

Beech Hill School



Year 6

SPAG Revision

Booklet

Name: _____

Class: _____

A

Adjective: a word that describes a noun

the **tall** **tree**
 adjective noun

Adverb: a word that describes verb

She **ran** **quickly**.
 verb adverb of manner (how?)

Adverbial phrase: a group of words that is used to show time, reason, manner, place, possibility or frequency



Time = when?

Reason = why?

Manner = how?

Place = where?

Possibility

surely, certainly, maybe,
perhaps, possibly, unlikely

Frequency

often, sometimes, never,
regularly, hardly, a lot

Examples

The birds sang early in the morning.

Sam didn't eat his lunch because he felt sick.

With a grin, she turned and walked away.

He sat under the stars, gazing up.

It is very unlikely that it will snow tomorrow.

Jamie never hands his homework in on time.

Apostrophes for contraction:

hasn't	it's	she'll	I've
(has not)	(it is/it has)	(she will)	(I have)

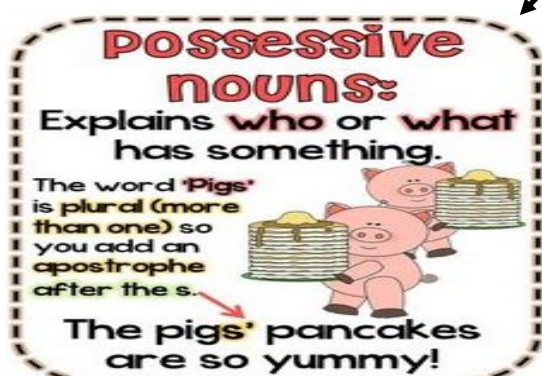
Apostrophes for possession:



Abstract noun:

An abstract noun is something that exists but can't physically be touched. Examples:

love bravery sorrow
 opinion strength
 beauty luck trust
 fear joy success



Antonyms: words with the **opposite meaning**

Examples:

- Hot is the antonym of cold
- Ancient is the antonym of modern
- Messy is the antonym of tidy

Determiners: the word that introduces a noun. These can be numbers or possessive pronouns eg. one bottle of milk was shared by two cats. OR his pencil/her coat

Other examples:



an, a and the are articles (types of determiners)

Using 'a' or 'an'...	
an	a
before a word that starts with a vowel : an apple	before a word that does not start with a vowel: a banana

SATs question:

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

Sentence	Determiner
At the zoo we saw _____ owl.	a
There was also _____ cute baby penguin.	the
I thought it was _____ best day ever.	an

E

Expanded noun phrase:

An expanded noun phrase gives much more detail than a simple noun phrase, for example:

simple noun phrase



A house



noun phrase expanded with an adjective



A **country** house

noun phrase expanded with two adjectives



A **derelict, old** country house

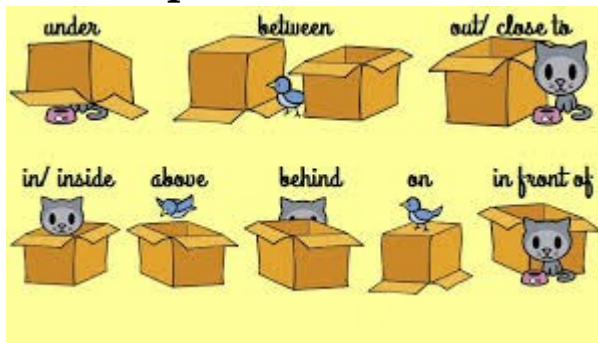
noun phrase expanded with adjectives and a prepositional phrase



A derelict, old country house **with boarded and broken windows**

Prepositions: a word or phrase that tells you **where** something is or **when** it happened.

Prepositions of Place



Examples of using prepositions in sentences

The cat is **inside** the box.

Eliza has a dentist appointment **in the afternoon**.

A little bird is perched **on** a branch.

On Christmas Day, it is nice to share presents.

SATs questions:



These are **prepositional phrases** because they are made of several words to say where or when something happened

Tick **all** the sentences that contain a **preposition**.

- Ali locked the door before he left. ☐
- The shops are beyond the main road. ☐
- My brother is behind me in the race. ☐
- Barry is below Andrew in the register. ☐

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

On a mountain bike, you can cycle across rocky ground, along muddy paths and over harsh terrain.

Pronouns: words which avoid repetition and create cohesion.

The pronoun **I** always needs a **capital letter**

subject pronouns	object pronouns	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	Mine
you	you	Yours
he	him	His
she	her	Hers
it	it	Its
we	us	Ours
you	you	Yours
they	them	Theirs

Subject and object:

The **subject** is who or what is the main focus of the sentence and performing the **verb**.

The **object** is the person or thing that the **verb** is acting upon.

Subject

Verb

Object

"A woman is reading a book."

Any sentence **must** have at least a Subject and a Verb!

An Object is **optional**.



SATs question:

Label each box with **subject (S)** or **object (O)**.

Sam baked cakes for charity and he sold them at breaktime.

Subjunctive form:

The subjunctive form (or subjunctive mood) is the verb form used to explore a hypothetical situation.

For example: *If I **were** you, I would go.*

As this is hypothetical, *was* becomes *were*

OR to express a wish: *If I **were** a bit taller, I could reach the top shelf.*

As this expresses a wish, *was* becomes *were*

OR to say a demand: *I **demand** he **be** present.*

As this expresses a demand, *is* becomes *be*

OR a suggestion: *I **propose** he **work** full time.*

As this expresses a suggestion, *works* becomes *work*.

SATs question:

Complete the sentence below so that it uses the subjunctive form.

If I _____ to have one wish, it would be for good health.

Subjunctive Mood

1

Expresses a hypothetical situation



2

Expresses a wish, demand, or suggestion

I demand he **lower** his sword.

Normally, "he lowers"



Tense: there are many different forms of tense you need to know.

Simple Present Tense

Example

I **am** a teacher
He **is** a teacher
They **are** teachers
He **teaches** English
They **teach** English

Simple Past Tense

Example

I **was** a teacher
He **was** a teacher
They **were** teachers
He **taught** English
They **taught** English

Simple Future Tense

Example

I **will be** a teacher
He **will be** a teacher
They **will be** teachers
He **will teach** English
They **will teach** English

Present Perfect Tense

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb (Past Participle)
I You They We	Auxiliary verbs have	decided finished lost chosen gone
She He It	has	

Past Perfect Tense

When do we use Past Perfect Tense?

The **past perfect** takes place before another **past action**.

Example:

I **noticed** that he **had left** his books behind.

past action

past perfect

Past, present and future progressive tense

present progressive tense shows an action <i>in progress now</i> add the present form of 'to be' before the '-ing' verb	→	I am walking to the shop.
past progressive tense shows an action <i>that was in progress in the past</i> add the past form of 'to be' before the '-ing' form of the verb	→	I was walking to the shop.
future progressive tense shows an action <i>that will be in progress</i>	→	I will be walking to the shop.

Examples:

I **am walking** to the shop.

I **was walking** to the shop.

I **will be walking** to the shop.

Auxiliary verbs in red tell us the tense.

The main verb in green is written in the progressive form using 'ing'.

V

Verbs: are doing or being words.

They are not just actions; they can be **feelings** too.

Auxiliary verbs are used to show tense and **main verbs** show action or feeling.

Verb

Verbs are **action** or **being** words.

played
listened
eaten
ran

to jog
drove
singing

being
was
to be
am
are
will be
is
been

I **sang** a song.

We **played** until nine.

He **snored**.

She **ran** a marathon.

I **wrote** a letter.

I **am** hungry.

It **is** over.

She **is** twelve.

They **will be** coming.

You **were** brilliant.

We **are** late.

grammarsaurus.co.uk