

Year 6 Grammar Adventure with Max and Pip

Learning objective: To consolidate understanding of key grammatical terms, punctuation, and sentence structures required for the Year 6 curriculum.

Read the front of the flashcard, think of the answer, and then flip to check if you are correct! Use these to test your knowledge of SPaG (Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar).

Active Voice

A sentence where the subject performs the action, e.g.,
'Max solved the maths puzzle.'

Passive Voice

A sentence where the subject receives the action, e.g.,
'The puzzle was solved by Max.'

Relative Clause

A clause that adds extra information to a noun, usually starting with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'when', or 'whose'.

Subjunctive Mood

A verb form used to express wishes, commands, or hypothetical situations, e.g., 'If I were you, I would study.'

Fronted Adverbial

A word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence that describes how, when, or where the action takes place, followed by a comma.

Determiner

A word that introduces a noun and identifies it, such as 'the', 'a', 'an', 'these', or 'my'.

Modal Verb

A type of auxiliary verb that expresses possibility or necessity, e.g., 'can', 'could', 'might', 'must', or 'should'.

Coordinating Conjunction

A word used to connect two independent clauses of equal importance, e.g., 'for', 'and', 'nor', 'but', 'or', 'yet', 'so' (FANBOYS).

Subordinating Conjunction

A word that connects a main clause to a subordinate clause, e.g., 'because', 'although', 'if', 'since', or 'while'.

Colon

Punctuation used to introduce a list, a quote, or to separate two independent clauses where the second explains the first.

Semi-colon

Punctuation used to join two independent clauses that are closely related in meaning without using a conjunction.