

Year 6 SPAG Revision

Verbs

Present tense (present simple)	I work at Fairlands Middle School. She drives a car.
Present progressive	I am working at Fairlands Middle School. She is driving a car.
Present perfect	I have worked at Fairlands Middle School for eleven years. She has driven a car for seven years.
Past tense (past simple)	I worked at Fairlands Middle School before I worked here. She drove a car before she bought a bike.
Past progressive	I was working at Fairlands Middle School when I learned to drive. She was driving a car when she when she worked here.
Modal verb	I might work at Fairlands Middle School next year. She could drive if she had a car

Past simple uses the suffix **-ed** or **irregular verbs** such as: **drove, ate, slept etc.**

Progressive forms of verbs use suffix **-ing**.

Modal verbs are: can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would, ought

Determiners

Determiners are the words which come at the start of a noun phrase.

The three most common are: **the, a** and **an**.

Other determiners are: **my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose, this, that, these, those any, every, another, other, what, which ,a number eg. two**

Some determiners are also pronouns.

Pronouns

Pronouns are words we use instead of a noun. There are different types of pronoun.

Personal pronouns: I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, you, they, them

Possessive pronouns: mine, yours, its, his, hers, ours, theirs

Active/Passive

active

The hunter killed the lion.

Someone has cleaned the windows.

Tom changed the flat tyre.

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passive

The lion was killed by the hunter.

The windows have been cleaned.

The flat tyre was changed by Tom.

When the subject of the sentence is doing something the **verb** is active. When the object of the sentence is having something done to it, the **verb** is **passive**.

Relative pronouns: who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, where, that

Clauses and phrases

Sentences are made up of collections of words called '**clauses**' and '**phrases**'. It is easy to recognise a clause because it could be a complete sentence on its own.

Phrases are small groups of words intended to convey meaning, but they do not make sense as sentences on their own (they do not contain a verb). For example:

a small child

This describes the child but is not a complete sentence as it has no verb.

A main clause is a clause that contains a subject and an object. **Main clauses** make sense on their own.

I like bananas.

↗
main
clause

'I like bananas.' is a **simple sentence** which is made up of a main clause.

I like bananas and I like grapes.

↗ ↖ ↗
main clause connective main clause

This is a **compound sentence**: it is made up of two main clauses: 'I like bananas' and 'I like grapes'. The two main clauses are joined by the **connective** 'and'.

Sometimes a sentence is made up of two clauses: a main clause and a **subordinate clause**, which relies on the main clause. A **subordinate clause** contains a subject and a verb, but it needs to be attached to a main clause because it **cannot make sense on its own**. For example:

I first met her in Paris where I lived as a small child.

↗ ↖ ↗
main clause connective subordinate clause

This is a **complex sentence**. It has a main clause ('I first saw her in Paris') and a subordinate clause ('where I lived as a small child'), which relies on the main clause to make sense. The two clauses are joined by the **connective** 'where'. Main clauses don't always have to come before subordinate clauses in sentences. For example:

After she picks me up, Mum is taking me to buy shoes.

↗ ↖ ↗
subordinate clause comma main clause

A **relative clause** is a specific type of **subordinate clause** that adapts, describes or modifies a noun.

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses **add information to sentences** by using a relative pronoun such as **who, that or which**.

Relative pronoun	Noun that the pronoun refers to
who	Refers to a person
which	Refers to an animal, place or thing
that	Can refer to a person, place or thing

The relative clause is used to add information about the noun, so it must be 'related' to the noun.

Here are some examples of relative clauses (in purple):

She lives in Worcester, which is a cathedral city.

That's the girl who lives near school.

I don't like the clown that has a bright red nose.

I am cross with the cat, which has pooped in the garden.

Rachel liked the new chair, which was very comfortable.

Relative clauses can also be placed in the middle of a sentence, for example:

My gran, who is 82, still goes swimming every day.

Jamie, who scored the winning goal, was congratulated by his team.

Here the **relative clause** has been placed within a main clause, usually marked by commas. Information related to the sentence topic is put into the middle of the sentence to give the reader more information and enhance the sentence.

My bike, **which is very old,** is broken.



relative clause

Commas have been used to separate the **relative clause** from the **main clause**.

The witch, **who has green eyes,** is very spooky.



relative clause

If you removed the **relative clause** the **main clause** would stand alone as a complete sentence.

However, the **relative clause** would not make sense on its own (it's a subordinate clause).

For example:

The coat, which was old, had a hole in the pocket.

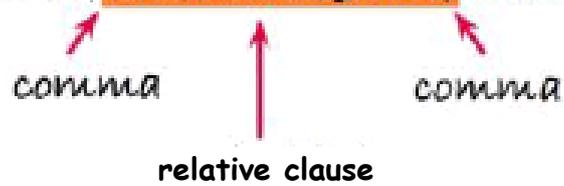
The **main clause** makes sense on its own: The coat had a hole in the pocket.

The **relative clause** doesn't make sense on its own: which was old

The **relative clause** needs the **main clause** in order to make sense.

A relative clause **begins with the words which, who or where** and relates to the noun or pronoun in the main clause.

The doctor, who was very kind, took my blood pressure.



This house, where I grew up, looked very different years ago.

