Year 6 SATs

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Revision & Practice Booklet 1: Grammatical Terms & Word Classes

Name: _____

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What are nouns?

A noun is a naming word. They are used to identify a person, place, object, animal or idea. There are several different types of noun; we most commonly use 'common nouns'.

Common nouns are the general names for people, places, objects or animals.
For example:

teacher church candle gorilla

What are proper nouns?

Proper nouns are different in that they name a **specific place**, **object** or **person**. They should also always start with a **capital letter**, such as:

Paris London Eye John Davis

Months of the year, **days of the week**, some **religious events** and **brand names** are also considered to be **proper nouns**.

1. Circle the **two nouns** in this sentence.

Due to a delayed bus, we arrived just as the band started performing.

2. Tick **four** boxes to show the **nouns** in the sentence below.

In December, Dave visited his uncle in Australia.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. Write a sentence using the word visit as a **noun**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

_____

_____

_____

4. Circle all of the proper nouns in the following sentences.

On sunday, I went to see my aunt at her house.

Last year, I went on holiday to belgium for two weeks.

At the weekend, we went to the cinema in town to see a new film.

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5. Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

Does your book <u>fit</u> in that bag? ☐

When we saw the <u>snow</u>, we were very excited. ☐

We <u>train</u> every Friday for rugby. ☐

Will you <u>help</u> me with my homework? ☐

6. Circle all of the proper nouns in the following extract.

sophie and simone are sisters, who live at 25 twinkl street in sheffield. simone's birthday is in march and she would like a hamster, which she will call fluffy.

7. In which sentence is the word light used as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

My bedroom is light and airy. ☐

I will light the candles on the birthday cake. ☐

When I jumped on my bed, I accidentally broke my light. ☐

My little brother has light blue eyes. ☐

8. Complete the sentence with a **noun** formed from the verb object.

They raised an _____ about the plans for a large housing development nearby.

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What is a verb?

Verbs tell us the tense of the sentence. In fact, you cannot have a sentence without a verb.

Verbs can express **physical actions**, such as:

walk drink shout cry

Verbs can express **mental actions**, such as:

think guess feel consider

Verbs include '**to be**' and '**to have**'. For example:

I **am** the best singer in my class. We **had** a lovely time in France.

1. Circle the **four** verbs in this sentence.

There were lots of children playing on the beach, enjoying the sunshine and eating ice creams.

2. Circle two **verbs** in each of the sentences.

Miss Frost ate her toast before teaching the class.

I rushed into school after waking up late.

3. Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

My sister is a fabulous dancer.

We travelled to Germany for our holiday.

We were very early for the concert.

Every morning, we read our books.

4. Which sentence uses the word **back** as a verb? Tick **one**.

I hurt my back when I fell. ☐

Please come back soon. ☐

We use our back door mostly. ☐

I had to back away slowly. ☐

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5. Circle two **verbs** in each of the sentences.

Are you eating lunch with me today?

James finished his homework before playing football with friends.

6. Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

Please help me.

My hamster runs quickly on his wheel.

The snow is bright white.

Hamza was late for school again.

7. Circle the **four** verbs in this sentence.

When I was out with my nan, I noticed a large flock of birds circling in the sky before swooping down towards the field.

8. Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **verb**? Tick **one**.

Will you visit me <u>again</u> soon? ☐

I ate the sweets <u>quickly</u> so I didn't have to share. ☐

Working together, we <u>completed</u> our homework in record time. ☐

Please take <u>your</u> shoes off at the door. ☐

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What is an adjective?

An adjective is a **describing word** that can either:

- come before a noun, for example: The pupils did some **remarkable** work;
- come after a form of the verb 'to be', for example: The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

Many adjectives have similar meanings but to varying strengths. For example:

big	large	huge	considerable	colossal

A **powerful adjective** choice can improve the effectiveness of a sentence and add meaning for the reader, such as:

I visited the **large** manor house with my grandmother.

I visited the **colossal** manor house with my grandmother.

1. Circle the four **adjectives** in the following sentence.

We visited a stunning building which had exquisite carvings on the great roof and many windows which were gleaming.

2. Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

An immense earthquake shook the ground.

Running from their ruined homes, the people were petrified.

The calm worker tried to help despite the choking dust.

3. Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **shock**.

As the film reached its dramatic conclusion, the crowd were _____.

4. Which sentence uses the word clear as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.

The day was fine and clear. ..... ☐

Please clear your plates away. ..... ☐

The drive has been swept clear of snow. ..... ☐

The fever should clear within two days. ..... ☐

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5. Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.

less least few fewer

I have _____ money than my older sister.

6. Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.

We always go swimming at the <u>weekend</u>. ☐

Our new puppy is <u>adorable</u>. ☐

Would you like to play football or <u>hockey</u>? ☐

Wearing a beautiful dress, the bride entered the <u>room</u>. ☐

7. Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.

more most greater greatest

_____ of all, she wanted to change the subject.

8. Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **happiness**.

As soon as we saw the waterslides, we felt _____.

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What is a conjunction?

A conjunction links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions link two main clauses together as an equal pair to create a compound sentence. We usually remember these words using the acronym '**FANBOYS**'.

for and nor but or so yet

What is a subordinating conjunction?

Subordinating conjunctions connect a subordinate clause, which cannot stand alone, and a main clause. You can remember some of the most useful subordinating conjunctions with the acronym '**I SAW A WABUB**'.

if since as when although

while after before until because

1. Read the sentences below and circle all the **co-ordinating conjunctions**.

I like football but I do not like rugby because it is too rough.

Will you go swimming or would you rather go bowling on your birthday?

Jamal feels sick yet he needs to stay at school until his mum finishes work.

2. Insert a **subordinating conjunction** to show that Amal got out of the pool when the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

Amal stayed in the pool _____ the whistle was blown by the lifeguard.

3. Circle the **conjunctions** in this sentence.

Although I know they are bad for me, I love sweets and eat them at least twice a week.

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4. What is the word <u>until</u> in this sentence? Tick **one** box.

I think we should wait **until** everyone is here.

an adverb ☐

a preposition ☐

a co-ordinating conjunction ☐

a subordinating conjunction ☐

5. Choose the **conjunction** which fits best into each of these sentences.
Use each conjunction **once**.

although before until

_____ I was excited, I couldn't help feeling a bit nervous too.

Don't go into the sea _____ the waves calm down.

_____ we go on holiday, we always pack our cases.

6. What is the word <u>for</u> in this sentence? Tick **one** box.

Dale had lots of friends **for** he was a kind and cheerful boy.

an adverb ☐

a preposition ☐

a co-ordinating conjunction ☐

a subordinating conjunction ☐

7. Read the sentences below and circle all the **subordinating conjunctions**.

Please read you books when you get in from break.

While you are at the shop, please get some bread and milk.

Keira was tired as she hadn't slept well last night because of the bright moon.

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What are pronouns?

A **pronoun** takes the place of a **noun** which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence. They are used to avoid repetition, such as:

Gary ate supper when **Gary** got home. **Gary** enjoyed his supper.

This would be better as:

Gary ate his supper when **he** got home. **He** enjoyed **it**.

What are possessive pronouns?

Possessive pronouns show ownership and take the place of a **noun + apostrophe + s** to show who something belongs to, such as:

It is **Rachel's** birthday.

It is **her** birthday.

What are relative pronouns?

Relative pronouns give extra information related to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun. They are used at the beginning of relative clauses.

who whom whose which that

1. Replace the words in the boxes with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun on each line.

When Keisha visited her aunt, _____ took _____
her aunt Keisha

shopping. Keisha had some birthday money and _____ was
Keisha

excited to spend _____.
her birthday money

2. Circle the **relative pronoun** in this sentence.

Henry, whose seatbelt was now securely fastened, started his car.

3. Read the sentences below and underline all the **possessive pronouns**.

Are those jelly sweets yours?

The cake is mine but I will share it with you.

Her car needs a wash because it is so muddy.

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4. Tick the correct **relative pronoun** to complete the following sentence.

Your cousins, _____ you met last year, are coming to visit from France.

who ☐

which ☐

that ☐

whom ☐

5. Insert a **possessive pronoun** to show that the umbrella belongs to Susan.

Susan was not using _____ umbrella despite the heavy rain.

6. Choose the pronoun which fits best into each of these sentences. Use each pronoun **once**.

she **her** **their**

Greta completed a half marathon this morning; _____ will be tired later.

My friends always chat on _____ phones but I don't have one.

Poppy put _____ pen down and now can't find it.

7. Read the sentence below. Circle the **pronoun** the writer uses to refer back to the puppies.

After Frank spent the afternoon seeing his best friend's new puppies,
he was hoping to convince his mum to have one of them.

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What is an adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb or adjective; it tells you where, how or when something is done.

My brother rides his bike **everywhere**.

Fazook **bravely** skied down the mountain.

Recently, we visited an interesting museum.

What is an adverbial?

An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, adverb or clause.

Adverbials can be grouped according to what they are describing.

Adverbials of **time** tell us '**when**', such as: **Every week**, we write our spellings.

Adverbials of **place** tell us '**where**', such as: I saw a worm **on the ground**.

Adverbials of **number** tell us '**in what order**', such as: **Firstly**, turn it on.

Adverbials of **frequency** tell us '**how often**', such as: We walk home **daily**.

Adverbials of **manner** tell us '**in what manner**', such as: We will play **quietly**.

1. Tick the **adverb** in the sentence below.

Skiing confidently, Jude made it to the bottom first.

2. Circle the **adverbs** in the sentence below.

As we entered the infant classroom, my little sister ran excitedly over to me while squealing loudly.

3. Match the **fronted adverbials** to the correct sentences.

Earlier **Outside** **Without warning**

Time: _____, we went swimming.

Manner: _____, the door swung open.

Place: _____, the trees bowed in the strong wind.

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4. Choose an appropriate **adverbial of frequency** to complete the sentence below.

_____, I play football with my friends.

5. Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

You can go out to play as soon as you have finished your work.

_____

_____

6. Circle all the **adverbs** in the following sentences.

My ice cream has completely melted.

My cousin Sam eats his crisps noisily.

There are flying ants everywhere.

7. Underline all the **adverbials** in the following sentences

As quick as a flash, the fox disappeared into the undergrowth.

We have spaghetti bolognese every Monday.

Once a week, I go swimming with my friends.

8. Choose an appropriate **adverbial of place** to complete the sentence below.

The dog sat waiting _____ for its owner to come out of the shop.

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What is a preposition?

A preposition is a word or phrase used to describe a **position**, **time** or **movement**. Prepositions usually sit before nouns (or pronouns) to show their relationship to another word in the sentence, such as:

I will travel to Spain **on** an aeroplane.

At six o'clock, I always watch my favourite television programme.

Amira swam **through** the clear, blue water.

The words **when**, **as**, **after**, **until**, **before** and **since** can be used as prepositions or as subordinating conjunctions in sentences.

If they are being used to explain the **position** of something, they are being used as a **preposition**.

If they are introducing a clause (a group of words including a verb), they are being used as a subordinating conjunction.

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

I like to jump on my trampoline. ☐

Before you go to bed, make sure you brush your teeth. ☐

My reading book must be under my bed. ☐

At 8 o'clock, we always eat breakfast. ☐

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

In a hot air balloon, you can float across the sky, between mountains and over forests.

3. Underline the two **prepositions** in this sentence.

After Easter, I will visit my aunt who lives in London.

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4. Circle the best preposition in each box below to complete the passage.

Sophie took her dog [in / for / beside] a walk [beside / after / before] the river [on / in / under] a sunny day. She was shocked to see a man walking [in front / through / beneath] of her suddenly dive [on / into / down] the water.

The man swam [under / down / near] the river while her dog tried to jump [in / on / out of] after him.

5. Write a sentence using **during** as a **preposition**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

_____

_____

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What is a determiner?

A determiner is a word that goes before a noun or noun phrase and identifies the noun in further detail. There are different types of determiners:

articles	**a** girl, **an** elephant, **the** dog
demonstratives	**this** hat, **that** bus, **these** shoes, **those** boys
possessives	**his** book, **her** hair, **my** coat, **their** car
quantifiers	**some** water, **each** person, **three** pencils
interrogatives	**which** house, **what** letter, **whose** tablet

It's also easy to get confused by words that sometimes act as determiners and sometimes as pronouns within a sentence. Just think carefully about what job that word is doing within the sentence and where it is within the sentence. For example:

That hat is mine. — **determiner**

Give me **that** back. — **pronoun**

1. Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.

Hamza lives in a new house in Grantham with his chinchilla and two dogs.

2. Which sentence includes a **demonstrative determiner**? Tick **one**.

That's a really great idea. ..... ☐

Look at that huge dog over there. ..... ☐

Mitchell is doing stunts on his new scooter. ..... ☐

Which bag belongs to you? ..... ☐

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3. Circle the correct **determiner** in each box below to complete the passage.

We own a / an / the large caravan; an / some / what people think it is too big but when each / one / five people are inside, it is perfect.

Some / The / Their seats fold down to make whose / four / every beds.

4. Underline all the **determiners** in the sentence below.

Keren put two bowls of food and one dish of water down for the cats.

5. Insert **articles** into the spaces below.

I visited _____ sweet shop to buy _____ bar of chocolate and _____ aniseed sweet; I got 20p change from _____ one pound coin I paid with.

6. Match the **determiners** to the correct sentences. Use each word once.

each **many** **one**

_____ person had a ticket.

The room was full; _____ people had come to watch the play.

I only have _____ sweet left.

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What is the subject of a sentence?

The **subject** is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which **does the verb** in a clause.

What is the object of a sentence?

The **object** is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb; it shows **what the verb is acting on**.

Jake plays football.

subject **object**

Sentences can be written in the **active voice** or **passive voice**.

In **active voice**, the **subject** performs the **action** (the verb) to the **object**.

Jake plays football.

In **passive voice**, the **subject** receives the **action** (the verb) often with the word 'by' to indicate this, such as:

Football is played by Jake.

1. Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The excited girls rehearsed for the singing contest.

He photographed the beautiful flowers.

Shania painted a detailed watercolour of the view.

2. Which sentences are written in the **active voice**? Tick **all** that apply.

I read a very long book last month. ..... ☐

We were visited by my cousins last week. ..... ☐

We performed a play for our parents. ..... ☐

Wesley enjoys reading comics. ..... ☐

3. Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**.

The paintbrushes were cleaned by Mitchel and Zania.

_____

_____

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4. Underline the **object** in the following sentence.

Every day, Rishi plays the trombone.

5. Label the subject (S) and object (O) of this sentence.

Angrily, Lyra slammed the door.

6. Circle the subject and underline the object in the following sentence.

Children under 15 are not allowed to watch this film.

7. Re-write the following sentence in the **passive voice**.

The cheerful bus driver whistled a tune.

_____

_____

8. Which sentence is written in the **passive voice**? Tick **one**.

Dad always empties the dishwasher. ☐

The cakes were stolen by my cheeky puppy. ☐

Jemima enjoys playing football with friends. ☐

The clap of thunder shook the old house. ☐

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10-Minute Test

Use a stopwatch or a timer to give yourself 10 minutes to complete the following questions. Use the answer sheet to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas you want to improve on.

1. Which sentence uses the word object as a **verb**? Tick **one**.

The burglar was dragging a large object. ☐

Describe the object clearly. ☐

I must object to these plans. ☐

What is this object used for? ☐

2. Write an explanation of the word **determiner**.

_____

_____

Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.

We built three huge snowmen in the garden yesterday.

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

The spooky house is haunted. ☐

I sit between Dana and Kieran. ☐

We usually eat dinner at 6 o'clock. ☐

During assembly, I am responsible for the music. ☐

4. What is the word after in this sentence? Tick **one** box.

We stand and wait quietly **after** the bell has been rung.

an adverb ☐

a preposition ☐

a co-ordinating conjunction ☐

a subordinating conjunction ☐

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5. Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

The sun shone brightly when the plane flew above the clouds.

_____

_____

6. In which sentence is the word <u>home</u> used as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

We won our first home game of the season. ..... ☐

The floods meant we had to flee our home. ..... ☐

What is your home address? ..... ☐

We are going to home an unwanted cat. ..... ☐

7. Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

The trip to the museum proved to be an enjoyable experience.

I wrote detailed notes about the extraordinary exhibits we saw.

They will be very helpful when I write my upcoming project.

8. Explain what is meant by **active voice** and **passive voice**.

Active voice: _____

_____

Passive voice: _____

_____

Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**.

Keziah was given a warning by the referee.

_____

_____

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9. Replace the words in the boxes with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun on each line.

After getting a new book, Arjan read _____ non-stop until
the new book

_____ finished _____.
Arjan — the new book

_____ mum couldn't get _____ to put
Arjan's — Arjan

_____ down.
the new book

10. Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The ripe apples fell from the tree.

Ramesh ate the ice cream quickly.

Calmly, we swam in the warm sea.

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