Mahmoud.

6 Rewrite each sentence with correct punctuation and capital letters.

the statue of liberty is more famous than the empire state building stated logan

do you really think so asked aleisha

no way interrupted peri the most famous landmark in the world has got to be the sydney harbour bridge

7 Choose an auxiliary verb from the box to show future tense in each sentence.

- will
- would
- could
- might

I ___________ love to visit Loch Ness.
I ___________ go to Scotland one day.
Meena and Dougie ___________ come too.
I ___________ visit my grandma in Edinburgh on the way to Loch Ness.

Try it yourself!

Interview two classmates or family members. Ask them to nominate their favourite landmark. Write their suggestions in the form of a written discussion. Use speech marks if you include direct speech.
This newspaper article is an information report. It includes indirect speech and emotive language.

Indirect speech is speech that is not quoted directly. It does not need speech marks. Newspapers often report what people have said as indirect speech.

1. Read Sydney Shows Off. Underline three examples of indirect speech. Whose speech is reported?
   1.                                   2.                                   3.                                   

2. Rewrite the direct speech as indirect speech.
   “I love the New Year’s Eve fireworks on Sydney Harbour,” said Ravi.
   “Other cities have fabulous celebrations too,” stated Penny.
   Gopal said, “I love the river of fire in Brisbane.”
   “Melbourne has fireworks coming from the top of city buildings,” bragged Louie.
   Kala offered, “My favourite New Year’s Eve is watching the sun set on Cable Beach in Western Australia.”

Daily News, 1 January

SYDNEY SHOWS OFF

Hundreds of thousands of people celebrated the New Year from vantage points all along the foreshores of Sydney Harbour last night as fireworks lit the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the Opera House to spectacular effect. Thousands of people started waiting in prime locations such as Balmain, Kirribilli and Mrs Macquarie’s Chair as early as lunchtime yesterday. According to Balmain resident Ravi Barba, the only way to get a good view is to get into position by midday, take all your food and drink supplies for the 13 hours, and stay put. Earlier yesterday organisers had been concerned about the weather. Strong winds had been predicted but they subsided and allowed the fireworks to proceed. Police said they were kept busy dealing with incidents involving alcohol. However, event organisers said that they were extremely pleased with the evening’s celebrations and that the few isolated incidents attended to by police did not impact on the success of the event.
Emotive language is language that appeals to the emotions. News items sometimes use emotive language to sensationalise the writing and create interest.

3 Sydney Shows Off is a positive headline. Write two alternative headlines for the article that exaggerate the negative police reports. Use emotive language.

4 Write equally sensational synonyms for these words from the article.

   spectacular                             prime                             success

5 Rewrite each newspaper headline to suit the lead paragraph. Use less emotive language.

SCHOOL TEACHES VANDALISM

Eucalypt Valley Public School has announced a new course aimed at teaching students to respect public and private property.

ELDERLY UNDER SIEGE

Elderly residents at Pacific Resort for Seniors have been confined to their residences this week due to Council’s decision to undertake renovations on their driveways and landscaping.

6 Write a sensational lead paragraph to suit each headline.

SCHOOL TEACHES VANDALISM

ELDERLY UNDER SIEGE

Try it yourself!

Write an information report in the form of a newspaper article about an event at your school or in your local community. Use emotive language and indirect speech. Include a sensational headline to capture readers’ attention.
**Greetings from the North-West**

Hi Sweetie,

The Buccaneer Archipelago in Western Australia was absolutely beautiful. After that we had a few days in Broome. Broome’s interesting: the Japanese cemetery and the history of pearls here. The countryside’s as red as rust. We’ve seen lots of boab trees, which we call ‘upside-down trees’ because it looks like they’ve been pulled out of the earth and stuck back in upside down with their little roots sticking in the air. We’re on our way to Kununurra, now—having a fab time.

Love and bear hugs, from your ‘grey nomad’ grandparents, Nonna and Poppy. XOXO

---

**Colloquial language is informal language. It is sometimes used between friends, with familiar audiences, or in diaries and journals. Colloquial language includes slang.**

1. Read Greetings from the North-West. Underline the colloquial words and sentences.

2. What colloquial words do you use with your friends or family? Write three and their meanings.

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**Formal and informal greetings are used at the start of letters and when signing off. What form to use depends on the relationship between the correspondents.**

Formal: To whom it may concern Dear Sir/Madam Yours sincerely

Informal: Hello Darling Dear Mum Love from

---

3. Imagine Nonna and Poppy wrote a postcard to ex-work colleagues. It will have more formal language than the postcard to Tatiana. Write what they might say about their trip.
Apostrophes can be used in shortened forms of a word or words. They show that a letter or letters have been left out. The shortened forms are called **contractions**.

- *is not* → *isn’t*
- *you will* → *you’ll*

An **abbreviation** is a short form of a word that does not use an apostrophe. Some abbreviations are formed by combining the initial letters of a group of words. **continued → cont.**  **Western Australia → WA**

4. Write five **contractions** used in *Greetings from the North-West*. Then write each one in its expanded form.

5. Write the expanded form of each contraction.
   - I’m __________
   - that’s __________
   - won’t __________
   - he’ll __________

6. Write **contractions**. Hint! Remember to use **apostrophes**.
   - has not __________
   - do not __________
   - we are __________
   - it is __________

7. Write the **abbreviation** for each term. Hint! You do not need to use **apostrophes**. Check your answers in a dictionary.
   - New South Wales __________
   - Victoria __________
   - New Zealand __________
   - Avenue __________
   - Australian Capital Territory __________
   - South Australia __________
   - Northern Territory __________
   - Tasmania __________
   - Road __________
   - Highway __________
   - Queensland __________
   - Street __________

8. Write your address in the box.

**Tip!**
No punctuation marks are used in addressing envelopes.
Shortened forms are used for proper nouns:
- St  Rd  Mr  Ms
Addresses are written in this order:
- name, street, city or suburb, state, postcode, country

**Try it yourself!**
Write a postcard **recount** to a friend in your class about somewhere you’ve been lately or what you’ve been doing. Use **colloquial language** with **contractions**. Address the postcard to your friend at the school’s address.