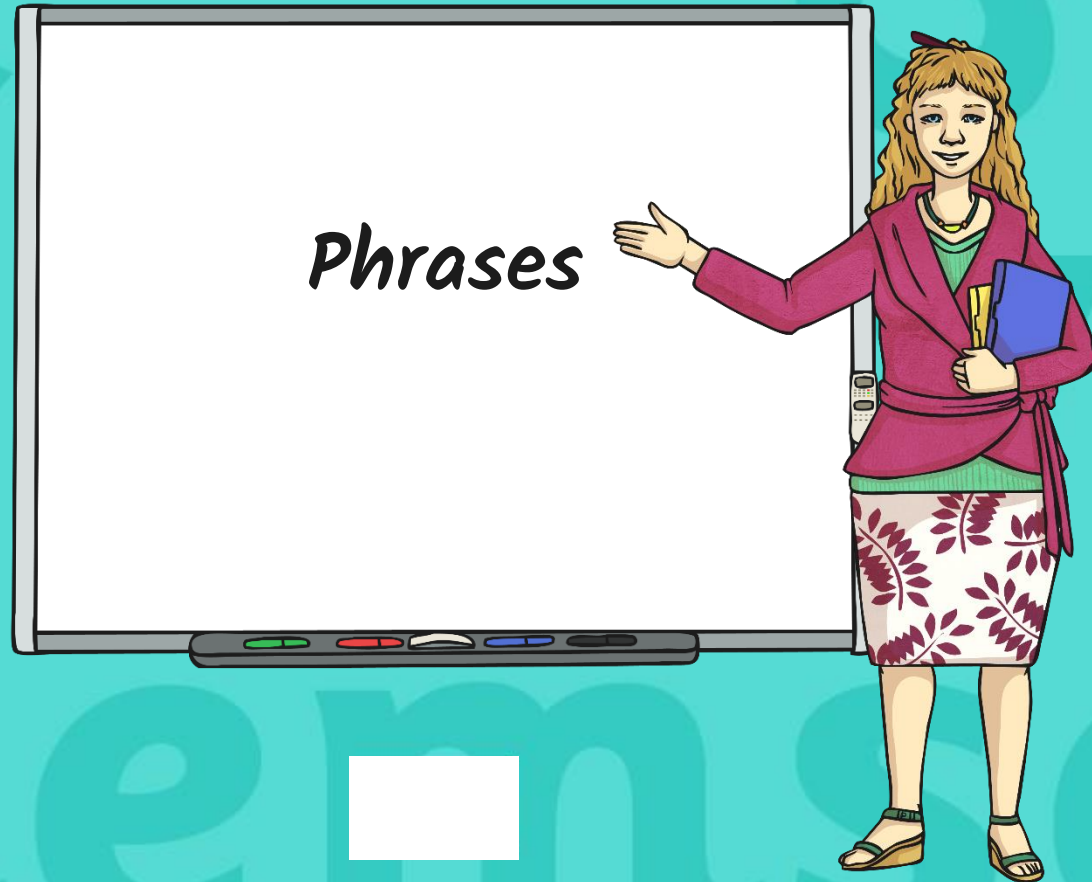


Year 6 Grammar Revision



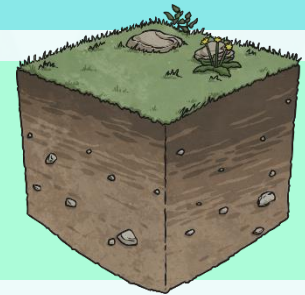
Phrases: The Rules

A **phrase** is a group of words that form **part of a sentence**. A phrase **does not contain a verb**. If there was a verb, it would become a clause. There are **different types** of phrase...

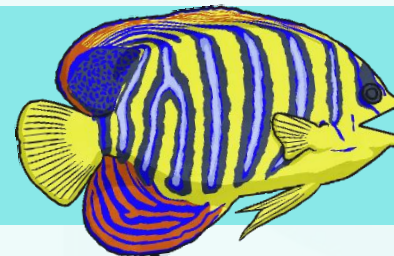
Adverbial phrases, e.g. very quickly



Prepositional phrases, e.g. under the ground



Noun phrases, e.g. striped angel fish



Adverbial Phrases: The Rules

Adverbial phrases are used like adverbs to give more information about a verb, an adjective or other adverbs. They are sometimes just called **adverbials**. They tell us **how? where? when? why? or how often?**

Garan rode his bike **like an expert**.

Garan rode his bike **with great speed**.

Down the street, Garan rode his bike.



Noun Phrases: The Rules

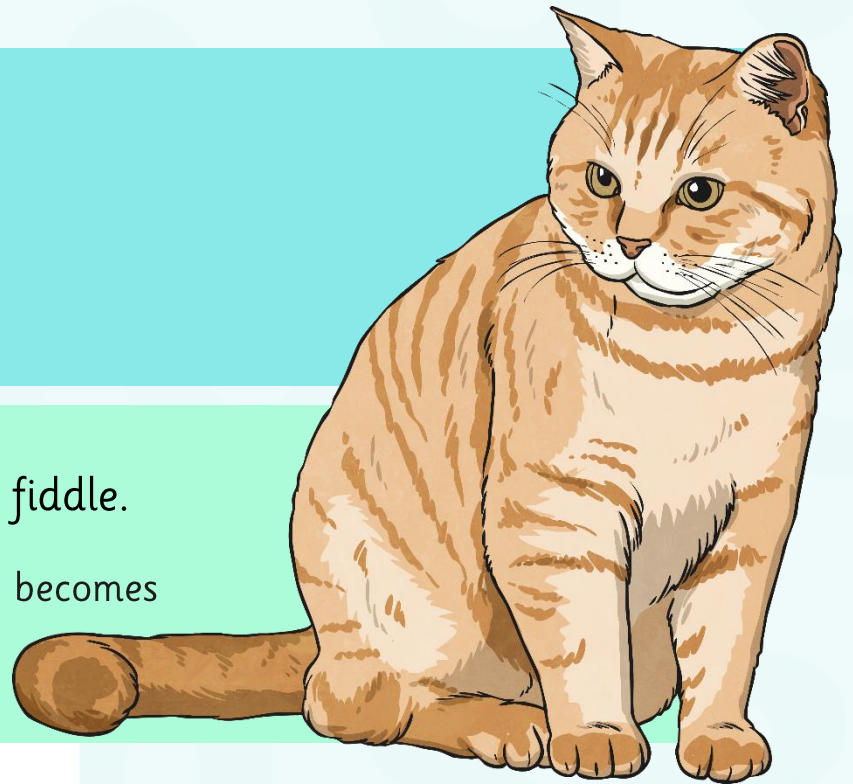
A **noun phrase** is a group of words that functions as a noun in a sentence. They help to **identify** the noun. When **adjectives** are added to a noun phrase, we call it an **expanded noun phrase**.

The cat played a fiddle.

'The cat' is a simple noun phrase.

The intelligent, ginger cat played the fiddle.

By adding adjectives in front of the noun, it becomes an expanded noun phrase.

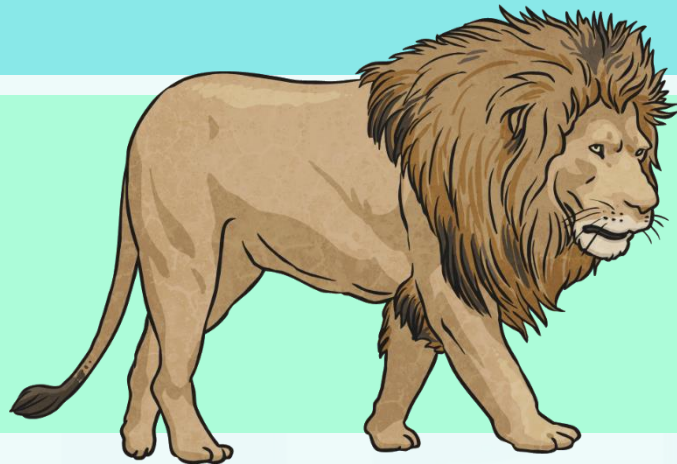
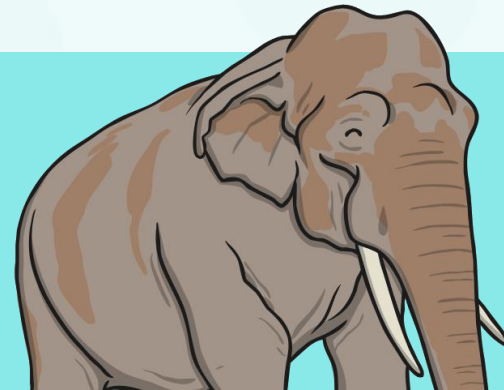


Prepositional Phrases: The Rules

Prepositional phrases are used like **adverbs** or **adjectives** to give more information about a **verb** or **noun**. Prepositional phrases **begin with a preposition** and are **followed by a noun, pronoun or noun phrase**.

The elephant balances **on the ball**.

Here the prepositional phrase gives more information about the verb 'balances'.



The lion in **the circus** performs tricks.

Here the prepositional phrase gives more information about the noun 'lion'.

Phrases: The Tricky Bits

Identifying different types of phrases can become very confusing as there is often an overlap between the terms we use, e.g.

The bus leaves **in five minutes**.

‘in five minutes’ is an **adverbial** as it acts as an adverb and tells us when the bus will leave. It is also a prepositional phrase as it adds more information about the verb ‘leaves’.



The moss **on the stones** was dangerous.

‘on the stones’ is a prepositional phrase that describes the position of the moss but is also has a simple noun phrase within it ‘the stones’.

Phrases – Quiz Question 1

Click the box that shows how the highlighted words are used in the sentence.

Susan is the girl **in the yellow dress**.



a relative clause

a fronted adverbial

a prepositional phrase

Phrases – Quiz Question 2

Rewrite this sentence with the adverbial phrase used as a fronted adverbial. Add a comma if necessary.

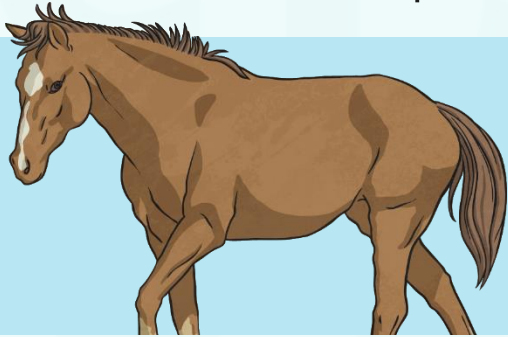
Holly starts judo classes tomorrow morning.



Tomorrow morning, Holly starts judo classes.

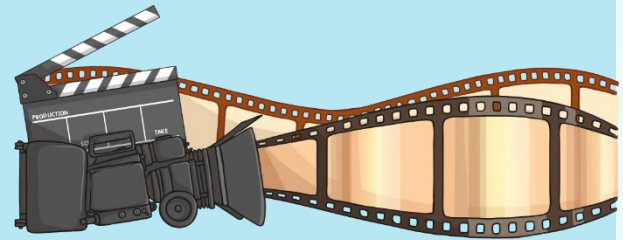
Phrases – Quiz Question 3

Find the expanded noun phrases in these sentences:



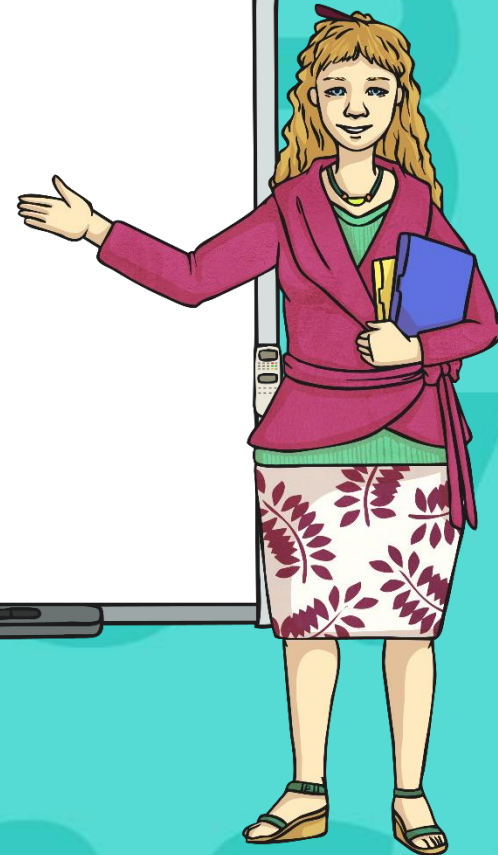
The **last remaining horse** won the race.

They don't like **boring, old movies**.

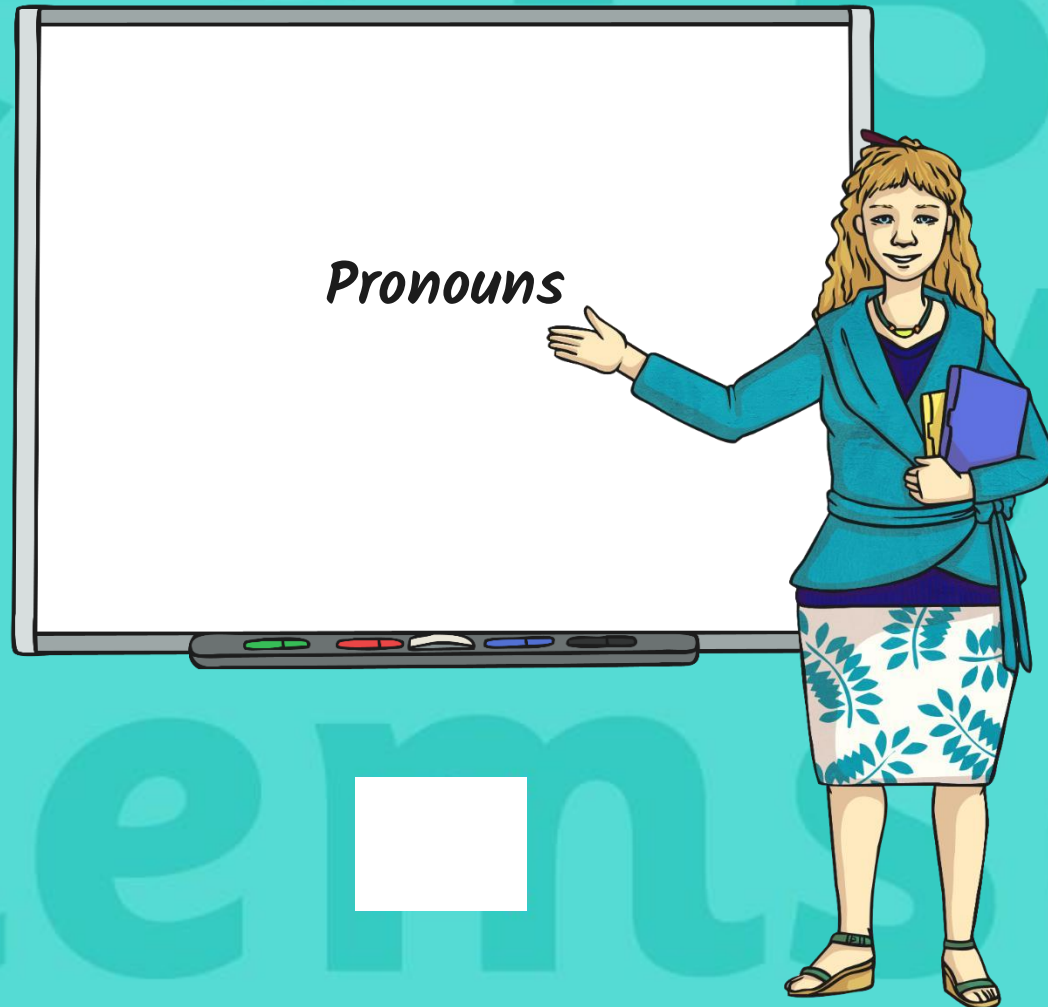


The **cool, gentle breeze** swayed the trees.

*Are you feeling
confident with
phrases?*

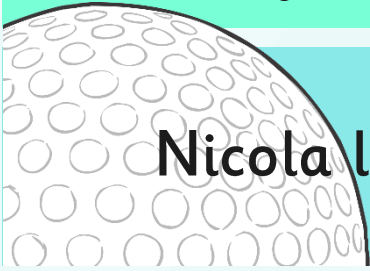


Year 6 Grammar Revision



Pronouns: The Rules

Pronouns are words used to **replace a noun**. Without pronouns, spoken and written English would be very repetitive.



Nicola loves to play golf. She finds it very relaxing.

Sam heard a noise from the cave.
There was definitely something inside it.



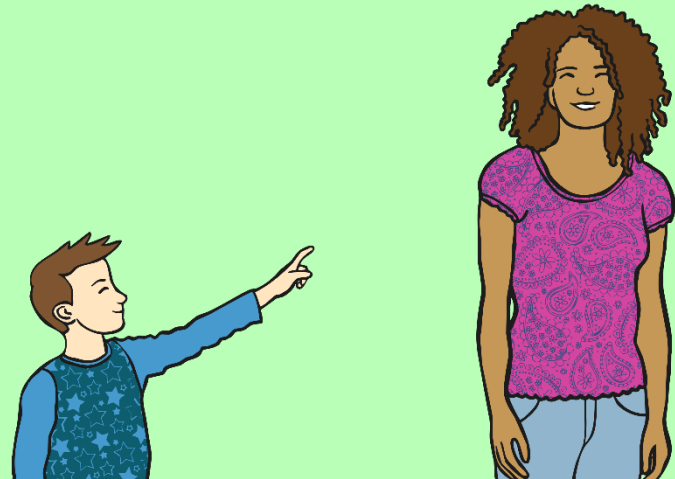
There are **six** different types of pronouns...

Personal Pronouns: The Rules

Personal pronouns represent **people, places** and **things**. They **refer back** to either the **object** or **subject** of the sentence. Personal pronouns often signal whether the noun they refer back to is **singular** or **plural** and its **gender**.

them	him	you
it	you	I
we	she	they
he	me	us

He pointed at her. She giggled at him.



Possessive Pronouns: The Rules

Possessive pronouns show you the **ownership** of something. There are not to be confused with possessive apostrophe words. **They don't need an apostrophe.**

mine

yours

his

hers

its

ours

theirs

The bike was **his**.



Relative Pronouns: The Rules

Relative pronouns are the first words used in a **relative clause**.

that

who

whom

which

whose



Jim, who was dressed as a superhero, was going to a fancy dress party.



The lion held the mouse, which made him nervous.

Reflexive Pronouns: The Rules

Reflexive pronouns reflect back on an earlier noun or pronoun.

myself **themselves** **herself** **yourself** **himself** **ourselves**

He taught himself to play the accordion.

'Himself' refers back to the pronoun 'he'.



Interrogative Pronouns: The Rules

Interrogative pronouns are used to **ask questions** when there is an **unknown subject** or **object**.

what

who

which

whose

whom

Who was that?



Whose are those?



Indefinite Pronouns: The Rules

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to any specific person or thing, but still can take the place of a noun.

somebody

someone

nobody

all

something

anybody

nothing

another

anyone

anything

no one

whose

each

many

most

other

some

few

none

such

There isn't **anyone** at home.

Pronouns: The Tricky Bits

The two most commonly misused personal pronouns are:

me

I

Me and Danielle worked at the computer.



This sentence is incorrect. Think about it... would 'me worked at the computer' be grammatically correct?

Danielle and **I** worked at the computer.

'I' is the correct pronoun to use. Always place the other person first.

Pronouns – Quiz Question 1

Underline six pronouns in the following passage.

Bob and Bert went shopping for a camping equipment. They bought a tent for themselves. It came with free sleeping bags. Bob gave his to someone else because he already had one.

Pronouns – Quiz Question 2

Add a possessive pronoun to this sentence:

“You can’t play with the train – it’s
mine”.



Pronouns – Quiz Question 3

Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined nouns with the correct pronouns.

Sara played Scrabble even though Sara doesn't really like Scrabble.

Sara played Scrabble even though **she** doesn't really like **it**.

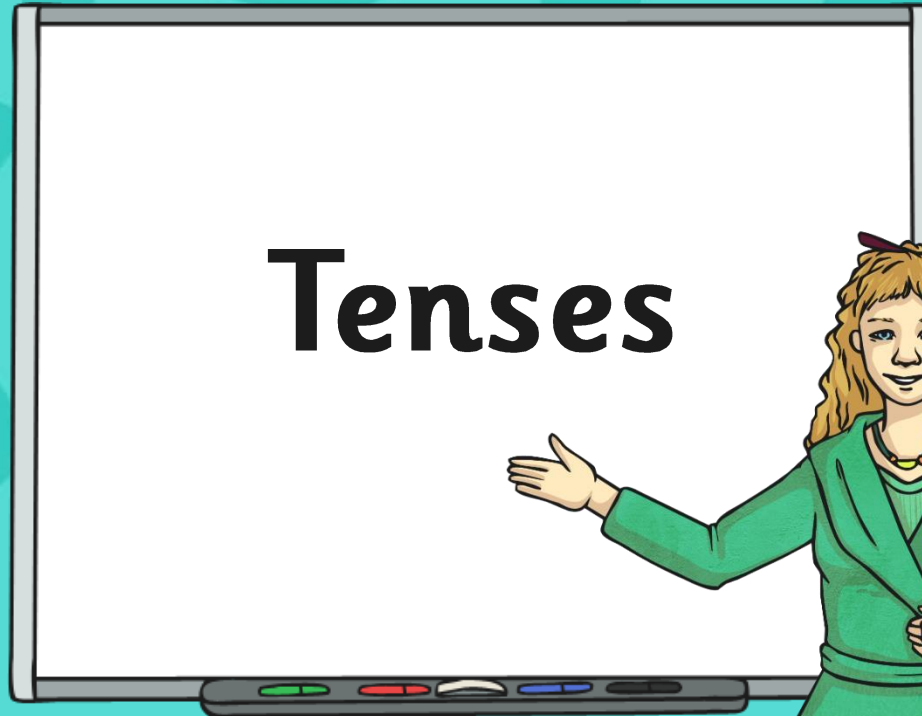
Some Australian spiders are venomous so be careful not to approach the spiders.

Some Australian spiders are venomous so be careful not to approach **them**.

*Are you feeling
confident with
pronouns?*



Year 6 Grammar Revision



Tenses



Simple Present Tense: The Rules

In English, there are **two basic tenses** - **present** and **past** tense.

The tense shows the **timing of an action** and **changes the verb** within a sentence.

Simple present tense sentences show an action **happening right now** and use the infinitive (simplest) form of a verb.

I **play**.

We **play**.

You **play**.

They **play**.

He **plays**.

She **plays**.

When referring to the **third person**, the **present tense** (infinitive) verb has an added **-s**. This only applies to **regular verbs**.

Simple Past Tense: The Rules

Within **simple past tense**, the action has already **happened** and **been completed**.

I **played**.

We **played**.

You **played**.

They **played**.

He **played**.

She **played**.

Regular past tense verbs have **-ed** added to the infinitive no matter who completed the action.

Progressive Tense: The Rules

The progressive tense (sometimes called continuous tense) usually describes verbs and events that are ongoing at a particular point in time. It is formed by combining the verb's present participle (by adding –ing) with a form of the verb 'to be'.

The mermaid **is hiding** behind the treasure chest.

In **present progressive** sentences, we use **is**, **am** or **are** before the **–ing verb**. In this present progressive sentence, the mermaid is still hiding.

The Gingerbread Man **was running** as he was being chased.

In past progressive sentences, we use **was** or **were** before the **–ing verb**. **Past progressive** sentences usually show an ongoing action while something else was happening too.

Perfect Tense: The Rules

The **perfect tense** describe actions that are **completed over a period of time**. It is formed by combining the **verb's past participle (usually by adding -ed or -en)** with a form of the **auxiliary verb 'to have.'**

The chef **has baked** lots of loaves.

In **present perfect** sentences, we use **has** or **have** before the **past participle**. In this present perfect sentence, the chef has baked loaves over a period of time.

The chameleon **had changed** colour before hiding from its predator.

In **past perfect** sentences, we use **had** before the **past participle**. In this past perfect sentence, the chameleon's action had finished before it hid.

Tenses: The Tricky Bits

The trickiest part of recognising and using different tenses is when you have to deal with **irregular verbs**. Lots of verbs don't change in a regular way to form their **past tense** versions or **past participles**, e.g.

The carrots **grew**.

Simple past tense using the irregular verb '**to grow**'.

The calf **is growing** taller everyday.

In this **present progressive sentence**, The present participle '**growing**' is used after the auxiliary verb '**is**'.

The atmosphere **had grown** since the goal.

Simple past tense using the irregular verb '**to grow**'.

Tenses Quiz: Question 1

Tick which sentence is written in the **past progressive tense**.

Tick one.

After Polly finished her book, she swapped it.



Digger was burying his bone in the garden.



The baby zebra is learning to walk.



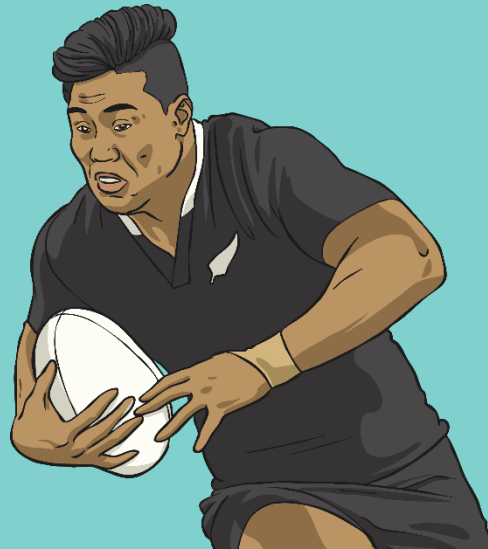
Since falling, Grandad had found it difficult to walk.



Question 2

Circle (by clicking on the word) the **verb form** that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Bradley loves rugby and **has wanted** to be a professional rugby player for years. He was hoping for match tickets and was delighted when his parents gave him some for his birthday this year.



Incorrect
Answer

Question 3

Complete each sentence by adding the correct **past participle** to these **past perfect** sentences (the first one is done for you).

Verb

eat

The boys had eaten their lunch.

sell

After a long time on the market, the house had sold .

freeze

After a few hours, the lollies had frozen in the freezer.

Are you feeling
confident
with tenses?

