5.6 Grammar and Punctuation (KS3): 30-minute Pack

about 30 minutes

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

The Lighthouse Keeper's Log

Source written for Revision Library (original, copyright-free). Written specifically for this worksheet as a short diary-style extract for grammar and punctuation practice.

Tuesday 3rd March

The storm arrived just after midnight. Rain hammered the glass; the wind howled around the tower like a wounded animal. I climbed the spiral stairs, counting each step out of habit: one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty.

At the top, the great lamp turned steadily, throwing its beam far out across the black water. Somewhere beyond the harbour wall, a fishing boat was fighting its way home. Would it reach the shore before the tide turned? Although the radio crackled with static, I checked the logbook, the chart and the compass, then I waited.

By dawn the storm had passed. The sky, pale and washed clean, promised a calmer day. 'We've made it through another one,' I whispered to no one in particular, and began the long walk back down.

1 'The storm arrived just after midnight.' What type of sentence is this?

- ☐ A) Simple sentence
- ☐ B) Compound sentence
- ☐ C) Complex sentence
- ☐ D) Compound-complex sentence

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

2 Which modal verb shows the greatest certainty?

'The storm ___ pass by dawn.'

- [ ] A) may
- [ ] B) might
- [ ] C) could
- [ ] D) will

---

3 Which of these is a complete sentence?

- [ ] A) Running along the shore.
- [ ] B) Because the sea was calm.
- [ ] C) The boat drifted towards the rocks.
- [ ] D) Although the storm had passed.

---

4 Look at this sentence (the dashes are shown here as spaced hyphens): 'The storm - fierce and unforgiving - battered the tower.'

What is the function of the pair of dashes?

- [ ] A) They show that something belongs to someone.
- [ ] B) They introduce a list.
- [ ] C) They mark off extra information (parenthesis).
- [ ] D) They show that letters have been left out.

---

5 Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- [ ] A) The tide was rising, we hurried back to the harbour.
- [ ] B) The tide was rising; we hurried back to the harbour.
- [ ] C) The tide was rising we hurried back to the harbour.
- [ ] D) The tide was rising, we hurried back to the harbour.

---

6 Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: 'The lighthouse beam swept ___ light across the bay.'

- [ ] A) its
- [ ] B) it's

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

7 Rewrite this sentence, adding a pair of brackets to mark the extra information as parenthesis: 'The old lamp its glass cracked by the storm still turned steadily.'

(2)

---

8 'By dawn the storm had passed ...' Explain one effect this ellipsis could have if it were added to the end of this sentence.

(2)

---

9 'Although the radio crackled with static, I checked the logbook, the chart and the compass.' Identify the subordinate clause in this sentence.

(1)

---

10 Combine these two simple sentences into one complex sentence using a subordinating conjunction of your choice: 'The wind died down. The keeper began the walk back down.'

(2)

---

11 Rewrite this sentence in the passive voice: 'The storm battered the tower.'

(2)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

12 Explain one reason a writer might choose to use the passive voice, as in 'The boat was guided safely to harbour', rather than the active voice.

(2)

---

13 Decide what type of sentence each of these is.

(a) 'Although it was late, the keeper kept watch.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) Simple sentence
- ☐ B) Compound sentence
- ☐ C) Complex sentence
- ☐ D) Compound-complex sentence

(b) 'The lamp flickered and the keeper sighed.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) Simple sentence
- ☐ B) Compound sentence
- ☐ C) Complex sentence
- ☐ D) Compound-complex sentence

(c) 'The rain stopped, but the wind grew stronger because the storm was turning.' **(1)**

- ☐ A) Simple sentence
- ☐ B) Compound sentence
- ☐ C) Complex sentence
- ☐ D) Compound-complex sentence

---

14 Rewrite the sentence below, adding a pair of commas to mark the relative clause as extra information.

'The keeper who had served for forty years retired in June.'

(2)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

15 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence.

'The fishing boats ___ already left when the keeper reached the harbour.'

- [ ] A) has
- [ ] B) had
- [ ] C) have
- [ ] D) was

---

16 Which sentence is written in Standard English?

- [ ] A) The keeper didn't see anything.
- [ ] B) The keeper didn't see nothing.
- [ ] C) The keeper never seen it.
- [ ] D) The keeper seen nothing.

---

17 Rewrite the sentence so that it begins with the words 'Without warning'. Add any punctuation you need.

'The lamp went out without warning.'

(2)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

18 Identify and correct the tense error in this sentence: 'The lamp turns steadily as the storm raged outside.'

(2)

---

19 Write a short diary entry (approximately 60-90 words) from the point of view of someone caught out in a sudden storm. Your writing must include: one semicolon, one colon, one example of direct speech and at least one complex sentence. Underline each of these four features in your answer.

(10)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 5.6 Grammar and Punctuation (KS3): 30-minute Pack

Question 1

A) Simple sentence — **B1**

Answer: **A**

Question 2

D) will — **B1**

Answer: **D**

Question 3

C) The boat drifted towards the rocks. — **B1**

Answer: **C**

Question 4

C) They mark off extra information (parenthesis). — **B1**

Answer: **C**

Question 5

B — **B1**

Answer: **B**

Question 6

A) its — **B1**

Answer: **A**

Question 7

opening bracket correctly placed before 'its glass cracked by the storm' — **B1**

closing bracket correctly placed after 'storm', with the sentence still making grammatical sense if the bracketed section is removed, cao — **B1**

Answer: **The old lamp (its glass cracked by the storm) still turned steadily.**

Question 8

identifies an effect, e.g. the ellipsis creates suspense/a trailing off, or suggests the writer is uncertain or hesitant — **B1**

develops the effect with reference to the context, e.g. it hints that the calm may not last, leaving the reader unsure what follows (oe) — **B1**

Answer: **The ellipsis creates a sense of suspense, making the sentence trail off; this hints that the keeper is not fully convinced the danger is over, leaving the reader unsure whether the calm will last.**

Question 9

Although the radio crackled with static — **B1**

Answer: **Although the radio crackled with static**

Question 10

an appropriate subordinating conjunction is used to join the two clauses (e.g. once, after, when, as soon as), oe — **B1**

resulting sentence is grammatically correct and correctly punctuated (comma after a fronted subordinate clause), cao — **B1**

Answer: **Once the wind had died down, the keeper began the walk back down.**

Question 11

the original object ('the tower') becomes the subject, with the correct form of 'to be' plus past participle ('was battered') — **B1**

agent phrase 'by the storm' correctly retained, cao — **B1**

Answer: **The tower was battered by the storm.**

Question 12

identifies a valid reason, e.g. to emphasise the boat rather than who guided it, or because the agent is unknown/unimportant, or to create a more formal/impersonal tone — **B1**

links the reason to an effect on meaning or the reader, e.g. the focus stays on the boat's safety rather than on who is responsible (oe) — **B1**

Answer: **The passive voice shifts the focus onto the boat and its safety rather than onto whoever guided it, which can be useful when the agent is unknown, unimportant, or when a more formal, impersonal tone is wanted.**

Question 13

(a) C) Complex sentence — **B1**

(a) Answer: **C**

(b) B) Compound sentence — **B1**

(b) Answer: **B**

(c) D) Compound-complex sentence — **B1**

(c) Answer: **D**

Question 14

opening comma placed after 'keeper' cao — **B1**

closing comma placed after 'years' cao, with the rest of the sentence unchanged — **B1**

Answer: **The keeper, who had served for forty years, retired in June.**

Question 15

B) had — **B1**

Answer: **B**

Question 16

A) The keeper didn't see anything. — **B1**

Answer: **A**

Question 17

sentence begins 'Without warning' and 'without warning' is removed from the end, with the rest of the wording kept — **B1**

comma placed after 'Without warning' cao — **B1**

Answer: **Without warning, the lamp went out.**

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Question 18

identifies the inconsistent tense ('turns' is present, 'raged' is past)	**B1**
correct rewrite using a single consistent tense throughout, e.g. The lamp turned steadily as the storm raged outside, oe	**B1**

Answer: **The lamp turned steadily as the storm raged outside.**

Question 19

AO5: Content and organisation (AO5)

Level 1 Simple description of being caught in the storm; little sense of a diary voice or organisation.	**1-2**
Level 2 Some relevant, engaged description of the storm; an attempt at a consistent diary voice; ideas are mostly sequenced clearly.	**3-4**
Level 3 Clear, engaging and convincing description of the storm in a consistent, well-judged diary voice; well organised with a genuine sense of the writer's feelings and reactions.	**5-6**

AO6: Technical accuracy (range of punctuation) (AO6)

Level 1 Limited accuracy; the four required features (semicolon, colon, direct speech, complex sentence) are mostly missing or used incorrectly.	**1**
Level 2 Most of the four required features are present and mostly accurate, with occasional errors.	**2-3**
Level 3 All four required features are present, clearly marked and used accurately and effectively, alongside a controlled range of other sentence forms.	**4**

Indicative content:

- Diary entry uses first person and past or present tense consistently
- A semicolon joins two closely related independent clauses
- A colon introduces a list or an explanation/expansion of a preceding statement
- Direct speech is correctly punctuated with inverted commas, correct terminal punctuation and a capital letter for the first spoken word
- At least one complex sentence with a clearly identifiable subordinate clause
- Sense of atmosphere and the writer's feelings during the storm, appropriate to a diary register

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk