

Year 6 SATs

twinkl

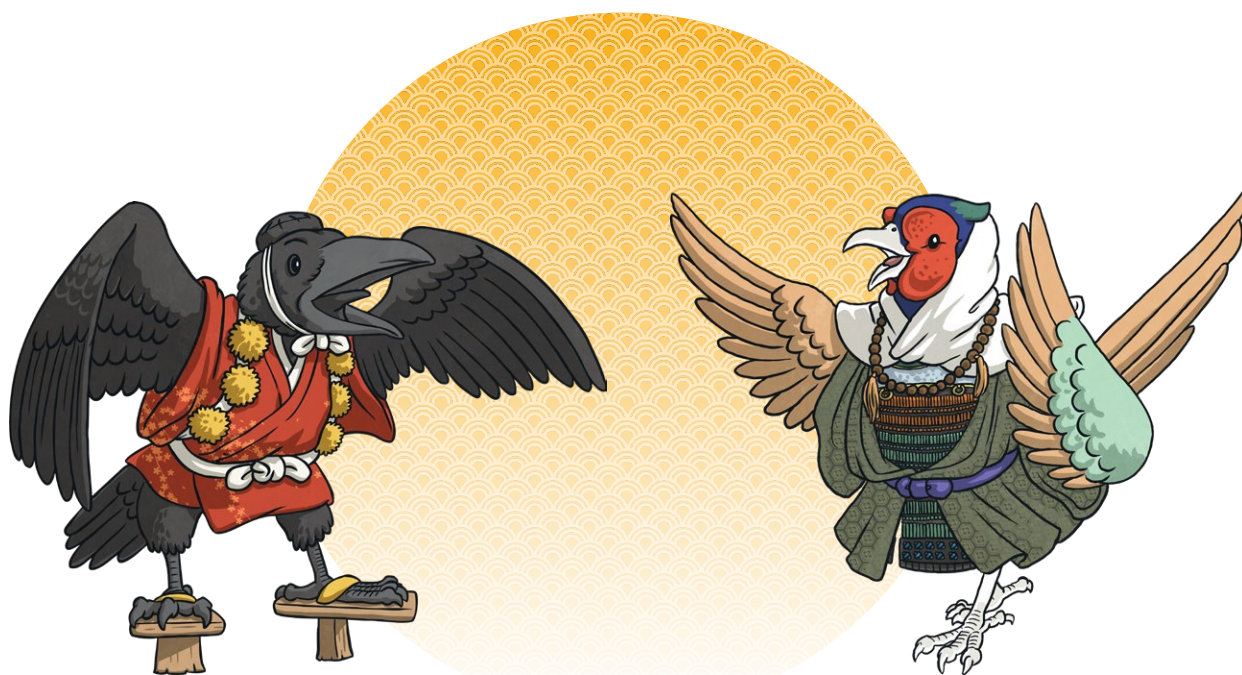
Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Revision & Practice Booklet 2: Sentences, Phrases and Clauses

Name: _____



Contents

G2	Functions of Sentences.....	page 3-4
G3.1	Sentences and Clauses.....	page 5-6
G3.2	Noun Phrases.....	page 7-8
G3.3	Co-ordinating Conjunctions.....	page 9-10
G3.4	Subordinating Conjunctions and Subordinate Clauses....	page 11-12
	Ten-Minute Test.....	page 13-15





G2 Functions of Sentences

What is a statement?

Statements are sentences that tell you something. They usually end with a **full stop**.
For example:

It will snow later today.

What is a question?

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They end with a **question mark**.
For example:

Where are you going?

What is a command?

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They usually end with a **full stop**.
For example:

Mix the batter thoroughly.

What is an exclamation?

An exclamation is a sentence beginning with '**What**' or '**How**'. It is a full sentence that ends with an **exclamation mark**. For example:

What wonderful children they are!

1 What is the **function** of the following sentences?

- How amazing your painting is _____
- We are visiting Gran tomorrow _____
- What is your favourite sweet _____
- Put your books away now _____

2 Turn this statement into a **question** using exactly the same words. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Erica has been to France before.



- 3 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the sentence is a **statement**, a **question** or a **command**.

Sentence	Statement	Question	Command
How often do you train with your gym group			
I have been attending gymnastics classes for three years			
Listen to the instructor to ensure you are safe			
Keisha is amazing on the beam			

- 4 Write an **exclamation** sentence that begins with the word **what**. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

- 5 Which sentence is a **command**? Tick **one**.

- Which fruit do you like the best
- What a tasty pudding this is
- I usually eat apples at breaktime
- Put your fruit peelings in the compost bin

- 6 Which sentences **must** end in a **question mark**? Tick **all** that apply.

- Later, we are going swimming
- Will you remember to bring your towel this week
- What fun we had on the slides
- Would you like to go swimming again next week



G3.1 What is a Clause?

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a **subject** and a **verb**.

What is a main clause?

A main clause is a group of words that expresses a complete thought and makes sense on its own. Main clauses can also be known as independent clauses. For example:

He ran.

What is a subordinate clause?

A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses are sometimes known as dependent clauses because they depend on a **main clause** for the sentence to make sense. They can appear anywhere in a sentence and often begin with a **subordinating conjunction**. For example:

He ran because the monster was fast.
Because the monster was fast, he ran.

What is a relative clause?

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause that give more detail about a noun or a clause. They contain a **subject** and a **verb** and often begin with a relative pronoun:

who

which

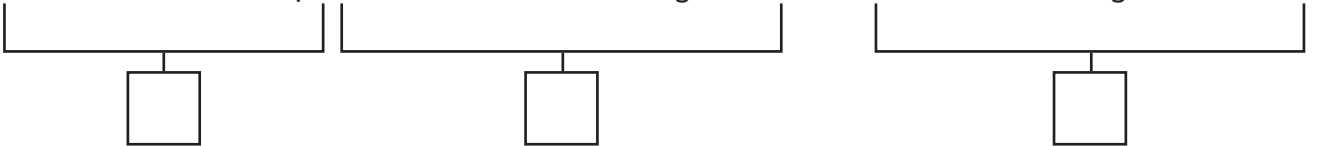
whose

whom

that

1 Label each of the clauses in the sentence below as either **main (M)** or **subordinate (S)**.

When we woke up, we rushed into the garden and we made a big snowman.



2 What is the grammatical term for the underlined part of the sentence? Tick **one**.

Despite being late, we didn't miss any of the show.

- a main clause
- a subordinate clause
- a relative clause
- a noun phrase

G3.1: Sentences and Clauses



3 Underline the **relative clause** in each sentence.

My grandmother who is ninety still enjoys gardening.

My friends and I prefer the cinema that has large seats.

My cousin whose coat I borrowed last week is 13 years old.

.....

4 Which sentence contains a **relative clause**? Tick **one**.

- We are going to visit my nan tomorrow.
 - The dog that I found belongs to my neighbour.
 - Alfie would like to travel around the world.
 - If the weather improves, we'll go cycling.
-

5 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the underlined clause is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
Your friend, <u>whom you met on holiday last year</u> , is visiting this weekend.		
<u>We always try our best</u> even when things are tough.		
I'm feeling hungry <u>because I've done lots of exercise this afternoon</u> .		

.....

6 Underline the **relative clause** in the sentence below.

The swimming pool that has fast water slides is closed for refurbishments.



G3.2 Noun Phrases

What is a noun phrase?

A noun phrase is a group of words that act as a **noun** in a sentence. They often contain a noun and other words that modify the noun.

Noun phrases usually start with a **determiner**. For example:

the bear

What is an expanded noun phrase?

An expanded noun phrase gives more detail than a simple noun phrase. They might include an **adjective** or adjectives to describe the **noun**. For example:

the angry bear

They might also contain a **prepositional phrase** to give more detail about the **noun**. For example:

the angry bear with a sore paw

Expanded noun phrases allow us to give precise information quickly and concisely.

Watch out for the angry bear with a sore paw.

- 1 What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?

The bakery on the corner sells lots of cream cakes.

- 2 Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

I saw a derelict house with broken, boarded-up windows.

.....

- 3 Write a **noun phrase** containing **at least three** words to complete the sentence below.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

_____ was crossing the stormy ocean
in search of treasure.

.....



- 4 Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

The book about Greek history is my favourite.

.....

- 5 Which sentence contains an underlined **expanded noun phrase**? Tick **one**.

- My dad ran a marathon last year.
 - We went to London to watch him run.
 - We saw many vast bridges over the river.
 - Dad finished the race in under four hours.
-

- 6 Write a **noun phrase** containing **at least three words** to complete the sentence below.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

_____ was hunting its prey.

.....

- 7 Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

There were two tall, spindly trees in the middle of the clearing.

.....

- 8 Which sentence contains an underlined **expanded noun phrase**? Tick **one**.

- We went on a walk in the woods yesterday.
- There were many different plants and animals to see.
- We stopped to eat a delicious picnic on a wooden table.
- The brilliant sun in the sky shone and we all felt relaxed.



G3.3 Co-ordinating Conjunctions

What is a conjunction?

A **conjunction** links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions give equal importance to the words, phrases or clauses that they connect. We can remember co-ordinating conjunctions by using the acronym **FANBOYS**.

for and nor but or yet so

When a **co-ordinating conjunction** is used to join two main clauses that are of equal importance, it makes a compound sentence.

Gale drank her water. She was thirsty.
Gale drank her water *for* she was thirsty.

1 Complete the sentence below by writing the **conjunctions** from the box in the correct places. Use each conjunction only **once**.

and so nor

Petr did not like swimming _____ did he enjoy getting wet _____
 he offered to stay home _____ walk the dog instead.

2 Complete the sentence below with a **co-ordinating conjunction** and a **main clause**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

There was a mysterious sound _____

G3.3: Co-ordinating Conjunctions



- 3 Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using an appropriate **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

We usually go swimming on Mondays. The pool was closed today.

- 4 Complete the sentence below with a **co-ordinating conjunction** and a **main clause**.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Dad was wearing thick gloves _____

- 5 Complete the sentence below by writing the **conjunctions** from the box in the correct places. Use each conjunction only **once**.

so	but	or
----	-----	----

I had already chosen my meal _____ the waiter said, "You can have beans _____ peas with that _____ we're out of carrots."

- 6 Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using an appropriate **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Samira practised her spellings. She got full marks on the test.



G3.4 Subordinating Conjunctions and Subordinate Clauses

What is a subordinating conjunction?

A **subordinating conjunction** begins a subordinate clause and links it to the main clause. We can remember some subordinating conjunctions by using the acronym **I SAW A WABUB**.

if	since	as	when	although
while	after	before	until	because

What is a subordinate clause?

A **subordinate clause** does not make sense on its own. It depends on a **main clause** to make sense. Subordinate clauses often begin with a **subordinating conjunction** and can appear anywhere within a sentence.

The ferry left the port **after the storm cleared**.
After the storm cleared, the ferry left the port.

1 Rewrite the sentence below, adding a **subordinate clause**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

We will be here for another hour.

.....

2 Underline the **subordinate clause** in the sentence below.

Although he likes football, Fred doesn't play for a team yet.



G3.4: Subordinating Conjunctions and Subordinating Clauses



- 3 Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined clauses in each sentence are **main** or **subordinate**.

Sentence	Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
You can't borrow my pen <u>until you have returned my pencil</u> .		
After our swimming lesson, <u>we will get something to eat</u> .		
<u>When the clock strikes six</u> , we have to go inside.		

- 4 Underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence below.

When you have finished your homework, you can go out to play.

I haven't seen my cousin since we visited him last Christmas.

After you have completed your work, please tidy your things away.

- 5 Which underlined group of words is a **subordinate clause**? Tick **one**.

- If you need help, put up your hand.
- Read quietly while I take the register.
- Our class is the smallest but the loudest.
- Mr Fry is the best teacher in the school.

- 6 Rewrite the sentence below, adding a **subordinate clause**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Amira went straight home.



Ten-Minute Test



Use a stopwatch or a timer to give yourself 10 minutes to complete the following questions. Use the answer sheet to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you need to improve on.



1. What is the **function** of the following sentences?

Where shall we go on holiday _____

I'd like to visit Italy _____

How lucky we are _____

Fasten your seatbelts immediately _____

1 mark



2. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using an appropriate **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

We could go to the cinema. We could go bowling.

1 mark



3. Tick one box in each row to show whether the underlined clause is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
The eager pupils rushed into class <u>when the bell rang</u> .		
<u>As the bus was late</u> , we might miss the start of the film.		
<u>I couldn't go to school</u> because I was ill.		

1 mark



total for this page



4. What is the **word class** of the underlined word in the sentence below? Tick **one**.

Before you board the train, make sure you have all your bags with you.

- an adverb
- a preposition
- a co-ordinating conjunction
- a subordinating conjunction

1 mark



5. Underline the longest possible **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

We spotted an enormous, spooky castle in the distance.

1 mark



6. Which sentence contains a **relative clause**? Tick **one**.

- I'd like an ice cream and a lolly, please.
- This summer has been very hot so we have used our pool many times.
- Don't forget your sun cream as you don't want to burn.
- My cousin, who lives down the road, has been over to play most days.

1 mark



7. Underline the **subordinate clause** in each sentence below.

Since Justine got a new scooter, her stunt skills have improved.

Please don't talk while I'm teaching the lesson.

I'll be overjoyed if we get a new puppy.

1 mark



total for
this page



8. Turn this question into a **statement** using exactly the same words. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

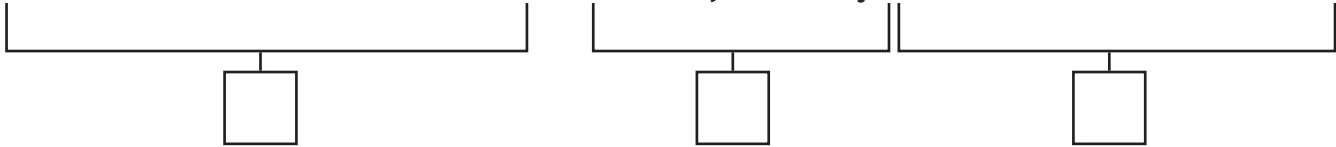
Will Jakob be able to play football after school?

1 mark



9. Label each of the clauses in the sentence below as either **main (M)** or **subordinate (S)**.

The robin made a nest in our tree but it was quite unsafe because our cat can reach it.



1 mark



10. Which sentence contains an underlined **expanded noun phrase**? Tick **one**.

- We had a bonfire yesterday.
- The smoke was smelly and hurt my eyes.
- We toasted marshmallows which were very tasty.
- We could see the bright embers in the dark sky.

1 mark



total for this page