Grammar

Year 6

Colon

A colon can be used to introduce a list.

eg.
I love the following foods: apples, seeds, grapes, and nuts.

A colon can be used to introduce examples or explanations. The words after the colon give more information about what comes before it.

eg.
The bird eats lots of snacks: he needs lots of energy for flying.

You do not need to use a capital letter for the word that comes after a colon, unless it is a proper noun or the word 'I'.

Grammar

Year 6

<u>**Ellipsis**</u>

Ellipsis refers to three dots meaning that a word has been missed out or a sentence has not been finished – for instance, to suggest tension.

eg.
The door handle turned, a cough was heard, and...

Ellipsis also refers to when one or more words are missed out because it is obvious what is meant.

eg.
We're off to the park. I can post your letter. ['On the way to the park' has been left out.]

Grammar

Year 6

passive voice

Passive voice

In a passive sentence, the subject of the verb is the one that has something done to it, so the do-er disappears or is mentioned after 'by'.

eg.
The ball was caught. The ball was caught by the little girl.

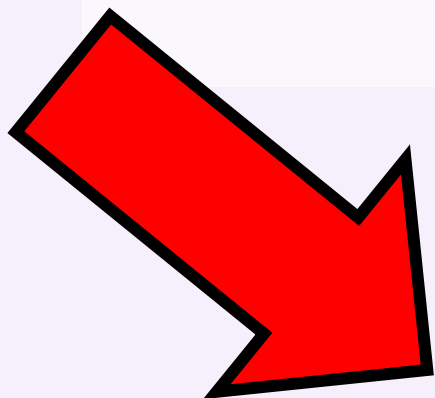You can tell that a sentence is passive because:
- The subject of the verb has the action done to it.
- There is part of the verb 'to be' (such as 'was' or 'is') or a verb like 'get', followed by a past participle.
- The person or thing carrying out the action is introduced by the word 'by', or not at all.

active voice

Active voice

In a sentence with an active verb, the subject of the verb is doing the action. This is called the active voice.
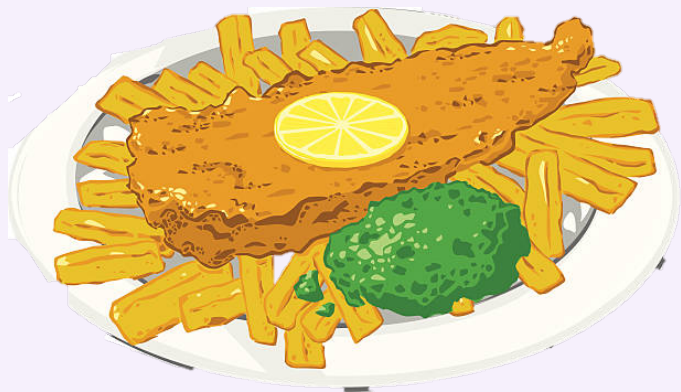
eg.
Hilda strode into the goal area.

correlative conjunction

Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words, phrases, or clauses.

- either...or
- neither...nor
- both...and
- not only...but also
- whether...or

eg.
My uncle is not only a doctor but also a pharmacist.

Grammar

Year 6

formal language

Formal language

We use formal language in situations that are serious or that involve people we don't know well.

Contractions, relative clauses without a relative pronoun and ellipsis are more common in informal language.

Formal:

She has decided to accept the job.

Informal:

She's decided to accept the job.

subjunctive form

If I were,

Subjunctive form

Subjunctive forms can be used in formal language to show that something must or should happen. They can also show that something is unlikely or uncertain.

eg.
If I were able to take up a position with you, I would be diligent and punctual.

I note your requirement that applicants be experienced.

perfect tense

Past	I had walked
Present	I have walked
Future	I will have walked

Perfect tense

Perfect tense is a category of verb tense used to describe completed actions. It covers the past perfect tense, the present perfect tense, and the future perfect tense. It is sometimes called the complete tense.

eg.
Past

He had gone.

Present

He has gone.

Future

He will have gone.

Progressive (continuous) tense

Past	I was walking
Present	I am walking
Future	I will be walking

Progressive (continuous) tense

Progressive tense is a category of verb tense used to describe ongoing actions. The progressive tenses are the past progressive tense, the present progressive tense, and the future progressive tense. The progressive tenses are sometimes called the "continuing" or "continuous" tenses.

eg.
Past

He was going.

Present

I am going.

Past

I will be going.

Perfect progressive (continuous) tense

Past	I had been walking
Present	I have been walking
Future	I will have been walking

Perfect progressive (continuous) tense

The perfect progressive tense is a category of verb tense used to mark the end of an ongoing action. It covers the past perfect progressive tense, the present prefect progressive tense, and the future perfect progressive tense.

Of note, the past perfect progressive tense and the future perfect progressive tense are used to mark the end of an ongoing action. However, present perfect progressive tense is used for actions that began in the past and continue into the present.

eg.
Past
I had been going.

Present
I have been going.

Future
I will have been going.