

SPaG SATs Support

The Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (SPaG) paper is in two parts: there's a grammar, punctuation and vocabulary paper and a separate spelling test.

In the grammar, punctuation and spelling tests, your child will need to:

- show they can understand and identify a range of grammatical terms, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.
- show they can use the correct punctuation in a sentence.
- spell twenty words in context by writing them in a sentence.

Your child will answer different kinds of questions: these could be multiple-choice, matching two boxes together, writing sentences or short explanations. They'll also need to underline a grammatical term in part of a sentence. Your child will write their answers in an answer booklet.

The grammar, punctuation and vocabulary paper covers seven different areas:

- grammatical terms/classes of words
- how sentences are put together
- combining words, phrases and clauses
- verb forms and tenses
- punctuation
- vocabulary
- standard English and formality

Terminology not used in the national curriculum	Terminology used in the national curriculum
Speech marks	Inverted commas (please note that 'or speech marks' is used in year 3. However, 'inverted commas' will only be used for assessments).
Connectives (e.g. <i>and, but, so, because, when</i>) FANBOYS	Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. <i>or, and, but</i>) Subordinating conjunctions (e.g. <i>when, if, because</i>)
Connectives (e.g. <i>on the other hand, in addition, furthermore, therefore</i>)	Adverbs (words, e.g. <i>therefore</i>)/Adverbials (words or groups of words, e.g. <i>on the other hand</i>) There needs to be an understanding that an adverbial can be in many different forms and is an umbrella term. It can denote time, place or manner, but it can also be a prepositional phrase, noun phrase or a subordinate clause.
Time connectives (e.g. <i>next, then, first, second</i>)	Adverbs (of time)
Connectives (e.g. <i>after, before</i>)	Subordinating conjunctions, e.g. <i>I went to the cinema after I had eaten my dinner</i> (used to introduce a subordinate clause and contains a subject and verb/verb phrase, e.g. <i>I had eaten</i>). Prepositions (of time), e.g. <i>Entry is free after 5pm in the evening.</i>
Embedded clause/'dropped in' clause	Subordinate clause It is important to note that a relative clause is a 'special type' of subordinate clause, which uses a relative pronoun, e.g. <i>who, which, where, when</i> etc.

1

What word class is race in the sentence below?

Gail's friends cheered loudly when they found out that she had won the race.

Tick **one**.

a noun

a verb

an adverb

an adjective

2

Circle the nouns in the sentence below.

It was a great idea to go for a walk in the woods today.

1

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

Why he left is a secret

When are your parents estimated to arrive

How they would travel to the concert was undecided

2

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

Come and visit me next week I will not have time for visitors today.

3

Which sentence uses **capital letters** correctly?

We drove to london for Sara and Yasmin's party.

we drove to london for Sara and Yasmin's party.

We drove to London for Sara and Yasmin's party.

30

Rewrite the verbs in the boxes to complete the sentences with the correct choice of **tense**.

The visitors left after they _____ their coffee.

to finish

Jo usually _____ up early on Saturday morning and

1 mark

to wake

goes swimming before breakfast.

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 1937.		
<u>Although I had cycled to school</u> , I still had the energy for my lessons.		
<u>We will be proud if we try our best</u> .		

1 mark

38

Tick one box in each row to show whether the word after is used as a subordinating conjunction or as a preposition.

Sentence	<u>after</u> used as a subordinating conjunction	<u>after</u> used as a preposition
He moved here <u>after</u> the end of the war.		
Entry is free <u>after</u> 5pm in the evening.		
I went to the cinema <u>after</u> I had eaten my dinner.		

1 mark

49

Which punctuation mark should be used in the place indicated by the arrow?

"Why did you do that?" he asked. Harry was surprised by his classmate's actions.

Tick one.

exclamation mark

full stop

question mark

comma

1 mark

1

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

Word

Suffix

manage

ish

harm

able

self

ful

1 mark

15

Which sentence is the most formal?

Tick one.

The way they played was terrible, wasn't it?

I wish they'd put a little more effort in today!

If only they'd tried a bit harder, they would've won.

The team were defeated due to mistakes that they made.

1 mark