

2016 national curriculum tests

Key stage 2

English grammar, punctuation and spelling

Paper 1: questions

First name	<i>Annotated example</i>					
Middle name	<i>(Answers)</i>					
Last name						
Date of birth	Day		Month		Year	
School name						
DfE number						



1

Draw a line to match each word to the correct **suffix** to make an **adjective**.

describes a noun

letter or group of letters added to the end of a root word to change the meaning.

Word	Suffix
manage	ish
harm	able
self	ful

(Handwritten lines connect 'manage' to 'ful', 'harm' to 'ish', and 'self' to 'able')

1 mark

(Adding a suffix to these words changes them to adjectives).

2

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

or but and

join clauses together within sentences, adding extra information.

You may bring sandwiches and juice or water

for the trip, but glass bottles are not allowed.

1 mark

(Also allow 'or/and' to be swapped around.)



3

Circle the **object** in the sentence below.

My friend bought a cake from the bakery.

Subject verb

1 mark

(All sentences in the 'active voice' follow the subject, verb, object pattern. If in the 'passive voice' it would be object, verb, subject.)

4

Draw a line to match each sentence to the correct **determiner**. Use each determiner only **once**.

Determiners belong before nouns.

Sentence	Determiner
At the zoo we saw _____ owl. <u>noun</u>	a - indefinite
There was also _____ cute baby penguin. <u>noun</u>	the - definite
I thought it was _____ best day ever. <u>noun</u>	an - indefinite (Used when before a vowel or vowel sound)

1 mark



5

Tick the option that must end with a **question mark**.

Tick **one**.

(statement) What we ate for dinner was very unusual

(question) Can you guess what we ate for dinner

(command) Ask me what we ate for dinner

(statement) I will tell you what we ate for dinner

? used for
direct questions
only

1 mark

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

The colon is used to introduce
a list of items.



7

Complete the sentence with an appropriate **adverb**

describes the verb 'completed'

She completed her homework quickly.

1 mark

Answer must start with a lower case letter because it's within a sentence. Must be spelled correctly.

quietly
immediately
thoroughly
carefully etc.

Tip: pick one you can spell!

8

Tick two boxes to show where the missing **inverted commas** should go.

Inverted commas look like this " " and go around direct speech.

Roman life was unlike modern life, the archaeologist said.

1 mark



9

Insert **one** comma in the correct place in the sentence below.

Limping slightly, the old man walked to the end of the road.

1 mark

TIP: This comma must be small and clearly formed, as well as in the correct place.

It goes here to separate the 'fronted adverbial' from the rest of the sentence.

10

Tick one box in each row to show if the sentence is in the **present progressive** or the **past progressive**.

Sentence	Present progressive	Past progressive
Joey <u>was playing</u> football in the park after school.		✓
Joey's football skills <u>are improving</u> all the time.	✓	
Joey <u>is hoping</u> to be a professional footballer.	✓	

1 mark

Present progressive: happening now and continuously.

Past progressive: happened in the past continuously.



11

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

— pronouns replace nouns

When Sara came to the end of the road, Sara turned right.

she

→ must be lower case because it's

The pavement had a large hole and Sara fell into the hole.

within a sentence.

it

1 mark

12

Which sentence uses the **hyphen** correctly?

Tick one.

The sugar-free lollies are available in three flavours.

The hyphen joins these two words (a noun plus an adjective) to make a new adjective to describe the lollies.

The sugar-free-lollies are available in three flavours.

The sugar-free lollies are available in three-flavours.

The sugar free-lollies are available in three flavours.

1 mark



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 9 2 8

13

Which sentence shows that you are **most likely** to be away next week?

Tick **one**.

I could be away next week.

I might be away next week.

I shall be away next week.

I may be away next week.

1 mark

Tip: look at the underlined verb and think about which indicates the most certainty.

14

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

Sentence	Function
I expect the weather to be fine at the weekend. (.)	question
Are we likely to have good weather this weekend? (?)	command (an order - bossy)
Check the weather before deciding where to go. (.)	statement (a fact)
What fantastic weather we have had this year! (!)	exclamation

1 mark

Tip: Think about which punctuation each sentence would most likely end with.



15

Which sentence is written in Standard English?

TIP: How would the Queen speak?

Tick one.

I went to the library and ^{did}done my homework.

They ^{saw}seen their friends at the cinema.

I ^{went}been to the circus with my aunt and uncle.

I sang with the school choir in the concert.

1 mark

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 correctly in the same places?

commas or dashes

1 mark

(These can all be used to separate additional information from the rest of the sentence).



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 1 1 2 8

17

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

Separate them in to their original full versions.

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

We are I will or I shall

Must use a capital letter

We won't be back late.

will not

lower case letter because it's within a sentence.

1 mark

18

You are helping a friend to correct the punctuation in the box below. Which **two** pieces of advice should you give to correct the punctuation?

"Surprise" shouted the children!

There should be an exclamation mark after the word 'surprise'.

There should be an exclamation mark after the inverted commas.

The sentence should end with a full stop instead of an exclamation mark.

There should be an exclamation mark after the word 'shouted'.

More exclamation marks after the word 'children' would help to show they shouted loudly.

Tick **two**.

Tip: read the instructions carefully! You won't get a half mark for ticking only one.

1 mark

*It should read:
"Surprise!" shouted the children.*



19

Which sentence uses **capital letters** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The athlete won four gold medals at the olympic games in London.

The athlete won four Gold Medals at the Olympic Games in London.

The athlete won four Gold medals at the Olympic games in London.

The athlete won four gold medals at the Olympic Games in London.

1 mark

Capital letters needed to begin sentences and for proper nouns (names of people, places etc).

gold = adjective
medals = noun (common)

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.

↳ a semi-colon separates linked clauses in a sentence.

1 mark

TIP: Make sure the semi-colon is clearly formed and can't be confused with a colon.

; ✓
: ✗



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 1 3 2 8

21

What does the root graph mean in the word family below?

Word families are linked with a common root word.

graphics autograph photography paragraph

Tick one.

moving pictures

writing or drawing

colourful or bright

in a group

All of these words are based around the root word 'graph' which most closely means writing or drawing.

1 mark

22

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

TIP: read the instruction carefully.

It ^{is} five ^{of the} o'clock. ^{Let us} Let's leave early and ^{we will} we'll be able to go to

Emma's house first.

1 mark

The apostrophe shows the house belongs to Emma (it's her possession) whereas the other apostrophes are contractions of two words.



23

Tick one box in each row to show whether the **commas** are used correctly in the sentence.

Sentence	Commas used correctly	Commas used incorrectly
The blackbird, which nests in sheltered places, lays several eggs at a time.	✓	→ Commas used to separate the relative clause from rest of sentence.
Her hobbies include walking, gardening, sewing and reading.	✓	→ Commas used within a list.
My bag filled, with chocolates and sweets fell onto the floor.		✓
My case is heavy because I have shoes, clothes, books, and a gift, for my friend in it.		✓

1 mark

24

Circle all the **prepositions** in the sentence below.

Prepositions put nouns in their position.

He walked through the doorway and sat behind the desk.

1 mark



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 1 5 2 8

25

Rearrange the words in the statement below to make it a **question**.
Use only the given words.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Statement: They are listening to music.

Question: Are they listening to music?

1 mark

Tip: Read the instructions carefully.
End with a question mark and
begin with a capital letter.
Copy spellings carefully.

26

Circle the two words that show the **tense** in the sentence below. ^{verbs show tenses and can change between past, present and future.}

Tip: read instructions carefully.

They went to the theme park – the car journey home

was difficult.

1 mark

If the sentence was in the present tense it would read They go... the car journey home is (so the tense changes)



27

Underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence below.

Although it was getting late, Dan still hadn't finished his homework. *a subordinate clause contains a conjunction (circled) and won't make sense on its own.*

If you get hungry, help yourself to a snack.

I really enjoy swimming, despite finding it difficult.

1 mark

28

Circle the **conjunction** in each sentence below.

The children had not read the book yet they knew the story off by heart.

Keep your hat on until the rain has stopped.

1 mark

(See question 27 for information on conjunctions)



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 1 7 2 8

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, <u>which has three playing fields</u> , opened in 1967.		✓
Although I had cycled to school, <u>I still had the energy for my lessons</u> .	✓	
We will be <u>proud</u> if we try our best.	✓	

1 mark

Main clauses make sense on their own, whereas subordinate clauses add information to a main clause.

30

a) Insert a **comma** in the sentence below to make it clear that **only** Sally and Bob went to the cinema.

After they left Jon, Sally and Bob went to the cinema.

1 mark

You turn the sentence into a complex sentence by separating the subordinate from the main clause.

b) Insert **commas** in the sentence below to make it clear that **all** three children went to the cinema.

You turn the sentence into a complex sentence including a list of names.

After they left, Jon, Sally and Bob went to the cinema.

1 mark

(TIP: no comma before 'and' required).



31

Explain how the different **prefixes** change the meanings of the two sentences below.

The chef said the pasta was uncooked.

letter or group of letters before a root word which can change the meaning.
un means 'not'

This means that the pasta was raw.

The chef said the pasta was undercooked.

This means that the pasta wasn't cooked enough.

1 mark

32

Circle the two **conjunctions** in the sentence below.

Join clauses or add information to sentences.

The passengers moved to get out, but the pilot held up his hand and they stood still.

1 mark

These are both 'coordinating conjunctions' and there are 7 in total:
for
and
nor
but
or
yet
so (FANBOYS!)



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 1 9 2 8

33

Replace the underlined word or words in each sentence with the correct **possessive pronoun** — replaces a noun

↳ shows belonging

That bike belongs to me. That bike is mine .

This house is owned by us. This house is ours .

These video games belong to my brother. These games are his .

1 mark

Tip: careful not to begin the word with a capital letter.
Also careful with spelling!

34

a) Write an explanation of the word **antonym**.

A word which means the opposite of another word (ie. big → small)

1 mark

b) Write one word that is an **antonym** of fierce.

gentle, calm (any true antonym of fierce is allowed).

1 mark

Tip: Put 'fierce' in a sentence:

The waves were fierce in the storm
↓
calm



35

Complete the sentences below, using the **simple past tense** of the verbs in the boxes.

It was a cold day when we played handball.

↑
play

My friend threw the ball to me and I caught it.

↑
throw

↑
catch

1 mark

Tip: careful with spelling
(threw not through)

↳ happened in the past but not over an extended period of time (past progressive)

36

Complete the passage with **adjectives** derived from the nouns in brackets. One has been done for you.

Tia hopes to become a famous [fame] sportswoman.

Her athletic [athlete] achievements already include winning

competitions one day. She hopes to win national/international [nation]

competitions one day.

Think of the noun in brackets as the root word which needs editing or a suffix adding.

1 mark

Tip: spelling matters here!



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 2 1 2 8

37

Which option correctly completes the sentence below?

The child _____ story won the competition had worked very hard.

Tick one.

whom (pronoun)

whose (possessive determiner)

who's (contraction of who is/was)

which (determiner)

1 mark

38

Write a sentence using the word point as a **verb**. *an action*
Do not change the word. *TIP: read instructions*
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Verb in simple present tense.

Point at the white board.

↑ capital letter

↑ full stop

1 mark

Write a sentence using the word point as a **noun**.
Do not change the word.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

My pencil has a sharp point.

↑ capital letter

↑ full stop

common noun = object

1 mark



39

Underline the **relative clause** in the sentence below.

↳ begins with a relative pronoun.
Adds information to the

The old house that is next to our school is for sale. main clause: 1 mark

(The old house is for sale)

40

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

Sentence	Active	Passive
^S ^v ^O Otters live in clean rivers.	✓	
^O ^v ^S Fish are eaten by otters.		✓
^S ^v ^O Usually, otters are playful creatures.	✓	

1 mark

subject, verb, object = active voice
object, verb, subject = passive voice
(see question 3)

The subject performs the verb.



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 2 3 2 8

41

Rewrite the sentence below so that it is in the **active voice**.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The results were announced by the judges.

The judges announced the results.

Subject, verb, object

The subject is at the end of the object and verb so it's in the passive voice currently.

1 mark

(See questions 3 and 40 for additional explanation)

Tip: Punctuate correctly.

42

Circle the two **adverbs** in the sentence below.

Tip: read instructions carefully.

All of the passengers cheered loudly, and we cheered too.

1 mark

Adverbs describe verbs and how they were performed.



43

Tick the option which shows how the underlined words in the sentence below are used.

The insect-eating Venus flytrap is a carnivorous plant.

Tick **one**. *follow the instruction.*

as a main clause

as a fronted adverbial

as a subordinate clause

as a noun phrase

More than one word which could be replaced by a single noun or pronoun.

1 mark

44

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

formal use of verbs to express uncertainty or possibility.

I wish I _____ able to join you, but it will not be possible.

Tick **one**.

am

was

were

be

1 mark



E 0 0 0 3 0 A 0 2 5 2 8

45

What is the function of the sentence below?

How well you've done

Tick **one**.

a question

?

a command

. or !

a statement

.

an exclamation

!

1 mark

The person is exclaiming proudly rather than asking a question, commanding or stating a fact.

46

Which sentence uses the **present perfect form**?

Tick **one**.

Jo went shopping on Saturday and she bought a whole new outfit.

simple past

The girl entered at the last minute and won the race!

simple past

My sister was a reserve, but she scored the winning goal.

simple past

My dog was very naughty, but since the classes he has been much better.

1 mark

present tense = has
perfect (past) tense = been

