9.1 Grammar and Punctuation (KS2): 30-minute Pack

STA KS2.E-G1 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

A Day at Whitby

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The coach left school at half past eight and the children could hardly sit still. Jamal had never seen the sea before, and he pressed his face against the window as the fields turned to cliffs. When the coach finally stopped, Miss Okafor clapped her hands and called everyone into a line. 'Stay close to your partner,' she said, 'and don't wander off towards the harbour.' The wind was sharp, the gulls were noisy, and the smell of chips drifted up from the promenade. Later that afternoon, the class explored the abbey ruins, climbing the famous steps that Bram Stoker had once climbed too. Priya counted the steps under her breath; she reached one hundred and ninety-nine before Aisha shouted that they had arrived at last. Nobody wanted to get back on the coach when it was time to leave.

1 Tick the preposition in each sentence.

(a) The ball rolled under the sofa. **(1)**

- ☐ A) ball
- ☐ B) rolled
- ☐ C) under

(b) A path led across the meadow. **(1)**

- ☐ A) path
- ☐ B) across
- ☐ C) meadow

(c) She put the letter inside her bag. **(1)**

- ☐ A) inside
- ☐ B) letter
- ☐ C) put

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2 Tick the pronoun in each sentence.

(a) When the bell rang, we ran outside. **(1)**

- ☐ A) rang
- ☐ B) we
- ☐ C) outside

(b) The lifeguard told them to leave the pool. **(1)**

- ☐ A) lifeguard
- ☐ B) told
- ☐ C) them

(c) Bake the cake until it is golden. **(1)**

- ☐ A) it
- ☐ B) cake
- ☐ C) golden

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3 Rewrite the sentence below, adding the extra information in brackets as parenthesis. Use a matching pair of commas, brackets or dashes (shown here as hyphens).

Miss Okafor led the group to the abbey.
(who had visited Whitby many times before)

(3)

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4 Circle the sentence that uses the subjunctive form correctly for formal writing, then explain your choice in one sentence.

- ☐ A) If I was in charge, I would change the rules.
- ☐ B) If I were in charge, I would change the rules.

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5 The sentence below is missing some capital letters and one comma. Find and correct the three errors: the capital letter needed at the start of the sentence, the capital letters needed for the person's name, and the missing comma before the word 'climbing'.

later that afternoon, the class explored the abbey ruins climbing the famous steps that bram stoker had once climbed too.

(3)

6 In the passage, the writer begins a sentence with the fronted adverbial 'Later that afternoon'. Explain the effect of this choice on the reader.

(2)

7 Insert one hyphen in each sentence so that it means what is written in brackets.

(a) Dad will recover the old chair next week. (He plans to put a new cover on it.) **(1)**

(b) The zoo has a man eating tiger. (The tiger eats people.) **(1)**

8 Circle the correct relative pronoun to complete each sentence.

(a) The author ___ wrote this book visited our school. **(1)**

- ☐ who
- ☐ which

(b) The bicycle ___ was left in the rain has rusted. **(1)**

- ☐ who
- ☐ which

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9 Circle the modal verb that shows the greatest degree of certainty.

It ___ rain later.

- ☐ might
- ☐ could
- ☐ must

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10 Rewrite the sentence below in the passive voice.

The storm damaged the old pier.

(3)

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11 Complete each sentence with a suitable conjunction from the box.

Word bank: although | so | because

(a) Aisha wore her coat ___ it was cold. **(1)**

(b) The rain stopped ___ the children went outside to play. **(1)**

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12 In the sentence below, underline the subject once and the object twice.

The librarian recommended the mystery novel.

(2)

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13 Choose the word class of the word in inverted commas in each sentence.

(a) 'quickly' in: The ferry moved quickly across the bay. **(1)**

- [ ] A) noun
- [ ] B) verb
- [ ] C) adjective
- [ ] D) adverb

(b) 'fast' in: She caught the fast train home. **(1)**

- [ ] A) noun
- [ ] B) verb
- [ ] C) adjective
- [ ] D) adverb

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14 Tick whether the word in inverted commas is a coordinating conjunction or a subordinating conjunction.

(a) 'but' in: The soup was hot, but I was too hungry to wait. **(1)**

- [ ] A) coordinating conjunction
- [ ] B) subordinating conjunction

(b) 'while' in: The band played while the crowd sang. **(1)**

- [ ] A) coordinating conjunction
- [ ] B) subordinating conjunction

(c) 'if' in: We will go to the beach if it stops raining. **(1)**

- [ ] A) coordinating conjunction
- [ ] B) subordinating conjunction

(d) 'or' in: You can walk to the harbour, or you can take the bus. **(1)**

- [ ] A) coordinating conjunction
- [ ] B) subordinating conjunction

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15 Answer both parts.

(a) Tick the sentence that is in the present perfect tense. **(1)**

- [ ] A) I finished my lunch.
- [ ] B) I am finishing my lunch.
- [ ] C) I have finished my lunch.
- [ ] D) I will finish my lunch.

(b) Circle the correct word to complete the sentence. **(1)**

Jamal ___ already eaten his sandwiches.

- [ ] has
- [ ] have

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16 Read both sentences carefully.

Which sentence is asking Ravi himself to come and help?

- [ ] A) Come and help, Ravi.
- [ ] B) Come and help Ravi.

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17 Read these two sentences.

Jamal and Aisha found some shells. They put them in a bucket.

(a) What does the word 'They' refer to? **(1)**

- [ ] A) some shells
- [ ] B) a bucket
- [ ] C) Jamal and Aisha

(b) What does the word 'them' refer to? **(1)**

- [ ] A) some shells
- [ ] B) Jamal and Aisha
- [ ] C) a bucket

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18 Read the sentence below.

Although it was raining, the match continued.

(a) Underline the subordinate clause. **(1)**

(b) Circle the main clause. **(1)**

- ☐ A) Although it was raining
- ☐ B) the match continued

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19 Choose a fronted adverbial from the box to begin each sentence below. Remember to add a comma after the adverbial.

Word bank: Later that day, | Without warning, | Every morning,

(a) ___ the alarm rang. **(1)**

(b) ___ she tidies her room. **(1)**

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Mark scheme · 9.1 Grammar and Punctuation (KS2): 30-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) C ticked (under) cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **C) under**

(b) B ticked (across) cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **B) across**

(c) A ticked (inside) cao — **B1**

(c) Answer: **A) inside**

Question 2

(a) B ticked (we) cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **B) we**

(b) C ticked (them) cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **C) them**

(c) A ticked (it) cao — **B1**

(c) Answer: **A) it**

Question 3

parenthesis opened and closed with a matching pair of the same punctuation mark (both commas, both brackets, or both hyphens, not mixed) cao — **B1**

the parenthesis is inserted directly after Miss Okafor cao — **B1**

the sentence still makes complete grammatical sense if the parenthesis is removed cao — **B1**

Answer: **Miss Okafor, who had visited Whitby many times before, led the group to the abbey.**

Question 4

B circled cao — **B1**

valid reason given, e.g. were is the subjunctive form used for hypothetical or unreal situations regardless of the subject (oe) — **B1**

Answer: **B; were is the subjunctive form used for a hypothetical, untrue situation.**

Question 5

Later capitalised at the start of the sentence cao — **B1**

comma inserted after ruins, before the non-finite clause climbing... cao — **B1**

Bram Stoker capitalised as a proper noun cao — **B1**

Answer: **Later that afternoon, the class explored the abbey ruins, climbing the famous steps that Bram Stoker had once climbed too.**

Question 6

identifies that the adverbial signals the passing of time and moves the events on to later in the day — **B1**

identifies an effect on the reader, e.g. helps the reader follow the order of events and shows how the day's events are structured/linked together (oe) — **B1**

Answer: **It signals a time jump forward in the day, helping the reader follow the sequence of events and giving the passage a clear structure.**

Question 7

(a) re-cover (hyphen between re and cover) cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **Dad will re-cover the old chair next week.**

(b) man-eating (hyphen between man and eating) cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **The zoo has a man-eating tiger.**

Question 8

(a) who circled cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **who**

(b) which circled cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **which**

Question 9

must circled cao — **B1**

Answer: **must**

Question 10

correct auxiliary was + past participle damaged cao — **B1**

the old pier correctly moved to the subject position cao — **B1**

by the storm retained as the agent so the sentence keeps its original meaning cao — **B1**

Answer: **The old pier was damaged by the storm.**

Question 11

(a) because cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **because**

(b) so cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **so**

Question 12

The librarian underlined once as the subject cao — **B1**

the mystery novel underlined twice as the object cao — **B1**

Answer: **Subject: The librarian; Object: the mystery novel**

Question 13

(a) D ticked (adverb) cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **D) adverb**

(b) C ticked (adjective) cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **C) adjective**

Question 14

(a) A ticked (coordinating conjunction) cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **A) coordinating conjunction**

(b) B ticked (subordinating conjunction) cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **B) subordinating conjunction**

(c) B ticked (subordinating conjunction) cao — **B1**

(c) Answer: **B) subordinating conjunction**

(d) A ticked (coordinating conjunction) cao — **B1**

(d) Answer: **A) coordinating conjunction**

Question 15

(a) C ticked (I have finished my lunch.) cao — **B1**

(a) Answer: **C) I have finished my lunch.**

(b) has circled cao — **B1**

(b) Answer: **has**

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Question 16

A ticked (Come and help, Ravi.) cao **B1**

Answer: **A) Come and help, Ravi.**

Question 17

(a) C ticked (Jamal and Aisha) cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **C) Jamal and Aisha**

(b) A ticked (some shells) cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **A) some shells**

Question 18

(a) Although it was raining underlined cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **Although it was raining**

(b) B circled cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **B) the match continued**

Question 19

(a) Without warning, chosen and comma used (oe, any adverbial from the box that makes sense with a comma) **B1**

(a) Answer: **Without warning, the alarm rang.**

(b) Every morning, chosen and comma used (oe, any adverbial from the box that makes sense with a comma) **B1**

(b) Answer: **Every morning, she tidies her room.**

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