3.7 GCSE Exam Style Grammar Questions: 30-minute Pack

about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. This paper mixes grammar, punctuation, register, vocabulary and technical-accuracy questions in exam style, drawing together everything covered across the Year 10-11 grammar series. In this pack, where a dash is needed to mark off extra information in a sentence, it is printed as a hyphen with a space on each side (-), in line with house style.

1 State whether the register of each phrase below is formal or informal.

(a) 'kids these days just don't care about anything' **(1)**

(b) 'young people today frequently display limited engagement with civic responsibility' **(1)**

(c) 'honestly, it's gonna be totally epic' **(1)**

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 Identify and correct the punctuation error in this sentence: 'The two team's captains shook hands before kick-off.'

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Identify and correct the punctuation error in this sentence: 'Because the coach arrived late. The warm-up was rushed.'

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

4 State the meaning of the underlined prefix or suffix in each word below.

(a) the prefix '<u>in-</u>' in 'inaccurate' **(1)**

(b) the prefix '<u>trans-</u>' in 'transcribe' **(1)**

(c) the suffix '<u>-ology</u>' in 'psychology' **(1)**

(d) the suffix '<u>-ise</u>' in 'modernise' **(1)**

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

---

5 Name the persuasive technique used in each example below.

(a) 'Have you ever stopped to wonder how much plastic we throw away each day?' **(1)**

(b) 'We need cleaner streets, safer parks and healthier air.' **(1)**

(c) 'You know as well as I do that change starts with us.' **(1)**

(d) 'Every single day, another species disappears forever.' **(1)**

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 Combine each pair of simple sentences into one sentence, using the method named in each part.

(a) Combine using a semicolon: 'The results were announced. The whole school cheered.' **(2)**

(b) Combine using a subordinating conjunction, with the subordinate clause fronted: 'The rain became heavier. The match was abandoned.' **(2)**

(c) Combine using a non-defining relative clause, punctuated correctly: 'The head of year praised the team. The head of year had watched every match.' **(2)**

(d) Combine into one sentence, opening with a present participle (-ing) non-finite clause: 'Maya checked her results online. She rushed to tell her friends.' **(2)**

(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

7 Write a short paragraph (approximately 90-110 words) for a school newsletter, encouraging students to attend a revision workshop before their exams.
Your paragraph must include: one semicolon, one relative clause (defining or non-defining, correctly punctuated), one fronted subordinate clause, and one correctly used apostrophe (possessive or contraction). Underline and label each of these four features clearly in your answer.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)

8 Look at these two sentences.
Sentence 1: 'The candidates who arrived late were not allowed extra time.'
Sentence 2: 'My sister, who arrived late, was not allowed extra time.'

(a) Which sentence contains a non-defining relative clause? **(1)**

(b) Explain how you know, using the comma test. **(1)**

(Total for Question 8 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 3.7 GCSE Exam Style Grammar Questions: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) informal (cao) **B1**

(a) Answer: Informal

(b) formal (cao) **B1**

(b) Answer: Formal

(c) informal (cao) **B1**

(c) Answer: Informal

Question 2

identifies that 'team's' wrongly uses a singular possessive apostrophe when two teams are meant **B1**

correct rewrite: 'The two teams' captains shook hands before kick-off.', cao **B1**

Answer: The two teams' captains shook hands before kick-off.

Question 3

identifies that 'Because the coach arrived late' is a subordinate clause wrongly punctuated as a complete sentence (a sentence fragment) **B1**

gives a correctly punctuated rewrite joining it to the main clause with a comma, cao **B1**

Answer: Because the coach arrived late, the warm-up was rushed.

Question 4

(a) 'not', giving 'not accurate' (oe); other examples: informal, invisible **B1**

(a) Answer: 'not' (inaccurate = not accurate)

(b) 'across' or 'beyond' (oe); other examples: transport, transatlantic **B1**

(b) Answer: 'across' or 'beyond' (transcribe = to write across/over into another form)

(c) 'the study of' (oe); other examples: biology, geology **B1**

(c) Answer: 'the study of' (psychology = the study of the mind)

(d) 'to make or become' (turns an adjective/noun into a verb) (oe); other examples: realise, sympathise **B1**

(d) Answer: 'to make or become' (modernise = to make modern)

Question 5

(a) rhetorical question (cao) **B1**

(a) Answer: Rhetorical question

(b) triad / rule of three (oe) **B1**

(b) Answer: Triad (rule of three)

(c) direct address (oe) **B1**

(c) Answer: Direct address

(d) emotive language (oe) **B1**

(d) Answer: Emotive language

Question 6

(a) a semicolon (not a comma or coordinating conjunction) is used to join the two clauses **B1**

(a) both clauses remain grammatically complete and unchanged in meaning, cao **B1**

(a) Answer: The results were announced; the whole school cheered.

(b) an appropriate subordinating conjunction is used to join the two clauses (e.g. because, as, since), oe **B1**

(b) correct comma placed after the fronted subordinate clause, cao **B1**

(b) Answer: Because the rain became heavier, the match was abandoned.

(c) correct relative pronoun 'who' used to replace the repeated noun phrase **B1**

(c) correct pair of commas placed immediately before 'who' and after 'match', cao **B1**

(c) Answer: The head of year, who had watched every match, praised the team.

(d) correctly formed -ing non-finite clause replacing the first simple sentence (e.g. 'Checking her results online') **B1**

(d) correct comma placed after the fronted non-finite clause, with the subject of the main clause matching the implied subject of the participle, cao **B1**

(d) Answer: Checking her results online, Maya rushed to tell her friends.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Question 7

Content and organisation (AO5)

Level 1 Simple, limited description of the workshop, with little sense of a persuasive, encouraging register or clear organisation. **1-2**

Level 2 Some engaging description of the workshop, with a developing sense of audience and purpose; ideas are mostly sequenced clearly. **3-4**

Level 3 Clear, convincing and well-organised writing that engages a student audience, with a consistently appropriate register for a school newsletter. **5-6**

Technical accuracy (required features) (AO6)

Level 1 One or two of the four required features are present, and these may be used inaccurately. **1-2**

Level 2 Most of the four required features are present and mostly used accurately, with occasional errors. **3-4**

Level 3 All four required features are present, clearly marked and used accurately and effectively, alongside a controlled range of other sentence forms and accurate spelling throughout. **5-6**

Indicative content:

- Encouraging, persuasive tone appropriate to a school newsletter aimed at students
- A fronted subordinate clause opens or interrupts a sentence, correctly followed by a comma
- A semicolon joins two closely related independent clauses
- A relative clause (defining or non-defining) is used accurately, with commas only where the clause is non-defining
- A correctly used apostrophe shows either possession (e.g. 'the workshop's benefits') or a contraction (e.g. 'you'll')
- A clear, confident closing sentence inviting students to attend

Question 8

(a) Sentence 2 (cao) **B1**

(a) Answer: Sentence 2

(b) explains that removing the clause from Sentence 2 still leaves a complete, unambiguous sentence ('My sister was not allowed extra time'), whereas removing it from Sentence 1 would leave the reference unclear (which candidates?), oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Removing 'who arrived late' from Sentence 2 leaves 'My sister was not allowed extra time', which is still complete and clear, so the clause is only extra detail; removing it from Sentence 1 would leave 'The candidates were not allowed extra time', which loses the information about which candidates is meant.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk