

SPaG/GaPs

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun.

house

Determiner

A determiner specifies whether a noun is known or unknown.

a (an), the, those, this, my, your

Key Stage One

7 What type of word is brave in the sentence below?

The brave mouse marched up to the lion.

Tick one.

- an adverb
- an adjective
- a verb
- a noun

Key Stage Two

42 Circle all the determiners in the sentence below.

Two apple trees screened the open windows on one side.

1 mark

Key Stage One

6 What type of word is the in the sentence below?

Gran thought the flowers were pretty.

Tick one.

- noun
- verb
- adjective
- adverb

Key Stage Two

39 Complete the table below by adding a suffix to each noun to make an adjective.

Noun	Adjective
care	careful careless
natura	natural
mess	messy
dangor	dangerous
beauty	beautiful

1 mark

Key Stage Two

26 Circle all the words in the sentences below that should start with a capital letter.

henry tudor married his first wife, catherine, in june 1509. they married in london.

1 mark

Noun

A noun is a person, place or thing.

11 Circle the three nouns in the sentence below.

A whale has an enormous heart that can weigh as much as a small car.

Key Stage One

Pronoun Possessive Pronoun

Pronoun

A pronoun replaces nouns to avoid repetition.

her him she those
this my his these that
mine

Key Stage One

7 Why do the underlined words start with a capital letter?

On Saturday morning, Sarah and her family went on holiday to Scotland.

They are proper nouns.

Key Stage Two

11 Circle all the pronouns in the sentence below.

They bought new jumpers for themselves and a warm scarf for Dad.

1 mark

Key Stage Two

46 Complete the sentence below with a possessive pronoun.

They are mine his hers yours

1 mark

Punctuation for Parenthesis

Parenthesis is additional information inserted into a sentence as further explanation or an afterthought.

, () -

Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun is used to begin a description for a noun.

who, which, that, where, when

It's used to introduce a relative clause.

Key Stage Two

16 a) What is the name of the punctuation marks on either side of the words which was a spaniel in the sentence below?

Jay's dog (which was a spaniel) loved to play with its squeaky bone.

brackets

1 mark

b) What is the name of a different punctuation mark that could be used somebody in the same place?

dash
commas

1 mark

Key Stage Two

13 Tick one box to show which part of the sentence is a relative clause.

The table which is made of oak is now black with age.

1 mark

Noun Phrases

A noun phrase is a group of words, in which the noun is the most important.

fox
 the fox
 the gentle fox
 the gentle, caring fox
 the gentle, caring fox with a
 heart of gold

Key Stage One

13 Circle the **two** verbs in the sentence below.

I ran up the stairs and opened the door.

Key Stage Two

43 Underline the longest possible noun phrase in the sentence below.

That book about the Romans was interesting. 1 mark

Key Stage One

19 Tick to show whether each sentence is written in the **past tense** or the **present tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Aziz gave out the paint pots.	✓	
Aziz spills water on the table.		✓
Aziz needed some glue.	✓	

Verb

A verb is a 'doing word'. They can be classified by their tense: past, present or future.

Key Stage Two

21 Write a sentence using the word **cover** as a noun. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

My cover keeps me warm. 1 mark

Write a sentence using the word **cover** as a verb. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Cover the beans. 1 mark

Prepositions/Preposition Phrases

A preposition often describes a location or direction.

co-ordinating

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

subordinating

Although, as, after
While, when, which
If, in order that
Though, that
Even though, even if
Because, before
Until, unless
Since

Key Stage Two

20 Tick all the sentences that contain a preposition.

All locked the door before he left.

The shops are beyond the main road.

My brother is behind me in the race.

Barry is below Andrew in the register.

1 mark

Key Stage Two

2 Complete the sentence below by writing the conjunctions from the box in the correct places. Use each conjunction only once.

or but and

You may bring sandwiches and juice or water

for the trip, but glass bottles are not allowed.

1 mark

Conjunctions (Connectives)

A conjunction links two words or phrases together.

co-ordinating

subordinating

Key Stage Two

18 Circle all the conjunctions in the sentences below.

Once Harry had checked the weather forecast, he sat off on his walk.

Whilst climbing up the mountain, he was unaware of the dangers ahead.

He needed to turn back immediately since a storm was coming.

1 mark

Key Stage Two

40 Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined conjunction is a subordinating conjunction or a co-ordinating conjunction.

Sentence	Subordinating conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunction
I like ice-skating <u>and</u> roller-skating.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jamie likes roller-skating, <u>but</u> he has never tried ice-skating.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jamie will go ice-skating <u>if</u> I go with him.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

1 mark

Key Stage Two

24 Rewrite the sentence below, adding a subordinate clause. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The children played on the swings.

The children, who were excited, played on the swings.

Relative clauses are always subordinate.

1 mark

Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause is a clause which is subordinate to another part of the sentence. It is introduced using a subordinating conjunction.

subordinate: lowly, minor, inferior, lesser

Key Stage Two

11 Draw a line to match each sentence to its correct function. Use each function once only.

Sentence	Function
I expect the weather to be fine at the weekend.	question
Are we likely to have good weather this weekend?	command
Check the weather before deciding where to go.	statement
What fantastic weather we have had this year.	exclamation

1 mark

Statement
Question
Exclamation
Command

Key Stage Two

29 Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined clause is a main clause or a subordinate clause.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
The school, which has three playing fields, opened in 1967.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Although I had cycled to school, I <u>still had the energy for my lessons.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>We will be proud</u> if we try our best.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

1 mark

Key Stage One

10 What type of sentence is below?

One day, Ali decided to make a toy robot.

Tick one.

a question

a statement

a command

an exclamation

Colon (:) vs. Semi-Colon (;)

A colon (:) is used to provide a pause, before introducing related information.

It is often used to introduce a list.

To make the perfect jam sandwich, you will need three things: bread, jam and butter.

Key Stage Two

6 Which sentence uses the colon correctly?

Tick one.

I bought several beach toys: a bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.

I bought several beach toys: a bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.

I bought several beach toys: a bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.

I bought several: beach toys, a bucket, a spade, a ball and a kite.

1 mark

Colon (:) vs. Semi-Colon (;)

A colon (:) is used to provide a pause, before introducing related information.

It can also be used to introduce a definition or explanation of something.

I know how I'm going to handle this: I'm going to hide!

Key Stage Two

20 Insert a semi-colon in the correct place in the sentence below.

There are Roman ruins near our village; they are being excavated next week.

1 mark

Colon (:) vs. Semi-Colon (;)

A semi-colon (;) is used to join together two clauses, which could be separate sentences, but are closely related to one another.

John calls it football; Sam calls it soccer.

It's used to make the reader think about the relationship between the two clauses.

Key Stage Two

16 What is the name of the punctuation mark used between the two main clauses below?

My sister loves team sports; my brother, on the other hand, prefers individual sports – such as athletics.

Semi-colon

1 mark

Key Stage One

Apostrophes (') for Contraction

17 Write the words did not as one word, using an **apostrophe**.

I didn't think my sandcastle would win a prize.

22 Circle the word in the passage that contains an **apostrophe** for **possession**.

It's five o'clock. Let's leave early and we'll be able to go to Emma's house first.

1 mark

Key Stage Two

17 Replace the underlined words in the sentences below with their **expanded forms**.

We're going into town later, so I'll buy some bread then.

We are I will / I shall

We won't be back late.

will not

1 mark

9 Which sentence uses an **apostrophe** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The children's clothes were hanging up.

The childrens' clothes were hanging up.

The childrens clothe's were hanging up.

The childrens clothes' were hanging up.

1 mark

Key Stage Two

Apostrophes (') for Possession

14 Which sentence uses an **apostrophe** correctly?

Tick **one**.

Lucy's bag is green and has lots of pockets.

Lucys' bag is green and has lots of pockets.

Lucys bag is green and has lot's of pockets.

Lucys bag is green and has lots of pocket's.