

# Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Assessment

Guided Lesson

Year 6

Test 1



twinkl

# **Grammar, Punctuation & Vocabulary – Paper 1**

**Grammar Focus**

**G1.3:** To express time, place and cause using adverbs.

1

**Circle** the **adverb** that shows **how** Dave danced.

Award **one** mark for the correct word circled.

Dave put on his best shirt before dancing **energetically**.

Which of these words is an adverb of manner?

What word describes how the verb was being done?

**Grammar Focus**

**G7.1:** To recognise Standard English forms.

2

**Circle** the **right words** in each of the boxes to make sure that the sentences are written in **Standard English**.

Award **one** mark for **both** words circled correctly.

Dave has lived in London since whilst he was a boy.

He could of have moved but decided to stay.

What is meant by  
'Standard English'?

Which version of each sentence  
sounds correct when read aloud?

## Grammar Focus

**G3.4:** To recognise main and subordinate clauses.

3

**Tick** the correct box to say which **clause** is **underlined** in the following sentences:

Award **one** mark for all of the correctly ticked answers.

Sentence	Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
<u>If he listened really hard</u> , Dave could hear music coming from next door.		✓
Dave always goes to dance practice, <u>even when he's not feeling one hundred percent</u> .		✓
Although it wasn't far to go, <u>Dave always drove to work</u> .	✓	

What is the difference between a main clause and a subordinate clause?

Remember, a subordinate clause wouldn't make complete sense on its own. Try reading each underlined clause aloud – do they make complete sense? Could they stand alone or are you left asking 'why'?

## Grammar Focus

**G3.4:** To use a wider range of subordinating conjunctions.

4

Choose the **correct conjunction** for each of the gaps in these sentences, only **use each word once**.

Award **one** mark for all of the conjunctions in the correct sentences.

although

until

because

- a) Although I am short, I can reach the top of my wardrobe.
- b) Because of the rain, we are staying in today.
- c) Until I hear the door bell, I am not getting up from my seat.

Try to start with the sentence that only makes sense with one specific conjunction from the list.

The answer to sentence b must be 'because'. So, where do 'although' and 'until' fit?

## Grammar Focus

**G2.3:** To know that the grammatical pattern in a sentence indicates its function is a command.

5

Which sentence is a **command**? **Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

I just love doughnuts.

Pick up that piece of paper.

Will you be coming round  
for tea later?

Yorkshire is in the north  
of England

What is special about  
command sentences?

Look for an imperative (bossy) verb  
at the start of the sentence.  
So, which is it?

## Grammar Focus

**G6.1:** To know how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms.

6

Write a **synonym** in the box to replace the **underlined word**.

Award **one** mark for one correct word.

When Dave visited the supermarket, he was flabbergasted to see how cheap the grapes were.

**e.g. surprised, shocked, astounded**

What does 'flabbergasted' actually mean? If you're not sure, look at how it is used within the sentence.

Remember, a synonym is a word that means the same. So what synonyms could you have had?



## Grammar Focus

**G2.2:** To know that the grammatical pattern in a sentence indicates its function is a question.

7

Which of these sentences needs a **question mark**? **Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

Please could I have a return ticket to York

If you think you like pies, you should try these

I enjoy answering questions

There are three pies left

Which of these is asking something?

Which is the question sentence?

## Grammar Focus

**G5.7:** To use other punctuation within the inverted commas of direct speech.

8

Which of these sentences has used a **question mark correctly**?

**Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct tick.

“Would you like to come to the cinema with me,” asked Dave.

“Would you like to come to the cinema with me?” asked Dave.

“Would you like to come to the cinema with me”? asked Dave.

“Would you like to come? to the cinema with me,” asked Dave.

Where should the question mark go?  
Which are the spoken words?

Should the question mark be  
inside or outside the  
inverted commas?

## Grammar Focus

**G3.2:** To recognise expanded noun phrases for description and specification.

9

**Underline** the **expanded noun phrase** in the following sentence:

Award **one** mark for all of the phrase underlined correctly.

Before lunchtime, Jasmine snacked on a  
delicious, nutritious fruit salad.

An expanded noun phrase adds detail and description to a noun, so which noun is being described in further detail within this sentence.

So, underline all of the adjectives that come before 'fruit salad' to modify it.

**Grammar**  
**Focus**

**G4.1d:** To recognise present and past progressive tenses to mark actions in progress.

10

**Tick** for each sentence whether it is in **present progressive tense** or **past progressive tense**.

Award **one** mark for **all four** sentences identified correctly.

Sentence	Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Dave was playing a great tune on his guitar.		✓
Dave is singing while he cooks his meal.	✓	
Dave was lighting a firework at the Bonfire Night display.		✓
Dave is sneaking into the kitchen to get some chocolate.	✓	

Present progressive sentences use am/is/are + -ing verb.

Past progressive sentences use was/were + -ing verb.

Which is which?

**Grammar**  
**Focus**

**G5.6a/b:** To use commas to demarcate fronted adverbials and relative clauses.

11

Add the **three missing commas** into this sentence.

Award **one** mark for **all three** correct commas.

After washing his hair, Dave got into his car, which he had also cleaned that day, and drove off on his night out.

We need to add a comma after the fronted adverbial.

Where does it end?

Now, we need to put commas around the relative clause.

Spot the relative pronoun and then you will know!

Where does the relative clause end?

**Grammar Focus** G1.1 & G1.3: To recognise adjectives and nouns.

12 **Label** whether each of these words is an **adjective** or **noun**.

Award **one** mark for **all** of the words correctly labelled.

adjective

Dave was climbing a particularly **steep** hill when his **shoe** fell off and landed in a **muddy** pile.

noun

adjective

Can you remember what  
an adjective is?

Can you remember  
what a noun is?



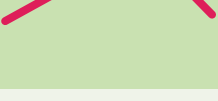
**Grammar Focus**

**G6.3:** To form verbs using suffixes -ate, -ise and -ify.

**13**

**Match** each **root word** with the **correct suffix** to **create a verb**:

Award **one** mark for **all three** correctly drawn lines.

note		ate
pulse		ise
critic		ify

Try reading each root word aloud with each suffix ending – which one makes a real word?

Are all the words you have made verbs?

Could you use them in a sentence?

## Grammar Focus

**G5.1:** To use capital letters for people, places, the days of the week and to demarcate the start of a sentence.

14 **Circle** the **words** in this sentence that **need capital letters**.

Award **one** mark for all of the words circled correctly.

when dave sings an elvis song, he dreams about living in america.

Why do we capitalise certain words?

Which words are proper nouns?



**Grammar Focus**

**G4.2:** To use consistent tense.

15

Which of these sentences is **grammatically correct**? Tick one.

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

Dave was the bestest dancer out of him and his brother.

Dave was a much betterer dancer than his brother.

Dave was bestest at dancing than his brother.

Dave was much better at dancing than his brother.

Can we add -er or -est suffixes to the word 'better'?

So, which is the only sentence that reads correctly?

## Grammar Focus

**G4.1c:** To recognise modal verbs that indicate degrees of possibility.

16

**Underline both** of the **modal verbs** in these sentences:

Award **one** mark for **both** underlined words.

Everyone could see Dave as he appeared over the horizon.

If he kept sprinting, he might win the race.

The word 'both' in the question implies that we are looking for TWO modal verbs.

Which words show possibility or certainty?

Remember, modal verbs usually appear before another verb, so where are they?

## Grammar Focus

**G5.11:** To use semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses.

17

Tick the box where a **semi-colon** should go **to separate the independent clauses**.

Award **one** mark for the correct box ticked.

Every year, Dave goes on holiday to Whitby  it often rains while he's there.

What are independent clauses?

Which two clauses could stand alone?

What does a semi-colon look like?

;

**Grammar Focus**

**G5.6a:** To use commas to demarcate relative clauses.

**18**

Place **commas around** the **relative clause** in this sentence:

Award **one** mark for **both** correct commas.

Dave's dishwasher, **which** he had owned for almost ten years,  
had started to leak water.

We need to put commas around the relative clause.  
Spot the relative pronoun and then you will know!

Where does the  
relative  
clause end?

## Grammar Focus

**G5.8:** To use apostrophes to mark plural possession.

19

Which of these **plural possessive apostrophe** sentences is correct?  
**Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct sentence ticked.

All of his friends' tents were pitched in a line on the camping field.



All of his friend's tents were pitched in a line on the camping field.

All of his friends tents' were pitched in a line on the camping field.

All of his friends tent's were pitched in a line on the camping field.

The question tells you that it is about plural possession, so we know there is more than one friend.

Is 'friends' an irregular plural?

If not, place the apostrophe after the 's'.

## Grammar Focus

**G1.4:** To recognise conjunctions used for time, place and cause.

**20** Circle the **conjunction** in these sentences:

Award **one** mark for the correct word circled.

Dave loves his fish and chips. **Although** he knows that fatty food is unhealthy, he still eats them twice a week.

Where is the linking conjunction here to start a subordinate clause?

## Grammar Focus

**G4:** To maintain consistent verb form and tense.

21

Which of these sentences shows the **correct agreement between subject and verb**? **Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

At Dave's birthday party, everyone eat cake.

At Dave's birthday party, everyone bring presents.

At Dave's birthday party, everyone plays party games.

At Dave's birthday party, everyone sing 'Happy Birthday'.

The subject of these main clauses is 'everyone', which means that there is more than one person.

This means that the verb in the main clause must end in an 's' to agree with the subject. Which sentence does this?

## Grammar Focus

**G5.5:** To use commas in a list.

**22** Add the **missing commas** to the following sentence.

Only award **one** mark if **all** commas are added correctly.

Dave got a joke book, a remote control helicopter, a new jumper and some gift vouchers for his birthday.

What sort of sentence is this?

Why do we need commas?



## Grammar Focus

**G5.9:** To use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.

23

Put a **pair of brackets** around the **parenthesis** in the sentence below:

Award **one** mark if **both** brackets are correctly positioned.

Dave's journey to Whitby took a long time (almost four hours) because of a terrible traffic jam on the motorway.

What is parenthesis?

Where is the additional information in this sentence?

**Grammar Focus**

**G1.5:** To use appropriate pronouns to avoid repetition.

**24**

Write a **pronoun** in the box below to **replace the underlined word** in the sentence.

Award **one** mark for one correct answer.

When Dave arrives at work, the first thing Dave does is make a cup of tea.

**he**

Here we need a pronoun to avoid saying 'Dave' again and repeating ourselves.

Which pronoun fits?

**Grammar Focus**

**G6.1:** To know how words are related by meaning as antonyms and synonyms.

25

**Tick** an **antonym** for the word '**depressing**'. **Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

decreasing

uplifting

disheartening

lowering

What is an antonym?

What is the opposite of  
'depressing'?

## Grammar Focus

**G1.8:** To recognise determiners; use the forms 'a' and 'an' correctly.

26

**Underline all** of the **determiners** in this sentence:

Award **one** mark for all **three** of the words underlined.

Dave has a lovely house in Yorkshire with an old cat and two rabbits.

What are determiners?

Which words tell you which one  
or how many?  
Don't miss any or you will lose  
the full mark!

**Grammar Focus**

**G4.1:** To use the present perfect form of verbs.

**27**

Insert the **correct verb** to make this a **present perfect sentence**:

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

Dave \_\_\_\_\_ **has** \_\_\_\_\_ eaten in many famous restaurants.

A present perfect sentence has  
already completed.

Which verb fits?

## Grammar Focus

**G4.4:** To recognise active and passive voice.

28

**Tick** to show whether these sentences are written in the **active** or **passive** voice.

Award **one** mark for all **three** correct ticks.

Sentence	Active	Passive
The ball was caught by Dave.		✓
Dave saved the free kick.	✓	
The crossbar was hit by the ball.		✓

What do 'active and 'passive' mean?

Top Tip: Passive sentences often contain the word 'by'.

**Grammar Focus**

**G5.8:** To use apostrophes to mark contracted forms.

29

Put the **missing contraction apostrophe** in this sentence:

Award **one** mark for the correct position.

Dave didn't know what to say when someone told  
him he had a great singing voice.

Where have two words been  
contracted?

Where should the apostrophe be?

**Grammar Focus** **G3:** To recognise types of clauses.

**30** **Match up** the words with the right **term of description**.

Award **one** mark for all of the lines drawn correctly.

This clause starts with a relative pronoun, so it must be a...

words	descriptive term
which she always found funny	a prepositional phrase
inside the restaurant	a main clause
Dave took his Mum out for a meal	a relative clause

This phrase starts with a preposition, so it must be a...



**Grammar Focus**

**G1.9:** To recognise subjects and objects within sentences.

**31** **Circle** the **object** in this sentences:

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

Dave cycled on his new **bike**

The object of the sentence is the 'thing' having the verb done to it.

What is being 'cycled'?

## Grammar Focus

**G1.7:** To recognise prepositions to express time, place and cause.

**32** **Underline** the **two prepositions** in the sentence:

Award **two** marks for **both** words underlined.

Before Easter, Dave visited London and ran in the marathon.

Prepositions show time, place, movement and direction.

Make sure you underline both or you'll lose the mark.

## Grammar Focus

**G6.2:** To recognise verb prefixes (e.g. dis-, re-, de-, mis- and over-).

33

Complete the table by writing an **appropriate prefix** to **match the verb root words**.

Award **one** mark for **all three** correct prefixes.

Prefix	Verb Root
mis-	trust
<b>dis-</b>	obey
<b>over-</b>	react
<b>re-</b>	apply

Think about the prefixes that you know.

Say each new word aloud – do they sound right?

## Grammar Focus

**G6.4:** To know word families are based on common roots that are related in form and meaning.

34

What does the root '**vac**' mean in the **word family** below.

**Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

vacancy

vacate

evacuate

vacuous

to move

to stay

empty

hotels and hostels





What do all the words have in common?

## Grammar Focus

**G2:** To recognise the grammatical patterns and function of different sentences.

**35** Draw a line to match each sentence to its **correct function**.

Award **one** mark for **all four** correct answers.

How awful the weather is today		command
Take your umbrella with you		command
You've put on your anorak, haven't you		question
The weather forecast said that we were going to have a storm		exclamation

Which one starts with 'how' or 'what'? An exclamation.

Which one is asking something? A question.

Which one starts with an imperative verb? A command.

## Grammar Focus

**G3.3:** To use co-ordination in sentences.

36

**Circle one co-ordinating conjunction** in each sentence.

Award **one** mark for **all** correct words circled.

- a) Dave came last in the talent show **for** he isn't a great dancer.
- b) Dave doesn't like sprouts **nor** does he like cabbage.
- c) Dave likes to try and bake **but** his cakes are always a disaster.

Can you remember all of the co-ordinating conjunctions?

Remember, FANBOYS!

## Grammar Focus

**G5.7:** To use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.

**37** Which sentence has **used inverted commas correctly**? **Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

“Pass to me now!” shouted Dave during the football game.



“Pass to me now” shouted Dave during the football game.

“Pass to me now”! shouted Dave during the football game.

“Pass to me now!” shouted Dave “during the football game”.

Remember, inverted commas need to go around the spoken words.

## Grammar Focus

**G5.12:** To use a dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.

**38** Tick the sentence that uses the **dash correctly**:

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

The clumsy waiter dropped soup - in Dave's lap he didn't get a tip!

The clumsy waiter - dropped soup in Dave's lap - he didn't get a tip!

The clumsy waiter dropped soup in Dave's lap - he didn't get a tip!

In this case, the dash needs to be used to separate two independent clauses.

Where does the single dash go?



## Grammar Focus

**G4:** To recognise standard verb forms.

39

Each of the sentences below has a mistake in it. The **mistake is underlined** and your task is to **write in the correction**:

Award **one** mark for all **three** correct answers.

a) Last week, Dave lended a ladder to his friend.

↑  
**lent**

b) Food is been served today.

↑  
**being**

c) After he had been in the sea, he warmed up and have a cup of hot tea.

↑  
**had**

Can you spot why these sentences are incorrect?

Which verb form should complete each sentence?

## Grammar Focus

**G4.2:** To recognise verbs forms for consistent tense.

40

**Circle** the **two words** that **show the tense** in the sentence below.

Award **one** mark for **both** correct words circled.

The boys **go** to the skate park every day – it **is** their favourite place.

What kind of words show the tense of a sentence?

Which words are the verbs?

**Grammar Focus**

**G1:** To recognise word classes.

**41**

What is the word **'before'** in this sentence? **Tick one.**

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

Dave always makes sure he eats his lunch before 1 o'clock.

A conjunction

A preposition

A verb

An adverb

'Before' can be a preposition  
or a conjunction.

In this case, 'before' starts a  
prepositional phrase because  
'1 o'clock' contains no verb.  
Therefore, it must be a ...

**Grammar Focus**

**G1:** To recognise word classes.

42

a) Write a sentence using the word **'train'** as a **verb**.

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

**Accept any sentence where 'train' is used as a verb.**

**E.g. The gymnast tried her best to train every day.**

Top tip: Try adding the word 'to' before the word when you are using it as a verb.

**Grammar Focus** **G1:** To recognise word classes.

**42** b) Write a sentence using the word **'train'** as a **noun**.

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

**Accept any sentence where 'train' is used as a noun.**

**E.g. Hurriedly, the passengers boarded the train.**

Top tip: Try adding a determiner before the word when you are using it as a noun.

## Grammar Focus

**G1:** To recognise word classes.

43

**Label** each word with the **correct letter**.

Award **one** mark for **all** the correct answers.

**A** – Noun   **B** – Verb   **C** – Pronoun   **D** – Determiner   **E** – Adverb

Dave hurriedly grabbed a bag of crisps before he left the house.

↑  
**A**

↑  
**E**

↑  
**B**

↑  
**C**

↑  
**D**

Try adding the letters one at a time and crossing them off as you go.

**Grammar Focus**

**G4.4:** To use the active and passive voice.

**44**

**Rewrite** the sentence below so that it is in the **active voice**.

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

The window was smashed by the basketball.

**The basketball smashed the window.**

You need to make the object into the subject of the sentence.

**Grammar Focus**

**G4.3:** To recognise the subjunctive form.

45

Which **verb** completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive** form?

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

If I \_\_\_\_\_ rich, I would buy a million-pound yacht.

was

am

were

is

The subjunctive talks about wishes for the future.



## Grammar Focus

**G2:** To recognise the grammatical patterns in a sentence to indicate its function is a command.

46 What is the **function** of the **sentence** below?

Award **one** mark for the correct answer.

Place your hands on your head

exclamation

statement

command

question

What kind of word is at the beginning of the sentence?

An imperative verb so it must be a ...

## Grammar Focus

**G1.3:** To create adjectives using suffixes.

47

Complete the passage with **adjectives derived from the nouns** in brackets.

Award **one** mark for **both** correct words.

The children were having a glorious [glory] day at the seaside. Their wonderful [wonder] new kite was flying fantastically well on the beach but they were left helpless [help] when the string snapped and it floated out to sea.

The example shows how a suffix was added to change a noun to an adjective. Can you add suffixes to the other two nouns?

Do the adjectives you have made make sense in the sentence?

## Grammar Focus

**G1.5a:** To use possessive pronouns.

48

**Replace the underlined word or words** in each sentence with the **correct possessive pronoun**.

Award **one** mark for all **three** correct words.

That jacket belongs to Adam. That jacket is his.

This car is owned by my family. This car is ours.

These lip balms belong to those girls. These lip balms are theirs.

The jacket belongs to  
just one man.

The car belongs  
to them.

The lip balms belong  
to several girls.

## Grammar Focus

**G5.6a:** To use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.

49

**Insert a comma** in the sentence below to **make it clear that only Hazim and Nisha went to the zoo.**

Award **one** mark for the correct placement of the comma.

Once they had spoken to Mum, Hazim and Nisha left for the zoo.

Where does the comma need to go to make the meaning of the sentence clear?

# Spelling Paper 2

1

The girl went to the gymnastics lesson to  
\_\_\_\_\_ **practise** \_\_\_\_\_ her vault.

2

After realising he was in trouble, the boy had a  
\_\_\_\_\_ **solemn** \_\_\_\_\_ face.

3

The heat \_\_\_\_\_ **transferred** \_\_\_\_\_ through the material.

4

The lady \_\_\_\_\_ **received** \_\_\_\_\_ some fabulous news through the post.

5

The \_\_\_\_\_ **independent** \_\_\_\_\_ toddler insisted on feeding herself.

Reveal Answers

6

After a miserable day at school, the teacher needed cheering up.

7

The man stood on the scales to find out if he'd lost weight.

8

Her birthday party had been a very special event.

9

The choir sang the creature of the hymn.

10

The antique work of art hung in the gallery.

Reveal Answers

11

Nearing its destination, the plane began to descend.

12

Mum was feeling fed up of Billy's disrespectful behaviour.

13

The class began to measure the heights of their sunflowers.

14

The reading test is designed to test the pupil's comprehension skills.

15

His outfit was outrageous.

Reveal Answers



16

The delicious food was served at the restaurant.

17

The family couldn't all decide on a holiday destination.

18

Mr Green was an absolute beginner at learning Spanish.

19

It was a complete mystery where the glasses had vanished to.

20

The pirates dug frantically as they looked for the gold.

Reveal Answers

# Here is why we covered these words:

Question Number	Word	Mark	Spelling Rule
1	practise	1	Homophones
2	solemn	1	Silent letter words
3	transferred	1	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in <i>-fer</i>
4	received	1	Words with the long /e/ sound spelt 'ei' after 'c'
5	independent	1	Words ending in <i>-ant, -ance, -ancy, -ent, -ence, -ency</i>
6	miserable	1	Words ending in <i>-able</i> and <i>-ible</i> words ending in <i>-ably</i> and <i>-ibly</i>
7	weight	1	Words with the /ay/ sound spelt 'ei,' 'eigh', or 'ey'
8	special	1	Endings which sound like /shuhl/
9	chorus	1	Words with the /k/ sound spelt 'ch'
10	antique	1	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt <i>-gue</i> and the /k/ sound spelt <i>-que</i>

# Here is why we covered these words:

Question Number	Word	Mark	Spelling Rule
11	descend	1	Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'
12	disrespectful	1	Prefix words
13	measure	1	Words with endings sounding like /shure/
14	comprehension	1	Endings that sound like /shun/
15	outrageous	1	The suffix -ous
16	delicious	1	Endings which sound like /shus// spelt -cious or -tious
17	decide	1	Common exception words
18	beginner	1	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable
19	mystery	1	the short /i/ sound spelt 'y' other than at the end of words
20	frantically	1	The suffix -ly

