

## Make nouns and verbs into adjectives using suffixes

You can turn nouns and verbs into adjectives by adding a **suffix** to the verb or noun form. A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added at the end of the word to make a new word. The suffixes needed for the task below are: **able, al, ed, ful, less, ing**.

Change the underlined nouns and verbs in the first sentence with a suffix to make an adjective for the second sentence.



- The announcement on May 8th 1945 that the war was over was greeted with delight. Delighted people listened to the announcement that the war was over.
- Churchill remarked that the British people had achieved a lot. Churchill said that the British achievement had been truly remarkable.
- Overwhelmed by emotion, people kissed each other in the street. People found it an emotional experience.
- For the first time since the war began people felt they could relax. During the war, there had never been a relaxing period.
- The excitement was felt up and down the country with lots of victory parties. Lots of exciting victory parties were planned across the country.
- Children laughed, danced, sang and waved flags at the street parties. Laughing children could be seen waving flags at street parties.
- Many children had a surprise when their fathers returned home after many years away. Surprised children met their fathers who they hadn't seen for years.
- The war was over, but the pain for many would not be over for a long time. Life was still going to be painful even though the war was finally over.
- Because of the bombing, some families didn't have a home to go to. Some families found themselves homeless.
- For some refugee children there was little hope of reuniting them with their parents. Reuniting refugee children with their parents was a hopeless task.



## Using ellipses

**Ellipsis** is the term that is used when certain words have been missed out of a sentence, but the sentence can still be understood without them. It is most commonly used when speaking or when writing dialogue.

"You buy the new Beano?" Alex asked his friend.

If we followed the grammatical rules this should be: "Did you buy the new Beano?" Alex asked his friend.

Comics were very popular during the war. The two most popular comics were the Beano and the Dandy.

In the comic strip below, write the dialogue in full including the words that have been missed out because ellipsis has been used.



What have you got there, Mum? I've got a carrot cake. I didn't know. Can I have a piece of carrot cake? Did you know that carrot cake helps you see in the dark?

Five pieces of carrot cake later...



My mum told me that carrot cake helps you see in the dark. I can't see anything in this blackout, can you see anything? I can see like a cat! You might not be able to see, but for me it's no problem to see.

## Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity

There are a number of reasons for using **hyphens**. They are used for **compound words**.

The soldier carried a **water-bottle**.

They are used to join **some prefixes** to another word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel and the other word starts with a vowel.

The two soldiers carried one water-bottle between them, so they had to **co-operate**.

They are used to avoid **ambiguity**.

The desert soldier carried a hot water bottle; he didn't need a hot water bottle!

This doesn't make sense until we add the hyphens.

The desert soldier carried a hot **water-bottle**; he didn't need a **hot-water** bottle!

(One is a bottle of water for drinking that has got hot in the desert sun; the other is a rubber container that if filled with hot water will keep you warm at night.)

Hyphens are also used for **ages** and **numbers**.

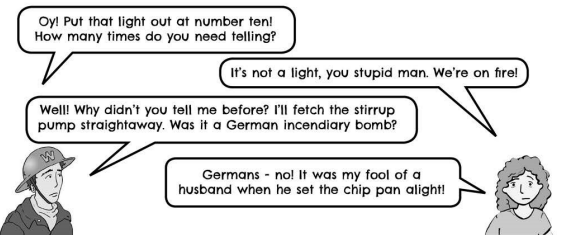
The **twenty-four-year-old** soldier carried all the water-bottles for his platoon of **thirty-six** men.

In the sentences below decide where the hyphens should go.

- Winston Churchill had a waconference in Washington D.C. with President Roosevelt.
- My brother-in-law has gone to fight in Egypt with Field Marshal Montgomery.
- With the rationing, we could have only one hard-boiled egg a week.
- It was a heart-stopping moment, the night we heard the doodlebug fly over our house.
- The Anglo-American invasion of North-Western Africa took place in November 1942.
- As well as fighting the Japanese, American sailors in the Pacific had to beware of man-eating sharks.
- Some soldiers carried wire-cutters as part of their equipment.
- Firefighters during the Blitz had to manage without the protection of fire-proof vests.
- Anti-aircraft guns tried to shoot down the German bombers.
- A squad has between eight and twenty-four soldiers.
- Men between the ages of eighteen and forty-one were called up to fight.
- Because of rationing, by the end of the war, a six-year-old child would not have seen a banana.
- There are many non-fiction books about World War II.
- The wounded soldier had to go to the first-aid post.



## Identifying different word classes (parts of speech)



Place all the words in the speech bubbles under the correct word class. (It can get tricky when the same words can be classified under different word classes. Use a dictionary to help you decide.)

- Nouns**  
light, number, ten, times, light, man, fire, pump, bomb, Germans, fool, husband, pan
- Pronouns**  
you, it, you, we, you, me, I, it, he
- Determiners**  
that, many, a, the, a, my, a, the
- Adjectives**  
stupid, stirrup, German, incendiary, chip, alight
- Verbs**  
put, do, need, telling, is, are, did, tell, will, fetch, was, set
- Adverbs**  
out, how, not, why, not before, straightaway, no
- Prepositions**  
at, on, of
- Conjunctions**  
when
- Interjections**  
oy, well