
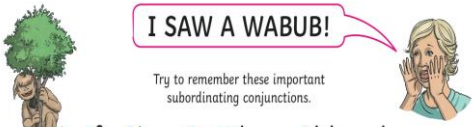


## Grammar Knowledge Organiser Year 6

| Tenses  | Word Classes   | Clauses <b>must include a subject and a verb.</b>  | Active and Passive Voice   |
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| <p><b>Present</b> - something that is happening now</p> <p><b>Past</b> - something that has happened in the past -<br/>ed verbs, were, was, ate, swam</p> <p><b>Past Progressive</b> - was/were followed by an -ing verb<br/>e.g <i>We were swimming.</i></p> <p><b>Present Progressive</b> - is/am/are followed with an -ing verb<br/>e.g <i>We are swimming.</i></p> <p><b>Present Perfect</b> - has/have followed by a verb.<br/>e.g <i>We have been stranded for 4 days.</i></p> <p><b>Past Perfect</b> - had followed by a verb.<br/>e.g <i>We had been stranded for 4 days.</i></p> | <p><b>Adjectives</b> - describe a noun - bright</p> <p><b>Nouns</b> - person, place or thing - car</p> <p><b>Proper Nouns</b> - names of places or people need capital letters - China</p> <p><b>Pronouns</b> - used instead of noun or name - he, her, it, they, she</p> <p><b>Adverbs</b> - describes the action - quickly</p> <p><b>Verbs</b> - action words - run</p> <p><b>Prepositions</b> - shows where or when something happens - after, under, before</p> <p><b>Determiners</b> - comes before a noun or noun phrase - the, a, an, one, some, this</p> | <p>Main - a clause that makes sense on its own</p> <p>Subordinate - a clause that adds extra information and is dependent on a main clause</p> <p>Embedded - a subordinate clause in the middle of a sentence, between two commas:<br/>My bike, <b>which is very old</b>, is broken.</p> <p>Relative - a subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun:<br/><br/>The tree <b>that was chopped down</b> was made into logs.<br/>Relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, what, where, when, why, that)</p> | <p><b>Active Voice -</b></p> <p>Ali won the trophy.<br/>Subject Verb Object</p> <p><b>Passive Voice -</b></p> <p>The trophy was won by Ali.<br/>Object Verb Subject</p> <p>Remember to add 'by' after the verb to help you check if it is written in the passive voice</p> |
| <b>Conjunctions</b>   | <b>Subjunctive Form</b>  | <b>Subordinating Conjunction or Preposition</b>  | <b>Statement/Question/Command/Exclamation</b>  |

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| <p><b>Coordinating Conjunctions –</b></p>  <p><b>Subordinating Conjunctions –</b></p>  <p>Try to remember these important subordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>If Since As When Although<br/>While After Before Until Because!</p> | <p>If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>would</b>...<br/>Laura wished she <b>were</b> able to...</p> <p><b>Modal Verbs</b><br/>Show if something is a possibility or a certainty:<br/>Will Would<br/>Can Could<br/>Shall Should<br/>Must May Might</p> | <p><b>Before/After/Until</b> can be used as a subordinating conjunction when followed by a clause<br/><i>Wash your hands before you eat your dinner.</i></p> <p><b>Before/After/Until</b> can be used as a conjunction when followed by an object<br/><i>Wash your hands before dinner.</i></p> <p><b>Parenthesis</b> is a word, phrase or sentence that is put in writing as extra information. If the parenthesis is taken away, the passage would still be complete without it.<br/>The information is enclosed by <b>bracket ( )</b><br/><b>dashes - or commas ,</b></p> <p>The house (<b>which was huge</b>) was surrounded by a high wall</p> | <p><b>Statement</b> - tells you a fact or expresses an opinion<br/><b>Question</b> - something that requires information or an answer<br/><b>Command - imperative verbs</b><br/><b>Example:</b><br/><b>Cut</b> the bread.<br/><b>Walk</b> the dog.<br/><b>Exclamation - how or what</b><br/><b>What</b> a wonderful day!<br/><b>How</b> fantastic!<br/>They are not questions.</p> |
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