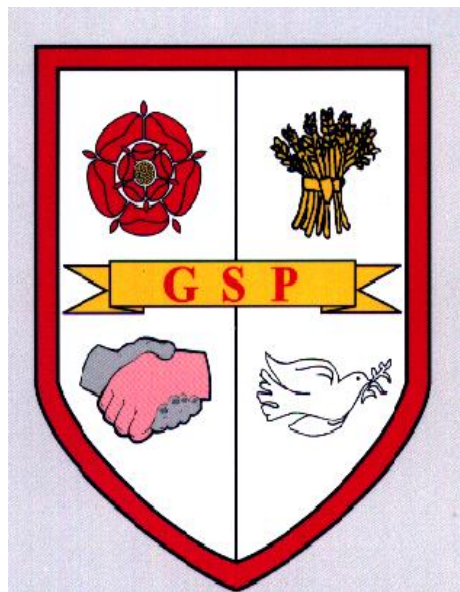


The GSP Year 6 SPaG Revision Booklet



Relative Clauses

RELATIVE CLAUSES	
RULE	EXAMPLE
who / that refer to people	They caught the man who / that spied for China.
which / that refer to objects	I lost the map which / that she gave me.
whose refers to possession	She complained to the man whose dog bit her.
when refers to a moment in time	Christmas Day is a day when people are happy.
where refers to a particular place	We visited the house where our father was born.
In non-defining sentences, the word that cannot replace who or which .	Mata Hari, who was a famous female spy, was born in Holland. Buckingham Palace, which is in London, is a favourite tourist site.

Defining relative clauses

relative pronouns	they refer to	examples
who / that	people	I met a man who/that won the lottery.
which / that	things animals	He has a car which/that costs a fortune.
where	places	This is the place where we met

Word Classes

noun	a person, animal, place, object or abstract idea, such as <i>house, dog, city</i> or <i>happiness</i>
pronoun	a word that can replace a noun in a sentence, such as <i>he, her</i> or <i>mine</i>
verb	an action word, such as <i>runs, drank, or reading</i> , or a word that shows a state of being, such as <i>am</i> or <i>loves</i>
adjective	a word that describes a noun, such as <i>red, old</i> or <i>sad</i>
adverb	a word that gives more information about how an action is carried out, such as <i>quickly, late</i> or <i>well</i>

Remember – Adverbs do not always end in the suffix ‘LY’

For example:

The boys were riding their bikes - the girls were riding them **too**.

The boy liked the cuddly teddy bear **best**.

In these examples, the words ‘too’ and ‘best’ are being used to describe the verb – making them the adverbs in the above sentences.

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Prepositions of place (P)	Prepositions of movement (M)	Prepositions of time (T)
between among in front of on behind beside under	along up round across through out of	since after past for before until during at

- *Around* the bend
- *Down* in the sand trap
- *Into* the dark woods
- *Against* the wind
- *Near* the mouse
- *Through* the tunnel
- *To* school
- *Like* Larry’s uncle
- *Except* my friend
- *Over* the rainbow
- *Up* the rough river
- *Without* a paddle
- *With* anger
- *Toward* the door

Adverbs and Fronted Adverbials

Movement	Feelings	Sound
energetically gracefully rapidly quickly slowly slothfully jerkily	cautiously viciously kindly nastily carelessly wilfully sorrowfully	loudly silently quietly noisily musically discordantly softly

Fronted Adverbials

After a while, Before long,
All of a sudden, Every week,
Last Friday, In the morning,
Once a year, Today,
After dusk, All night long,

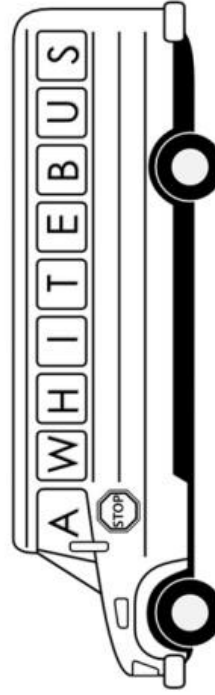
Coordinating and Subordinating Conjunctions

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

There are seven co-ordinating conjunctions. They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.



Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although	whenever	if	though	even	because	until	since
as	when	in case	till	though	before	unless	
after	whereas	in order	that	even if			
	whether	that					
	which						

Parenthesis

Brackets - Dashes - Commas

Pronouns

PRONOUNS			
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

Mr Brown (the caretaker) shouted.

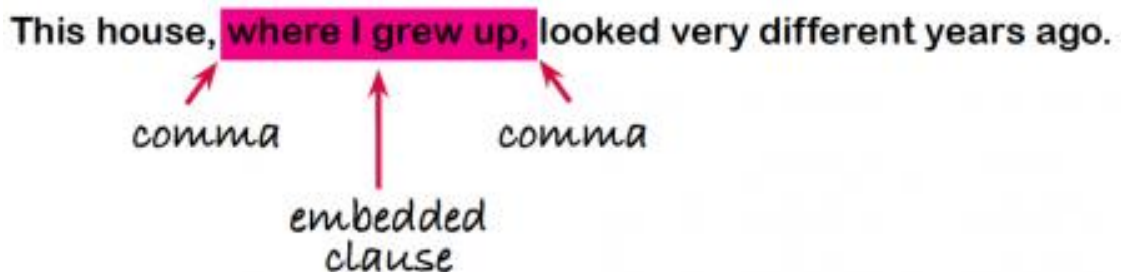
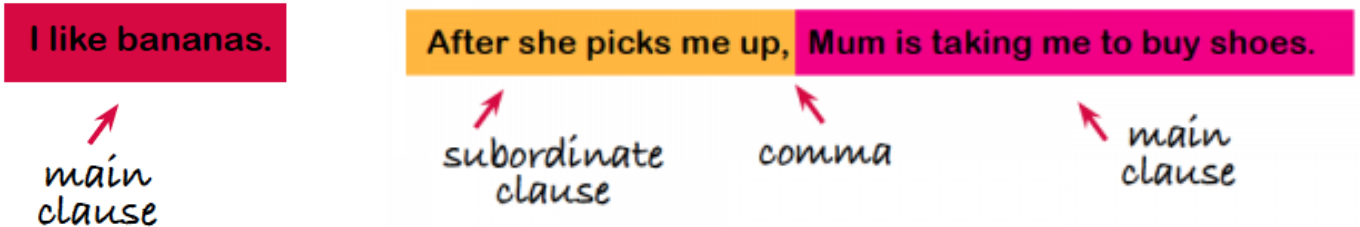
Mr Brown, the caretaker, shouted.

Mr Brown - the caretaker - shouted.

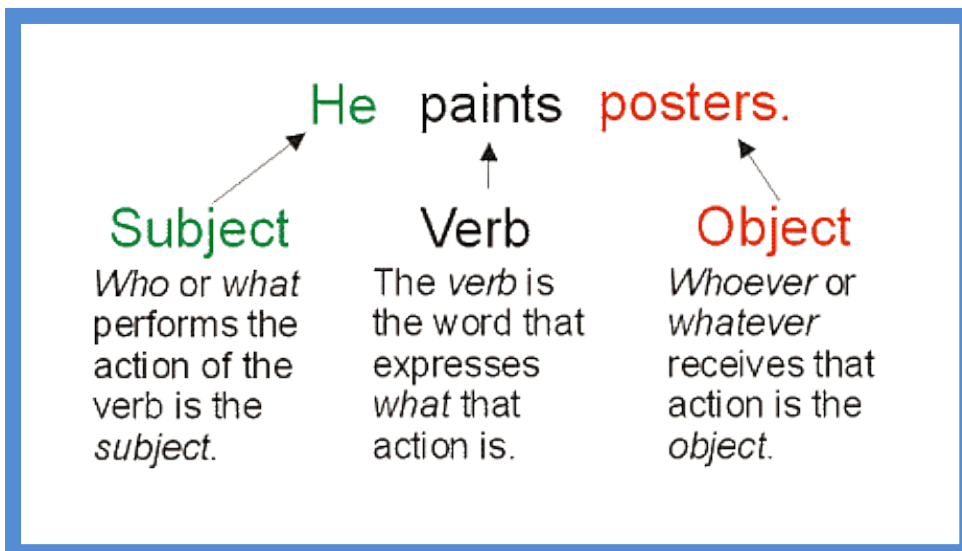
Main and Subordinate Clauses

Main clauses make sense on their own and contain a subject and a verb.

Subordinate clauses add extra information to a sentence and must contain a co-ordinating conjunction.



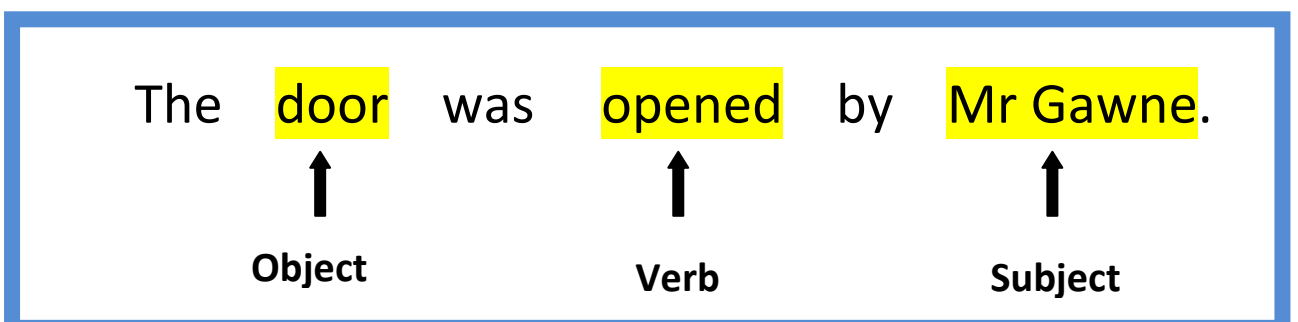
Subject / Verb / Object



TOP TIP =

Remember that sometimes the object can come at the beginning of the sentence. This makes the sentence a passive sentence.

For Example:



Active and Passive Voice

ACTIVE VOICE and PASSIVE VOICE

The **active voice** of a verb tells us that someone (or something) does the action in a sentence.

James watered the flowers.



The **passive voice** of a verb tells us that someone (or something) has an action done to them.

The flowers were watered by James.

Sarah finished the homework.



The homework was finished by Sarah.

The puppy chewed the shoe.



The shoe was chewed by the puppy.

Can you change this sentence so the verb is in the **passive voice**?
The horse ate the carrot.

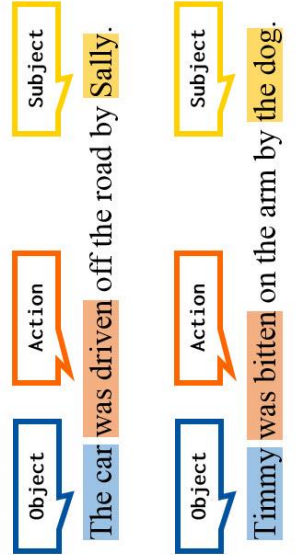
Can you change this sentence so the verb is in the **active voice**?
The book was written by Sam.

© Teaching Ideas Project © The Book

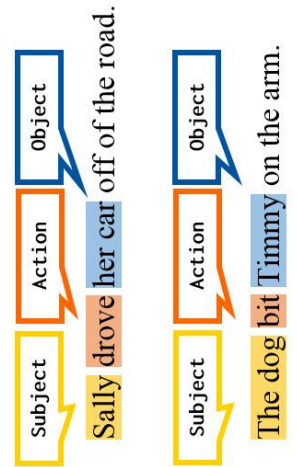
TOP TIP = If you can put the words 'by zombies' after the verb in the sentence, the sentence is passive.



Passive Voice



Active Voice



Subjunctive Form

TOP TIP = Remember

'If I were ...'

NOT

'If I was ...'

BEYONCE GETS IT RIGHT = JUSTIN BIEBER DOESN'T.

'If I were a boy'



'If I was your boyfriend'



Subjunctive Mood	Not Subjunctive Mood
<i>I wish <u>I were</u> very rich so that I wouldn't have to work any more.</i>	<i>I was very rich ten years ago but lost all the money in the stock market crash in 1998.</i>
The statement above is not reality; it is a wishful desire that may or may not come true.	The statement above was real at some time in the past.

TENSES TABLE

VERB TENSES

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	<p>I WRITE A LETTER EVERY DAY.</p> <p>I DON'T WRITE A LETTER EVERY DAY.</p> <p>DO YOU WRITE A LETTER EVERY DAY?</p> <p>NT: SHE WRITES A LETTER EVERY DAY.</p>	<p>I AM WRITING A LETTER NOW.</p> <p>I AM NOT WRITING A LETTER NOW.</p> <p>ARE YOU WRITING A LETTER NOW?</p>	<p>I HAVE WRITTEN A LETTER. (I NEED TO SEND IT NOW!)</p> <p>I HAVEN'T WRITTEN A LETTER.</p> <p>HAVE YOU WRITTEN A LETTER?</p> <p>NT: CONT. - I HAVE BEEN WRITING A LETTER.</p>
PAST	<p>I WROTE A LETTER YESTERDAY.</p> <p>I DIDN'T WRITE A LETTER YESTERDAY.</p> <p>DID YOU WRITE A LETTER YESTERDAY?</p>	<p>I WAS WRITING A LETTER WHOLE NIGHT.</p> <p>I WASN'T WRITING A LETTER WHOLE NIGHT.</p> <p>WERE YOU WRITING A LETTER WHOLE NIGHT?</p>	<p>I HAD WRITTEN A LETTER (BEFORE I WENT TO BED).</p> <p>I HADN'T WRITTEN A LETTER.</p> <p>HAD YOU WRITTEN A LETTER?</p> <p>NT: CONT. - I HAD BEEN WRITING A LETTER.</p>
FUTURE	<p>I WILL WRITE A LETTER TOMORROW.</p> <p>I WON'T WRITE A LETTER TOMORROW.</p> <p>WILL YOU WRITE A LETTER?</p> <p>NT: I AM GOING TO WRITE A LETTER.</p> <p>I AM NOT GOING TO WRITE A LETTER.</p> <p>ARE YOU GOING TO WRITE A LETTER?</p>	<p>I WILL BE WRITING A LETTER .</p> <p>I WILL NOT BE WRITING A LETTER.</p> <p>WILL YOU BE WRITING A LETTER?</p>	<p>I WILL HAVE WRITTEN A LETTER.</p> <p>I WON'T HAVE WRITTEN A LETTER.</p> <p>WILL YOU HAVE WRITTEN A LETTER?</p> <p>NT: CONT.- I WILL HAVE BEEN WRITING A LETTER.</p>

Articles and Determiners

TOP TIP - The little words that come before a noun

Articles

a
an
the

Possessives

my, your
his, her,
Its, our,
their, whose

Quantifiers

many, few
some, every,
much, a lot of
any, less

Types of Noun

Common

A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. *boy, country, bridge, ciuty, birth, day, happiness.*

Proper

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. *Steven, Africa, Tower Bridge, London, Monday.* In written English, proper nouns begin with capital

Collective

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. *audience, family, government, team, jury.*

Concrete

A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include *dog, building, tree, rain, beach, tune, Tower Bridge*

Abstract

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. *truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.*

The 4 Types of Sentence

Commands / Questions / Statements / Exclamations

Study the four types of sentences!



- Statement .** Ends with a full stop. Makes sense of its own.
- Question ?** Ends with a question mark. Asks something.
- Command . !** Ends with a full stop or an exclamation mark. Orders someone to do something.
- Exclamation !** Ends with an exclamation mark. Shows strong feelings or emotions.

TOP TIP =

A command will include an imperative verb.

E.G.

Get, Put, Cut, Wipe,
Clean, Wash

Direct and Reported Speech

DIRECT SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH

Tilly said, "I'll do it later."

Mandy said that she had been up all night.

Vera shouted, "Come here now!"

Chris told Gwen to pick the pencil up.

Sally said, "Please pass me the sauce."

The postman said that he had been very busy.

"Take this to your room," said Hussain's mum.

Grandma said that she was going to town.

Phrases and Clauses

Identifying a Phrase and a Clause

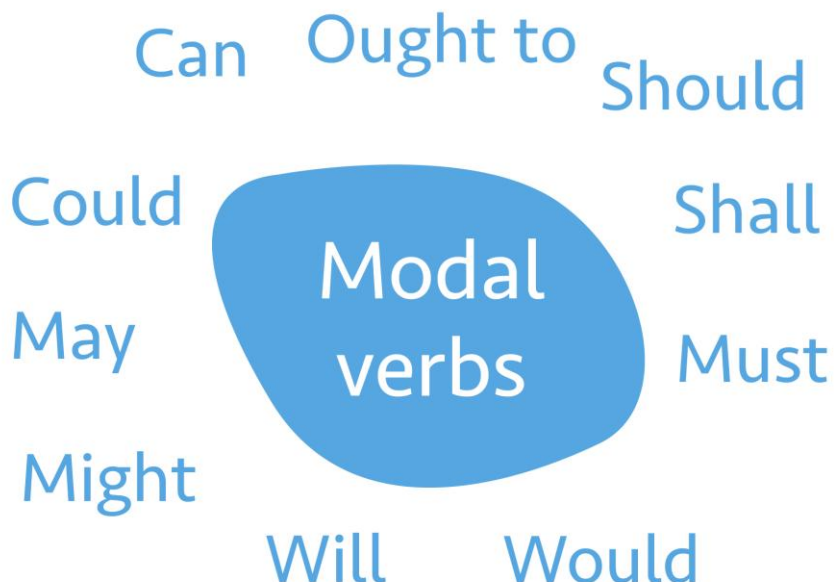
What are phrases and clauses?

A clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a verb and can act as a sentence on their own.

A phrase is a group of words that form part of a sentence.

	Phrase	Clause
<u>The plane descended onto the runway</u> , battered by the strong winds.		✓
The girl wandered aimlessly <u>through the deep, dark woods</u> .	✓	
We walked to the village <u>along the quiet country lane</u> .	✓	
<u>She looked around the school yard</u> , searching for her friend.		✓

Modal Verb



Modal Verbs show how likely something is to happen:

Will
Might
Should
Could
Would
Must

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms and antonyms are all based around meaning.

Synonyms are words with similar meanings – Antonyms are opposite in meaning.

e.g. synonyms – similar meanings

hot = scorching, warm, blazing

cold = freezing, icy, chilly

e.g. antonyms – opposite meanings

cute = scary, frightening, terrifying

small = huge, big, colossal, massive

Vocabulary and Spellings

Prefix - add to the beginning of the word to make a new word.

- un + happy = unhappy

dis + loyal = disloyal

Suffix - add to the end of the word to make a new word.

- happy + ness = happiness

wonder + ful = wonderful

Word Families - group of words that can be built from the same root word.

- friend, friendly and friendship. They all have the root word friend.

Homophones - words that sound the same, but don't mean the same thing.

- to, too, two

there, their and they're

Singular Nouns - indicate there is one

- boat, house, cat

Plural Nouns - indicates more than one.

- churches, babies, loaves

Vowels - a, e, i, o, u

Punctuation

Commas - used to show pause or add extra information.

- Libby, who is 10, enjoys learning high school maths.

Hyphens - used to join words and separate syllables in a single word.

- sugar-free
- fair-haired
- co-ordinate

Bullet points - used to make lists.

- bread
- milk
- sugar

Brackets - used to add more information into your sentence.

- He asked Sarah (his great aunt) for some sweets.

Ellipses -used for omitting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage.

- Today ... we got out SATs results.

Dashes - used to add more information to your sentences.

- Playing in Grandma's garden - which is huge- is always fun.

Possessive Apostrophes - used to show when one thing belongs to another.

- The bone that belongs to the dog → The dog's bone.

The phone that belongs to Millie → Millie's phone.

Omission Apostrophes - show that you have left out some letters in a word.

- You have → you've

Semicolons - used to divide complicated sentences.

- It was very late; everyone was still not home.

She was very tired; she spent all night revising.

Colons - used at the start of lists and used in between clauses in a sentence.

- Bring these things to the picnic: cutlery, plates, and food