3.1 SPaG Technical Accuracy: 10-minute Pack

about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Each sentence below contains one underlined-style feature (shown in quotation marks). For each part, choose the letter (A-E) of the term that correctly names the feature. Each letter is used only once.

(a) the feature in: 'Although the museum had closed early, the volunteers stayed behind to finish the display.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) a subordinate clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction
- ☐ B) a non-defining relative clause adding extra information about a noun
- ☐ C) a verb in the passive voice, where the subject receives the action
- ☐ D) a modal verb expressing necessity, possibility or obligation
- ☐ E) a fronted adverbial placed before the main clause for effect

(b) the feature in: 'The letter, which had been sitting in the drawer for years, was finally opened.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) a subordinate clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction
- ☐ B) a non-defining relative clause adding extra information about a noun
- ☐ C) a verb in the passive voice, where the subject receives the action
- ☐ D) a modal verb expressing necessity, possibility or obligation
- ☐ E) a fronted adverbial placed before the main clause for effect

(c) the feature in: 'The results were announced by the head teacher on Friday morning.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) a subordinate clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction
- ☐ B) a non-defining relative clause adding extra information about a noun
- ☐ C) a verb in the passive voice, where the subject receives the action
- ☐ D) a modal verb expressing necessity, possibility or obligation
- ☐ E) a fronted adverbial placed before the main clause for effect

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(d) the feature in: 'You must submit the form before Friday.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) a subordinate clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction
- ☐ B) a non-defining relative clause adding extra information about a noun
- ☐ C) a verb in the passive voice, where the subject receives the action
- ☐ D) a modal verb expressing necessity, possibility or obligation
- ☐ E) a fronted adverbial placed before the main clause for effect

(e) the feature in: 'Without warning, the fire alarm began to ring.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) a subordinate clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction
- ☐ B) a non-defining relative clause adding extra information about a noun
- ☐ C) a verb in the passive voice, where the subject receives the action
- ☐ D) a modal verb expressing necessity, possibility or obligation
- ☐ E) a fronted adverbial placed before the main clause for effect

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

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2 Add the two missing commas to this sentence: 'The bridge which was built in 1890 is now a protected structure.'

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

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3 Choose the option that correctly completes both gaps: 'The coach gave the team some useful ___ before the match, and reminded them to ___ their skills every single day.'

- ☐ A) advice / practise
- ☐ B) advise / practice
- ☐ C) advice / practice
- ☐ D) advise / practise

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

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4 Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets, keeping the tense consistent with the rest of the sentence: 'Yesterday, the technician arrived early and ___ (check) every machine before the shift began.'

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

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5 Add the missing punctuation to this sentence so that it correctly shows direct speech: can you pass the report before lunch asked the manager calmly

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.1 SPaG Technical Accuracy: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) A **B1**

(a) Answer: A

(b) B **B1**

(b) Answer: B

(c) C **B1**

(c) Answer: C

(d) D **B1**

(d) Answer: D

(e) E **B1**

(e) Answer: E

Question 2

comma correctly placed after 'bridge', before 'which' **B1**

comma correctly placed after '1890', closing the relative clause, cao **B1**

Answer: The bridge, which was built in 1890, is now a protected structure.

Question 3

A **B1**

Answer: A

Question 4

checked (past tense, matching 'arrived' and 'began'), cao **B1**

Answer: checked

Question 5

inverted commas correctly opened and closed around the spoken words only **B1**

capital letter for the first word of the spoken sentence, with a question mark (not a comma) placed inside the closing inverted comma, since the spoken words form a question **B1**

full stop placed at the very end of the whole sentence, after 'calmly', cao **B1**

Answer: 'Can you pass the report before lunch?' asked the manager calmly.

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