

SPaG Topic Practice

Free sample

This sample shows two of the 12 topics from the full booklet, with their answers:

- **Topic 1: Word Classes**
- **Topic 6: Apostrophes**

Each topic has 10 questions that climb from SATs core to 11+ selective, using the official KS2 grammar terms and SATs-style formats such as tick one, circle, insert and rewrite. The answer pages explain every answer and list any other answers that are accepted.

The full booklet has **120 questions across 12 topics**, a progress tracker and a separate answer booklet.

THE PHYSICS QUESTION BANK

SPaG Topic Practice

120 ramped grammar, punctuation and spelling questions for
KS2 SATs and the 11+

Year 5 and Year 6

Name: _____

© The Physics Question Bank · thephysicsquestionbank.com

How to use this booklet

There are 12 topics. Each topic has 10 questions that get harder as you go.

- **Work through the levels.** Questions 1 to 3 are Level 1 (SATs core), 4 to 6 are Level 2 (SATs stretch), 7 and 8 are Level 3 (11+ standard) and 9 and 10 are Level 4 (11+ selective).
- **Read the Remember box first.** It reminds you of the key rules for the topic.
- **Read each question twice.** Check whether it asks you to tick, circle, underline, insert, rewrite or explain.
- **Say the sentence aloud in your head.** Hearing it often shows where punctuation or a different word is needed.
- **Write neatly.** Capital letters, apostrophes and commas must be clear to get the mark.
- **Mark your work with the answer booklet.** Each answer has a short explanation, and lists other answers that are also accepted.
- **Tick the progress chart.** Write your score out of 10 for each topic, then come back later and try to beat it.

Levels 1 and 2 match the KS2 SATs grammar, punctuation and spelling paper. Levels 3 and 4 go further, for 11+ English.

Contents

	Progress tracker	4
1	Word Classes	5
2	Sentences, Clauses and Phrases	9
3	Verbs and Tenses	12
4	Active and Passive, Subjunctive and Standard English	16
5	Capital Letters, Full Stops and Commas	20
6	Apostrophes	24
7	Inverted Commas and Direct Speech	27
8	Brackets, Dashes, Colons and Semicolons	31
9	Prefixes, Suffixes and Word Families	35
10	Spelling Rules and Patterns	38
11	Homophones and Easily Confused Words	41
12	Vocabulary, Synonyms and Antonyms	44

1 Word Classes

Remember

Word class	The group a word belongs to, decided by the job it does in the sentence.	<i>light the candle (verb), a light bag (adjective)</i>
Noun	A word that names a person, place, animal or thing.	<i>the farmer fed the pig</i>
Abstract noun	A noun for an idea or feeling that you cannot see or touch.	<i>bravery, joy, freedom</i>
Verb	A word for an action or a state of being.	<i>she jumped, we are ready</i>
Modal verb	A verb that goes with another verb to show how likely or necessary something is.	<i>we could win, you must stop</i>
Adjective	A word that describes a noun.	<i>a muddy boot, the tall tree</i>
Adverb	A word that tells you more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.	<i>ran quickly, very cold, soon</i>
Determiner	A word that goes before a noun and tells you which one or how many.	<i>the cat, these shoes, my bag, three eggs</i>
Pronoun	A word that stands in place of a noun.	<i>She gave it to them.</i>
Relative pronoun	A word such as who or which that adds information about a noun you have just named.	<i>the girl who won, the book which I read</i>
Preposition	A word that shows where or when something is, usually before a noun.	<i>on the shelf, after school</i>
Clause	A group of words that contains a verb.	<i>the bus stopped</i>
Subordinating conjunction	A joining word that starts a clause which cannot make sense on its own.	<i>We stayed in because it rained.</i>
Suffix	Letters added to the end of a word to make a new word.	<i>darkness, hopeful, soften</i>

1

Level 1 · SATs core

Circle the **adjective** in the sentence below.

Priya wore a scarlet coat to the party.

Answer

2

Level 1 · SATs core

Which word in the sentence below is a **preposition**?

We sheltered under the old bridge during the storm.

Tick one.

sheltered

under

old

storm

☐
☐
☐
☐

3

Level 1 · SATs core

Underline the **adverb** in the sentence below.

Tomasz carefully lifted the injured hedgehog.

Answer

4

Level 2 · SATs stretch

What is the word class of the underlined word?

Those trainers belong to Amara.

Answer

5

Level 2 · SATs stretch

Write the word class of the underlined word in each sentence.

a) A **fly** landed on my sandwich.

b) The geese **fly** south every autumn.

a)

b)

6

Level 2 · SATs stretch

In which sentence is **before** used as a **subordinating conjunction**?

Tick one.

I have seen that film before.

☐

We washed our hands before lunch.

☐

Wash your hands before you eat.

☐

The day before, it had snowed.

☐

7

Level 3 · 11+ standard

Find one example of each word class in the sentence below.

With great courage, Grace might reach the summit.

a) an abstract noun b) a modal verb

a)

b)

8

Level 3 · 11+ standard

Which word is **not** a noun?

Tick one.

happiness

☐

childhood

☐

beautify

☐

friendship

☐

9

Level 4 · 11+ selective

Add a **suffix** to each word to change it into the word class shown.

a) danger → adjective b) wide → verb c) kind → noun

a)

b)

c)

10**Level 4 · 11+ selective**

The word **that** belongs to a different word class in each sentence. Write the word class of each underlined word.

- a) I know that you are tired.
- b) That backpack is mine.
- c) The cake that Dad baked was delicious.

a)

b)

c)

6 Apostrophes

Remember

Apostrophe	A mark (') that shows missing letters or that something belongs to someone.	<i>isn't, Mia's hat</i>
Contraction	Two words joined into one, with an apostrophe where the letters are missing.	<i>do not → don't, I am → I'm</i>
Apostrophe for possession	For one owner, add 's to show that something belongs to them.	<i>the dog's lead, Lucy's pen</i>
Plural possession	For more than one owner ending in s, add just ' after the s.	<i>the cats' bowls, the teachers' room</i>
Plurals without s	For a plural that does not end in s, add 's.	<i>the men's boots, the mice's tails</i>
Names ending in s	Add 's to a name ending in s (just ' is also allowed).	<i>Chris's phone</i>
Its or it's	It's means it is or it has; its means belonging to it.	<i>It's cold. The bird flapped its wings.</i>
Possessive pronoun	A word such as mine, yours, ours or theirs that shows who owns something; it never has an apostrophe.	<i>The coat is hers. That one is ours.</i>
Plurals	Add s or es to show more than one; never add an apostrophe.	<i>two bananas, three potatoes</i>

1

Level 1 · SATs core

Write the **contracted form** of the words below.**we will**

Answer

2

Level 1 · SATs core

Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

Tick one.

The cat licked it's paws.

☐

The cat licked its' paws.

☐

The cat licked its paws.

☐

The cats' licked it's paws.

☐

3

Level 1 · SATs core

Rewrite the phrase using an **apostrophe** to show possession.**the bike belonging to Oscar**

Answer

4

Level 2 · SATs stretch

Rewrite the phrase using an **apostrophe** to show possession.**the coats belonging to the girls**

Answer

5

Level 2 · SATs stretch

Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

The (childrens' / children's / childrens) paintings were hung on the wall.

Answer

6

Level 2 · SATs stretch

Explain why an apostrophe is used in each underlined word.

a) Ahmed's dad is a dentist.b) Ahmed's late for school.

a)

b)

7

Level 3 · 11+ standard

One word in this sentence has an apostrophe used wrongly. Write the word correctly.

Fresh tomato's are on sale at Mrs Kaur's shop for 80p a bag.

Answer

8

Level 3 · 11+ standard

Choose the correct word for each gap: **its** or **it's**.

a) _____ been raining all day, and the dog has hurt b) _____ paw.

a)

b)

9

Level 4 · 11+ selective

Rewrite each phrase using an **apostrophe** to show possession.

- a) the trophy belonging to James
- b) the toys belonging to the puppies
- c) the hats belonging to the women

a)

b)

c)

10

Level 4 · 11+ selective

The passage has **three** apostrophe errors. Rewrite it correctly.

The Smiths house is on Park Road. Their's is the one with the red door, and you cant miss it.

THE PHYSICS QUESTION BANK

SPaG Topic Practice: Answers

Answers and explanations for all 120 questions

Year 5 and Year 6

Name: _____

© The Physics Question Bank · thephysicsquestionbank.com

Answers

The answer is in bold. The line underneath explains why, and lists any other answers that are also accepted. Give a mark for each correct answer.

1. Word Classes

- 1 **scarlet** (L1)
Scarlet describes the noun *coat*, so it is an adjective.
- 2 **under** (L1)
Under tells us where we sheltered in relation to the bridge, so it is a preposition of place.
- 3 **carefully** (L1)
Carefully tells us how Tomasz lifted the hedgehog. It adds detail to the verb, so it is an adverb.
- 4 **determiner** (L2)
Those comes before the noun *trainers* and tells us which trainers, so it is a determiner.
- 5 **a) noun b) verb** (L2)
In a) *fly* is a thing (an insect), so it is a noun. In b) it is what the geese do, so it is a verb.
- 6 **Wash your hands before you eat.** (L2)
Here *before* starts a subordinate clause with its own verb (*you eat*). In the others it is an adverb or a preposition (followed only by a noun).
- 7 **a) courage b) might** (L3)
Courage is a noun for a quality you cannot see or touch, so it is abstract. *Might* is a modal verb showing possibility.
- 8 **beautify** (L3)
The suffixes *-ness*, *-hood* and *-ship* make nouns. The suffix *-ify* makes verbs: to *beautify* something is to make it beautiful.
- 9 **a) dangerous b) widen c) kindness** (L4)
-ous makes an adjective, *-en* makes a verb (to make wider) and *-ness* makes an abstract noun.
- 10 **a) subordinating conjunction b) determiner c) relative pronoun** (L4)
In a) *that* introduces a subordinate clause. In b) it comes before a noun to say which one. In c) it starts a relative clause about the cake.

2. Sentences, Clauses and Phrases

- 1 **Pass the salt, please.** (L1)
A command tells someone to do something. It starts with the imperative verb *Pass*.
- 2 **How quickly you finished your lunch!** (L1)
An exclamation starts with *What* or *How*, contains a verb and ends with an exclamation mark. The first is a question, the third is a command and the fourth is a statement.
- 3 **When the bell rang** (L1)
When the bell rang does not make sense on its own. It begins with the subordinating conjunction *when*.
- 4 **which opened last year** (L2)
The clause begins with the relative pronoun *which* and adds information about the museum.
- 5 **the dog barked** (L2)
A clause contains a verb. Only *the dog barked* has a verb (*barked*); the others are phrases.

9 Mia's brother who plays the cello is twelve. (L4)

Without commas, the relative clause tells us **which** brother, so there must be others. With commas, it is just extra information about her only brother.

10 As the sun set over the hills, the campers lit a fire. They toasted marshmallows, told ghost stories, sang songs and watched the stars. (L4)

One comma follows the opening subordinate clause. Two more separate the actions in the list, with no comma before *and*.

6. Apostrophes

1 we'll (L1)

The letters *w* and *i* are missing, so the apostrophe goes in their place.

2 The cat licked its paws. (L1)

Its means belonging to it, so it has no apostrophe. *It's* means *it is*.

3 Oscar's bike (L1)

There is one owner, Oscar, so add 's.

4 the girls' coats (L2)

Girls is a plural ending in *s*, so just add an apostrophe after the *s*.

5 children's (L2)

Children is already plural but does not end in *s*, so add 's.

6 a) to show possession (the dad belongs to Ahmed) b) to show a contraction (Ahmed is) (L2)

In a) the dad belongs to Ahmed. In b) *Ahmed's* is short for *Ahmed is*, so the apostrophe shows a missing letter.

7 tomatoes (L3)

Tomatoes is just a plural, so it needs no apostrophe. *Mrs Kaur's* is correct because the shop belongs to her.

8 a) It's b) its (L3)

a) means *it has* been raining, so it needs an apostrophe. b) means the paw belonging to it, so there is no apostrophe.

9 a) James's trophy (James' trophy is also accepted) b) the puppies' toys c) the women's hats (L4)

a) one owner, so add 's. b) plural ending in *s*, so add '. c) plural not ending in *s*, so add 's.

10 The Smiths' house is on Park Road. Theirs is the one with the red door, and you can't miss it. (L4)

The house belongs to the Smiths (plural ending in *s*), so add '. *Theirs* is a possessive pronoun and never has an apostrophe. *Can't* is short for *cannot*.

7. Inverted Commas and Direct Speech

1 "Can we go to the park?" asked Leah. (L1)

The inverted commas go around the spoken words only, and the question mark belongs to the question, so it goes inside the closing inverted commas.

2 "Please close the gate," said Mr Okafor. (L1)

Mr Okafor's actual words are "Please close the gate". The comma stays inside the closing inverted commas.

Enjoyed the sample?

Get all 12 topics: word classes, sentences and clauses, verbs and tenses, active and passive, commas, apostrophes, inverted commas, brackets and dashes, prefixes and suffixes, spelling rules, homophones and vocabulary.

- 120 original questions, ramped from SATs core to 11+ selective
- UK English and official KS2 grammar terms
- Separate answer booklet with explanations

Coming soon to thephysicsquestionbank.com