

Mr W's SPAG checklist for revision www.grammar-monster.com

* Indicates new learning for Year 6. (Everything else should have been covered in previous year groups.)

Active voice* – Sentences where the subject of the sentence does the action of the verb.
E.g. Mr W praised his class.

Adjective – A word that describes a noun. E.g. a **colossal** spider, a **red** car

Adverb – A word that describes a verb. (They **usually** end in **ly** but not always,
e.g. She arrived **late**. He would **soon** arrive.)

Adverbial – A word, or group of words, that behaves like an adverb by giving more information, such as how, where or when something is done.
E.g. **Without warning,..... Meanwhile,....** (These are **fronted adverbials**.)

Antonyms – Words that mean the opposite of each other, sometimes because of a **prefix**.
E.g. responsible / **ir**responsible. Genuine / **Insincere**

Clause – Part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.

Colon* – Punctuation to **introduce** something. The part before the colon should make sense on its own.

Conjunction – A word that links two clauses or sentences.

Coordinating conjunction – A FANBOYS conjunction (**for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**) which links two main clauses.

Contraction/contracted form – A word that is a combination of two words, containing an apostrophe where a letter has (or letters have) been omitted. E.g. **can't, shouldn't**

Determiner – A word that tells you if a noun is specific or general.
E.g. **those** apples, **that** car, **Thursday's** game (specific)
a girl in the class (general/non-specific)

Main clause – A clause that makes sense on its own.

Modal verb – A verb that shows how likely something is.
E.g. **could, would, should, might, must, will**

Noun phrase – E.g. **The book about the Romans... his closest friend**

Object – The part of the sentence that the action of the verb is being done to.
E.g. Alex ate **some apples**.

Passive voice* – Sentences where the subject has something done to it.

E.g. The class was praised by Mr W.

Phrase – A small part of a sentence, usually without a verb. E.g. **a bright blue sky**

Possessive pronoun – A pronoun which shows who owns something. E.g. **mine, hers, yours, theirs** (They do not contain possessive apostrophes.)

Prefix – Letters that can be put in front of a word to change its meaning. E.g. **un**lock.

Preposition – A word that tells you how things are related. E.g. **on, above, below**

Relative clause – A type of subordinate clause that tells you more about a noun. They are introduced by a relative pronoun. E.g. **She's the girl who likes onions.**

Relative pronoun – A pronoun that introduces a relative clause. E.g. **who, which, that**

Semi-colon* – a) To separate **complex** items in a **list**. E.g. The water was running down the walls, creating damp patches; the paint was peeling off the window frames, which looked unsightly; and the doors failed to open properly.

b) To link two closely-connected main clauses.

E.g. I ate quickly; I was ravenous.

Subject – The person or thing doing the action of the verb. E.g. **Alex** ate some apples.

Subject/verb agreement – E.g. The class **was** brilliant yesterday.

The students **were** fantastic.

Subordinate clause – A clause which doesn't make sense on its own.

Subordinating conjunction – Conjunctions for subordinate clauses.

E.g. **although, despite, due to**

Suffix – Letters that can be put after a word to change its meaning/its word class.

E.g. **playful**

Synonyms – Words that mean the same. E.g. **large, enormous, colossal**

Verb – An action or a being word. E.g. I **ran**, he **went**, you **are**.

(These are the only parts of the sentence that change tense.)

Word class – The function a word has. These can vary, depending on the context.

E.g. I am going **running** (verb) so I need my **running** shoes (adjective).

I tried to **lock** the door (verb) but the key stuck in the **lock** (noun).