About the sample Language conventions test

The formats and response types in these practice items for spelling, grammar and punctuation are similar to those in the real tests. To prepare students for the test, be sure they understand the instructions.

In spelling, you may wish to hear the words for these items first, and use the errors to construct items relevant to your own students.

In grammar, students need to know that these questions are about formal, written language. In oral language, unconventional usages may “sound right” (e.g. “could of” may sound as right as “could have”, which is the conventionally correct form). When they are told to ‘correctly complete’ a sentence, students must think about conventional grammar, vocabulary and punctuation.

For teaching purposes, create additional items using examples from current class work.

Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>1 C; 2 C; 3 C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spelling — identified</td>
<td>4 can; 5 bread; 6 boiling; 7 bunch; 8 friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling — unidentified</td>
<td>9 comb; 10 hear; 11 were; 12 doctor; 13 bottle; 14 term; 15 ponies; 16 unloved; 17 pumpkin; 18 flashes; 19 mammals; 20 happily; 21 person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar and punctuation</td>
<td>22 B; 23 A; 24 B; 25 A; 26 C; 27 C; 28 B; 29 B; 30*; 31 B; 32 A; 33 B; 34 C; 35 D; 36 B; 37 B; 38 B; 39 C; 40 C; 41 C; 42 A; 43 B; 44 C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Question 30
Correct answers could include:
- Relating verbs are used often in an information text.
- The sentences tell you what the spiders are and have.
- Animal fact texts tell you what the animal has or does.

Incorrect answers could include:
- Verbs are doing words.
- Spiders are/aren’t related to insects.

Resources

Resources on the QSA website that may be useful include: