



Grade 6





Grammar

Nouns

A noun names a person, a place, a thing, an animal, or an idea.

Concrete Noun

• can be recognized by our five senses

Abstract Noun

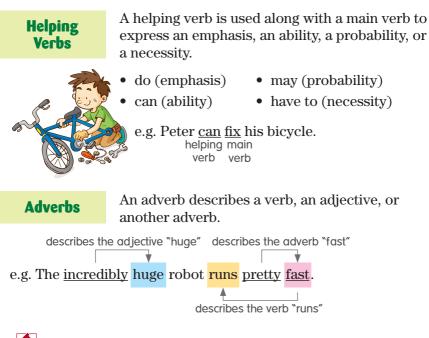
• names an idea, a concept, a quality, or an ideal



Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun.

- Sometimes, a noun can function as an adjective. e.g. We bought a **birthday** cake for Mom.
- A **possessive adjective** shows ownership: my, your, his, her, its, our, their e.g. Rocco plays **his** guitar.



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Pronouns

Pronouns are used to refer to nouns.

Subject Pronoun

• refers to the subject in a sentence e.g. **She** is riding a horse.

Object Pronoun

- refers to the object in a sentence
- can be direct or indirect
 - e.g. Harris baked \underline{her} a cake. indirect object

He baked <u>it</u>. direct object

Reflexive Pronoun

- shows that the subject does something that turns back upon the subject
 - e.g. The elephant bathed **itself** in the water.

Subject

Object

directed

a person or thing that performs an action

a person or thing that receives the action or

to which the action is

Relative Pronoun

• connects a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun mentioned earlier in a sentence

e.g. This is the woman **who** gave me directions.

Reciprocal Pronoun

• shows that two or more subjects are doing the same thing e.g. The puppies played with **each other**.

Possessive Pronoun

• shows possession e.g. This bike is **his**.

Interrogative Pronoun

• asks a question





2

There are three types of phrases.

Noun Phrase – contains a noun and other words

Adjective Phrase – describes a noun

Adverb Phrase – describes a verb



e.g. The youngest girl <u>of the family</u> sang <u>in a sweet voice</u>. adjective phrase noun phrase

A clause can be dependent or independent.

Dependent Clause

Clauses

Phrases

Independent Clause

- meaning is not complete
- cannot stand on its own
- has a complete meaning
- can stand on its own

Sentences

There are different types of sentences.

Compound Sentence

- made up of two or more independent clauses joined together by coordinating conjunctions
 - e.g. The box is small but independent clause

it is heavy.

independent clause coordinating conjunction

Complex Sentence

- made up of an independent clause joined to one or more dependent clauses by subordinating conjunctions
 - e.g. The box is heavy although independent clause

it is small.

dependent clause subordinating conjunction

Compound-complex Sentence

 made up of two or more independent clauses joined together by conjunctions to one or more dependent clauses
e.g. Although the box is small, it is heavy so Izzy cannot pick it up.

Coordinating Conjunctions: for and nor but or yet so **Subordinating Conjunctions**: because since although while after

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Tenses

Simple Present Tense

• talks about a habit or a simple truth

Present Progressive Tense

- talks about something that is going on
- talks about something that is planned for the future

Simple Past Tense

• talks about something that happened habitually or at a particular time in the past

Past Progressive Tense

• talks about something that continued to happen before and after a particular time in the past

Simple Future Tense

• talks about something that will happen, or about cause and effect

Future Progressive Tense

• talks about something that will happen over a period of time

Present Perfect Tense

- talks about a recent action that started and ended in the past but affects the present
- talks about a recent action with no definite time

Present Perfect Progressive Tense

- talks about an action that started in the past but is still going on
 - e.g. The cat has finished the milk. (present perfect)

It has been feeding on milk since its birth. (present perfect progressive)



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Future

Past