

Year 6 Grammar Revision Sheet

<p><b><u>Active Voice</u></b></p> <p>When the subject of the sentence is doing something the verb is active.</p> <p>e.g. The police caught the thief.</p>	<p><b><u>Adjective</u></b></p> <p>A word that describes a noun.</p> <p>e.g. The black cat.</p>	<p><b><u>Adverb</u></b></p> <p>A word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.</p> <p>e.g. The cat is extremely small / the cat moved stealthily.</p>	<p><b><u>Antonym</u></b></p> <p>A word opposite in meaning to another.</p> <p>E.g. hot/cold, fast/slow.</p>
<p><b><u>Bracket</u></b></p> <p>Brackets are used to add information or ideas which are not essential.</p> <p>You should be able to remove the brackets and their contents and be left with a sentence which makes sense e.g. The shoes (made of patent leather) were all scuffed and dirty.</p>	<p><b><u>Main Clause</u></b></p> <p>A main clause can be a sentence in its own right.</p>	<p><b><u>Colon</u></b></p> <p>Main use To introduce a list. E.g. In your bag you will need: pencils, rubber and pens.</p>	<p><b><u>Conjunction</u></b></p> <p>A word that joins a group of words together. It can link one sentence to the next or join two parts of a sentence.</p> <p>Co-ordinating – and, but, or, for, yet, nor, so. (FANBOYS).</p> <p>Subordinating – as, because, if, since.</p>
<p><b><u>Dash</u></b></p> <p>A dash has greater emphasis than a comma. It gives us extra information.</p>	<p><b><u>Demonstrative Adjective</u></b></p> <p>This, that, these, those.</p>	<p><b><u>Determiner</u></b></p> <p>A determiner is used to modify a noun. It indicates reference to something specific or something of a particular type.</p> <p>E.g <u>Two</u> cats. <u>The</u> cat. <u>A</u> cat. <u>That</u> cat. <u>My</u> cat. <u>An</u> apple.</p>	<p><b><u>Direct Speech</u></b></p> <p>Direct speech where the exact words spoken are put into speech marks. These are sometimes called ‘inverted commas’.</p>
<p><b><u>Exclamation Mark</u></b></p> <p>Can be used to express a strong emotion or sharp comment.</p> <p>E.g Fire!</p>	<p><b><u>Question Mark</u></b></p> <p>Is used for all direct questions.</p> <p>E.g How much did you pay for that car?</p>	<p><b><u>Comma</u></b></p> <p>Used to separate or enclose parts of a sentence. It can also be used when writing a list of items.</p>	<p><b><u>Ellipses</u></b></p> <p>An ellipsis is a punctuation mark consisting of three dots.</p> <p>Ellipses can express hesitation, changes of mood, suspense, or thoughts trailing off.</p>

<p><b><u>Fronted Adverbial</u></b></p> <p>A fronted adverbial goes at the beginning of a sentence. It describes the verb in the sentence. It describes where, when or how.</p> <p>E.g <u>As soon as he could</u>, Tom jumped off the train.</p>	<p><b><u>Future tense</u></b></p> <p>What will happen in the future?</p> <p>E.g He <u>will go</u> to the cinema.</p>	<p><b><u>Hyphen</u></b></p> <p>Hyphens are used to make new words out of two existing words or parts of words.</p> <p>E.g Air-Raid, Re-test, Re-do.</p>	<p><b><u>Infinitive</u></b></p> <p>The basic form of the verb, as it is found in the dictionary (nothing has been added or taken away).</p> <p>e.g. to drink / to sleep.</p>
<p><b><u>Imperative verb</u></b></p> <p>A bossy verb, used in instructions/directions e.g. Take that road.</p>	<p><b><u>Modal verb</u></b></p> <p>Modal verbs are used to express ideas such as possibility, intention, obligation and necessity.</p> <p>CAN, COULD, WILL, WOULD, SHALL, SHOULD, OUGHT TO.</p> <p>They must be followed by another verb.</p> <p>E.g I <u>can</u> swim.</p>	<p><b><u>Noun</u></b></p> <p>A naming word (person, place or thing) e.g. giraffe / telephone.</p>	<p><b><u>Object</u></b></p> <p>The object is the thing or person within a sentence which is affected by the subject and the verb.</p> <p>E.g. Patricia ate the cake.</p>
<p><b><u>Passive Voice</u></b></p> <p>When the object of the sentence is having something done to it, the verb is passive.</p> <p>e.g. the thief was caught by the police.</p>	<p><b><u>Past tense</u></b></p> <p>Says what happened in the past.</p> <p>E.g He <u>went</u> to the cinema.</p>	<p><b><u>Pronoun</u></b></p> <p>Pronouns are short words like 'it', 'she', 'he', 'you', 'we', 'they', 'us', 'them'.</p> <p>They are used instead of names.</p>	<p><b><u>Types of adverbs</u></b></p> <p>Time – The children left for Spain <b><u>yesterday</u></b>.</p> <p>Place – They put the books <b><u>here</u></b> for you.</p> <p>Manner – Simon spoke <b><u>cheerfully</u></b>.</p> <p>Frequency – I <b><u>always</u></b> end flowers to my mother.</p>
<p><b><u>Personal pronoun</u></b></p> <p>Refers to people e.g. I / you / he / she / we / you / they.</p>	<p><b><u>Possessive pronoun</u></b></p> <p>Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs are the possessive pronouns used to substitute a noun and to show possession or ownership.</p>	<p><b><u>Prefix</u></b></p> <p>Prefixes are groups of letters that can be placed before a word to modify its meaning.</p> <p>e.g: impossible (the prefix im- modifies the meaning to produce a negative sense).</p>	<p><b><u>Suffix</u></b></p> <p>Suffix - groups of letters that can be placed after a word to modify its meaning.</p> <p>e.g: careful, slowly.</p>

<p><b><u>Preposition</u></b></p> <p>A word that gives information, such as time, location or direction. E.g on, at, between.</p>	<p><b><u>Present tense</u></b></p> <p>What is happening now.  E.g I <u>go</u> to the cinema.</p>	<p><b><u>Pronoun</u></b></p> <p>A word that replaces a noun e.g he / she / it</p>	<p><b><u>Reflexive pronoun</u></b></p> <p>Myself / yourself / himself.</p>
<p><b><u>Relative clause</u></b></p> <p>An important type of subordinate clause is the RELATIVE CLAUSE. Here are some examples: The man [who lives beside us] is ill. The video [which you recommended] was terrific. Relative clauses are generally introduced by a relative pronoun, such as who, where or which.</p>	<p><b><u>Relative pronoun</u></b></p> <p>Relative pronouns, such as That, Who, Which, Whose and Whom can be used to introduce clauses in sentences.  E.g The woman who interviewed me was very friendly. I can't stand dogs that bark loudly.</p>	<p><b><u>Semi-colon</u></b></p> <p>Used to join two complete sentences together to form a single sentence.  E.g It was freezing; the temperature has dropped considerably.</p>	<p><b><u>Subject</u></b></p> <p>The person doing the action. e.g. <u>The monkey</u> eats a banana.</p>
<p><b><u>Subordinate clause</u></b></p> <p>A part of the sentence that is dependent upon another part e.g. I'll feed the dog [main clause] when he barks [subordinate clause]!</p>	<p><b><u>Synonym</u></b></p> <p>Synonyms are words with the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in the language. E.g. pupil and student.</p>	<p><b><u>Verb</u></b></p> <p>A doing word.  E.g run, skip, jump.</p>	<p><b><u>Apostrophe</u></b></p> <p>Used to show possession or ownership of nouns and contracted words.  E.g Jane's birthday (possession) Can not = can't (contraction).</p>
<p><b><u>Word family</u></b></p> <p>Groups of words that follow the same spelling pattern or root word.</p>	<p><b><u>Other tenses 1</u></b></p> <p>Present progressive – I am playing. Past progressive – He was playing. Present perfect – He has played. Past perfect – He had played.</p>	<p><b><u>Types of noun</u></b></p> <p>Common – Name of person, place or thing Collective – Words used to refer to a group of people or things. Proper – Name of a particular person, place or thing. Always begins with a capital letter – Lucy. Abstract – Names of things that cannot be touched. E.g ideas, feelings and emotions.</p>	