

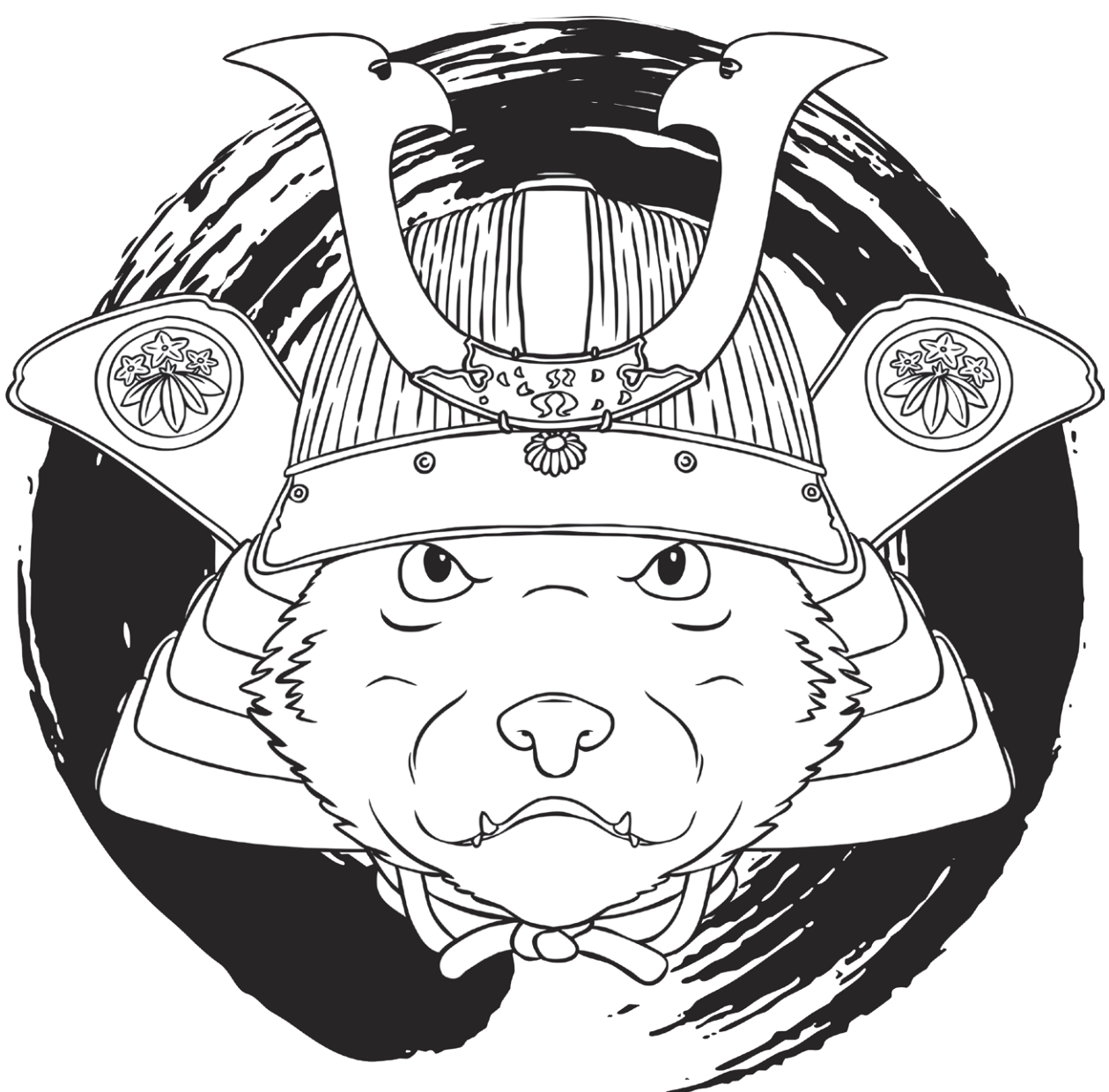
Year 6 SATs

twinkl

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Revision & Practice Booklet 1:

Grammatical Terms & Word Classes

Answers





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.

Accept any answer which uses the word visit as a noun and is correctly punctuated, such as: I'll pay my grandad a visit soon.



- 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 London to see a new film.

- 5 Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

Does your book fit in the bag? ☐

When we saw the snow, we were very excited. ☒

We train every Friday for rugby. ☐

Will you help 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 to object.

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



What Is a Verb?

Verbs tell us the **tense** of the sentence. A **verb** can be a **doing, being** or **action word**.

Verbs usually 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 the **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..... ☐
- Turn to the back of your book..... ☐
- We use our back door mostly..... ☐
- I had to back away slowly.**..... ☒

- 5 Circle the **two verbs** in each of the sentences.
- Are you eating lunch with me today?
- James finished his homework before playing football with his 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 again soon?..... ☐
- I ate the sweets quickly so I didn't have to share..... ☐
- Working together, we completed our homework in record time.**..... ☒
- Please take your shoes off at the door..... ☐



What Is an Adjective?

An **adjective** is a **describing word** that can either **come before a noun** or **come after a form of the verb 'to be'**.

For example:

The pupils did some **remarkable** work.

The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

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



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 _____.

Accept any relevant powerful adjective, such as: aghast; amazed; astonished; stunned; astounded.



- 4 Which sentence uses the word clear as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.
- The day was fine and clear. ☒
- Please clear your plates away. ☐
- I coughed to clear my throat. ☐
- The fever should clear within two days. ☐
- 5 Circle the **three adjectives** in the sentence below.
- She made her way up the windy path, skipping like the happy and content individual she was.
- 6 Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.
- We always go swimming at the weekend. ☐
- Our new puppy is adorable. ☒
- Would you like to play football or hockey? ☐
- Wearing a beautiful dress, the bride entered the room. ☐
- 7 Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.
- great greater greatest most great
- In their opinion, he was the **greatest** singer of all time.
- 8 Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **happiness**.
- As soon as we saw the waterslides, we felt _____.
- Accept any relevant powerful adjective, such as: overjoyed; thrilled; ecstatic; jubilant; elated.**

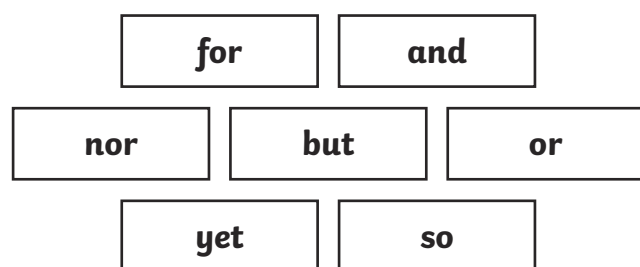


What Is a Conjunction?

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

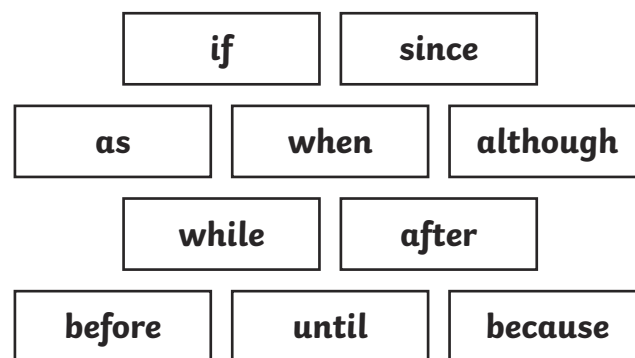
What Is a Co-ordinating Conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions link two or more words, phrases or clauses together. They give equal importance to the words, phrases or clauses that they connect. We usually remember co-ordinating conjunctions by using the acronym '**FANBOYS**'.



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**'.



- 1 Read the sentences below and circle all of 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 until 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.
- 4 What is the word until in this sentence? Tick **one**.
 I think we should wait **until** everyone is here.
 an adverb..... ☐
 a preposition..... ☐
 a co-ordinating conjunction..... ☐
a subordinating conjunction..... ☒
- 5 Choose the best **conjunction** for each of these sentences. Use each conjunction **once**.
 although before until
Although I was excited, I couldn't help feeling a bit nervous too.
 Don't go into the sea **until** the waves calm down.
Before we go on holiday, we always pack our cases.
- 6 What is the word for in this sentence? Tick **one**.
 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 of the **subordinating conjunctions**.
 Please read your 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.



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.

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

What Are Possessive Pronouns?

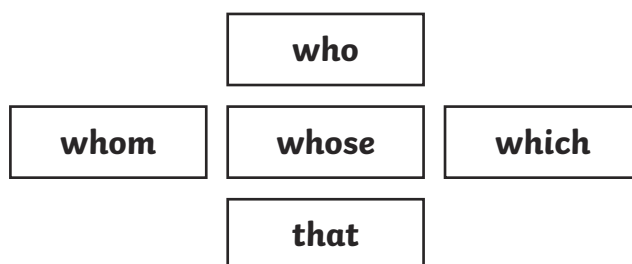
Possessive pronouns show ownership and take the place of a **noun + apostrophe + s** to show who or what something belongs to, such as his, mine, theirs, yours, hers, ours, its.

Whose birthday is it?
It is **Rachel's** birthday.

Whose birthday is it?
It is **hers**.

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**.



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

When Keisha visited her aunt, she took her shopping. Keisha had some birthday money and she was excited to spend it.

↓
her aunt

↓
Keisha

↓
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 of the **possessive pronouns**.
Are those jelly sweets yours?
The cake is mine but I will share it with you.
A friend of hers who likes football asked if she wanted to watch the match together.
- 4 Tick the correct **relative pronoun** to complete the following sentence.
Your cousins, _____ you met last year, are coming to visit from France.
- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| who..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| which..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| that..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| whom..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- 5 Insert a **possessive pronoun** to show that the umbrella belongs to Susan.
Leon was under his umbrella. Susan was not using hers despite the heavy rain.
- 6 Choose the **pronoun** which fits best into each of these sentences. Use each **pronoun** once.
she hers mine
Greta completed a half marathon this morning; she will be tired later.
Mum's hand tugged mine as she pulled me up the hill.
I put my pen safely away in my pencil case, but Poppy put hers 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.



What Is an Adverb?

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



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: **Earlier**, we went swimming.

Manner: **Without warning**, the door swung open.

Place: **Outside**, the trees bowed in the strong wind.

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

_____, I play football with my friends.

Award 1 mark for any appropriate adverbial of frequency, such as: 'Every day'.

- 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.

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

- 6 Circle all of 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 of 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.

Award 1 mark for any appropriate adverbial of place, such as: 'by the door'.



What Is a Preposition?

A **preposition** is a **word or group of words 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** of the sentences that contain a **preposition**.

I like to jump on my trampoline. ☒

Please brush your teeth today. ☐

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.



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 behind
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.

Award 1 mark for an appropriate, grammatically correct and accurately punctuated sentence, e.g. During dinner, my dog sat quietly.



What Is a Determiner?

A **determiner** is a word that comes at the **beginning of a noun phrase**. They introduce the noun and give the reader extra detail about it. 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? ☐



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

We own a
an
those large caravan; an
some
what people think it is

too big but when each
one
five people are inside, it is perfect.

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

- 4 Underline all of 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 so that the sentences are grammatically correct.

Accept any grammatically correct articles that complete the sentences, such as:

I visited the sweet shop to buy a bar of chocolate and an aniseed sweet; I got 20p change from the £1 coin I paid with.

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

each many one

Each person had a ticket.

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

I only have one sweet left.



What Is the Subject Of a Sentence?

The **subject** of a sentence is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that represents the person or thing that carries out the **main action** (the verb).

What Is the Object Of a Sentence?

The **object** of a sentence is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun which is involved in or receives the **main action**. The object shows us 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 enjoyed reading comics...... ☒



- 3 Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The paintbrushes were cleaned by Mitchel and Zania.

Mitchel and Zania cleaned the paintbrushes.

- 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**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

The cheerful bus driver whistled a tune.

A tune was whistled by the cheerful bus driver.

- 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..... ☐

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**.
- Pupils' own responses, such as: A determiner is a word that comes at the beginning of a noun phrase. They introduce the noun and give the reader extra detail about it.**
- 3 Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.
- We built three huge snowmen in the garden yesterday.
- 4 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 play music.**..... ☒
- 5 What is the word after in this sentence? Tick **one**.
- We stand and wait quietly **after** the bell has been rung.
- an adverb..... ☐
- a preposition..... ☐
- a co-ordinating conjunction..... ☐
- a subordinating conjunction**..... ☒



- 6 Re-write 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.

When the plane flew above the clouds, the sun shone brightly.

- 7 In which sentence is the word home 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..... ☐

- 8 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.

- 9 Explain what is meant by **active voice** and **passive voice**.
- Active voice: **Pupils' own responses, such as: The subject performs the action (the verb) to the object.**
- Passive voice: **Pupils' own responses, such as: The subject receives the action (the verb) and the object is performing it, often using the word 'by'.**

- 10 Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Keziah was given a warning by the referee.

The referee gave Keziah a warning.

- After getting a new book, Arjan read it non-stop until
- he finished it.
- His mum couldn't get him to put
- it down.

- Calmly, we swam in the warm sea.