



Grade 6 Term 3 English Summary Language Structures and Conventions

Simple Present Tense, Past Tense and Future Tense

Simple present tense

The simple present tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action or event that takes place or just happened in the given context at the present moment. The simple present is also called the present indefinite tense.

Examples:

- The Sun **sets** in the west.
- Hydrogen **is** the first element in the periodic table.
- Rome **is** the capital of Italy.
- Every day, I **go** to work by bus.
- The firm **publishes** their company magazine every month.
- **Do** you **attend** class regularly?
- **Take** right from the junction to reach the hospital.
- **Close** the door when you come in.
- **Come** home as soon as possible.
- Her cousin **arrives** tomorrow.

Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense, in English, is used to represent an action/event that took place in the past. With many verbs, the simple past tense is formed by adding an 'ed' or a 'd' to the end of the base verb. However, there are other verbs which behave differently and take different spellings when used in the simple past form.

Examples:

- We **went** to the park yesterday evening.
- I totally **forgot** about the meeting.
- Manu **opened** the door for the guests.
- Karthik **played** tennis when he was in school.
- Miss Holly **worked** as a guest lecturer at our college.
- Santana **used to** love reading fantasy novels when she was younger.
- I **worked** as an academic counsellor for six months.
- We **enjoyed** playing Pictionary every time we met.
- My father **dropped** me at school every day till I entered high school.
- The teacher **motivated** her kids to stand up for themselves and their fellow classmates.

Simple Future Tense

When describing an action that will take place in the Future, the Simple Future Tense is employed. It expresses assurance and facts. The following is an example of how to use this

Tense:

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

Examples:

- We'll relocate to another city.
- He'll arrive in New York tomorrow

Future Perfect Tense

Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is used to indicate an action that will take place at a Future date

and time. The Tense is generated by combining the words "will" and "have" with the verb's

past participle. It's used for:

Subject + will have/shall have + past participle

Examples:

- I plan to finish the homework by Monday.
- Before her father arrives, she will have cleaned the house.

Punctuation: Comma, Quotation Marks

Comma

While a period ends a sentence, a comma indicates a smaller break. Some writers think of a

comma as a soft pause—a punctuation mark that separates words, clauses, or ideas within a sentence.

- Julie loves ice cream, books and kittens.
- I cleaned the house and garage, raked the lawn and took out the garbage.
- Simon needs bread, milk, and butter at the grocery store.
- I still have to buy a gift, pack the suitcases, and arrange for someone to water the
- plants while we're at the wedding.
- Posey's Cafe, which Chester recommended, is a fantastic restaurant.
- My wife, whom I love dearly, is a brilliant physicist

- My partner, Angela, is a wonderful cook.
- The painter, one of the city's most promising young artists, began showing his work
- in galleries before he was sixteen.
- Chocolate, my favourite treat, always makes me feel better after a bad day.
- Grabbing her umbrella, Kate raced out of the house.

Quotation marks

Quotation marks are a type of punctuation used to show direct quotes, dialogue, and certain titles or otherwise to set aside words in text.

The six main uses for quotation marks:

Quote a source directly

- Stephen Hawking warned that the Higgs boson could potentially lead to "catastrophic vacuum decay" in the universe, caused by "a bubble of the true vacuum expanding at the speed of light."

Show dialogue or transcribe speech

- "Where is the emergency room?" he asked the nurse urgently.

Signal the titles of short works

- Written by Sylvia Plath, "Tulips" is a sad poem with a happy title

Set apart a word to show irony, sarcasm, or scepticism (scare quotes)

- My "pet" is really just a stray cat that comes by once a day.

Discuss words as words

- The "p" in "pterodactyl" is actually silent.

Differentiate a nickname from a given name

- Dwayne "The Rock" Johnson can't escape his origins as a wrestler.

Examples:

- Jimmy said, "I have to clean my room later."
- When will you read Edgar Allan Poe's short story "The Tell-Tale Heart"?
- According to Anderson Davis, "Boys are more likely to be aggressive than girls".
- "My uncle said 'Pain is weakness leaving the body,'" Greg said.
- "Clean your room," said my mom.
- The word "being" is often used incorrectly.
- Cynthia asked, "Have you seen the new Sherlock Holmes movie?"

- While running down the street, the criminal shouted, "Get in the van!"

Verbs, Moods, Adverbs, Adjectives

Main Verbs

Main verbs are also called "lexical verbs".

Main verbs have meaning on their own (unlike helping verbs). There are thousands of main verbs, and we can classify them in several ways:

Transitive and intransitive verbs

A transitive verb takes a direct object: Somebody killed the President. An intransitive verb does not have a direct object: He died. Many verbs, like speak, can be transitive or intransitive. Look at these examples:

Transitive:

- I saw an elephant.
- We are watching TV.
- He speaks English.

Intransitive:

- He has arrived.
- John goes to school.
- She speaks fast.

Linking verbs

A linking verb does not have much meaning in itself. It "links" the subject to what is said about the subject. Usually, a linking verb shows equality (=) or a change to a different state or place (→). Linking verbs are always intransitive (but not all intransitive verbs are linking verbs).

- Mary is a teacher. (mary = teacher)
- Tara is beautiful. (tara = beautiful)
- That sounds interesting. (that = interesting)
- The sky became dark. (the sky → dark)
- The bread has gone bad. (bread → bad)

Dynamic and stative verbs

Some verbs describe action. They are called "dynamic", and can be used with continuous tenses. Other verbs describe state (non-action, a situation). They are called "stative", and cannot normally be used with continuous tenses (though some of them can be used with continuous tenses with a change in meaning).

Dynamic verbs (examples):

- hit, explode, fight, run, go

Stative verbs (examples):

- be
- like, love, prefer, wish
- impress, please, surprise
- hear, see, sound
- belong to, consist of, contain, include, need
- appear, resemble, seem

Regular and irregular verbs

This is more a question of vocabulary than of grammar. The only real difference between regular and irregular verbs is that they have different endings for their past tense and past participle forms. For regular verbs, the past tense ending and past participle ending is always the same: -ed. For irregular verbs, the past tense ending and the past participle ending is variable, so it is necessary to learn them by heart.

Regular verbs:

base, past tense, past participle

- look, looked, looked
- work, worked, worked

Irregular verbs:

base, past tense, past participle

- buy, bought, bought
- cut, cut, cut
- do, did, done

Moods:

The term grammatical mood refers to the use of verbs and different verb forms to indicate (show) the purpose of a sentence. There are five main grammatical moods in the English language: indicative mood, interrogative mood, imperative mood, conditional mood, and subjunctive mood. The grammatical mood of a sentence is defined according to its purpose.

Example:

- 'Did you finish your homework? '

This sentence is in the interrogative mood as it is asking a question. The use of the auxiliary verb 'did' helps to form the question and the interrogative mood.

- 'If I were rich, I'd buy a Ferrari.'

This sentence is in the subjunctive mood as it expresses a hypothetical wish. The use of the auxiliary verb 'were' rather than 'was' shows that this sentence is in the subjunctive mood.

- If she had studied harder, she might have received better grades.
- If you want to visit me, I will take time off work.
- If she couldn't get cake, Lily would get a brownie instead.
- You must sleep well if you want to have energy.
- If I were rich, I would travel the world.
- I wish I had a new car.
- I suggest he wear something warmer.
- I wish I were famous.
- She requests you be there early.

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb ("he sings loudly"), an adjective ("very tall"), another adverb ("ended too quickly"), or even a whole sentence ("Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella."). Adverbs often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts.

Examples:

- Tom Longboat did not run badly.
- Tom is very tall.
- The race finished too quickly.
- Fortunately, Lucy recorded Tom's win.

Adjectives

Both comparative adjectives and superlative adjectives are formed from the positive form of an adjective. In general, comparative adjectives end in -er or use the words more or less, while superlative adjectives end in -est or use the words most and least. For example, smaller is a comparative adjective and smallest is a superlative adjective. As another example, more determined is a comparative adjective and most determined is a superlative adjective.

Comparative adjective

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two people or things.

Examples:

- The weather is **cloudier** today than it was yesterday.
- My car is nice, but hers is much **nicer**.
- For many students, learning calculus is significantly **harder** than learning algebra.
- Ishan is my **younger** brother.
- A feather is **lighter** than a bowling ball.

Superlative adjective

Superlative adjectives are used to compare more than two people or things.

Examples:

- When you compare cheetahs, lions, and tigers, the cheetahs are clearly the **fastest**.
- Out of the 50 books I own, this one is the **longest**.
- In my opinion, George Washington was America's **greatest** president.
- My yard is big, Mike's is bigger, and Felicia's is the **biggest** of the three.
- I have had a lot of dumb ideas, but my plan to open a shark nursery was by far the **dumbest**.

Active Voice, Passive Voice, Direct and Indirect Speech

Active and Passive Voice

- The active voice asserts that the person or thing represented by the grammatical subject performs the action represented by the verb.
- The passive voice makes the subject the person or thing acted on or affected by the action represented by the verb.

Examples:

- Active- He loves me.
- Passive- I am loved by him.
- Active- They will do the work.
- Passive- The work will be done by them.
- Active- The mother is feeding the baby.
- Passive- The baby is being fed by the mother.
- Active- The dog chases the ball.
- Passive- The ball is being chased by the dog.
- Active- Shira likes birdwatching.
- Passive- Birdwatching is liked by Shira.

Direct and Indirect Speech

- Direct speech repeats the exact words the person used, or how we remember their words.
- Indirect speech focuses more on the content of what someone said rather than their exact words.

Examples:

- Direct speech- Maya said 'I am busy now'.
- Indirect speech- Maya said that she was busy then.

- Direct- She said, 'I am happy'.
- Indirect- She said (that) she was happy.
- Direct- He said, 'We cannot live without air'.
- Indirect- He said that we cannot live without air
- Direct- She says/will say, 'I am going'
- Indirect- She says/will say she is going.
- Direct- "I am playing the guitar", she explained.
- Indirect- She explained that she was playing the guitar.

Stems, Prefixes and Suffixes

A prefix is a word part added at the beginning of a root word to change the meaning of that word.

A suffix is a word part added to the ending of a word that changes its meaning.

Let's look at one word – **unfortunate**

- The main part of the word is fortune and is called the root word or stem word.
- The suffix comes after the root word - in unfortunate, it is -ate.
- The suffix changes the meaning of the word - fortune becomes fortunate.

Examples:

- -ing - walking
- root word = walk

The prefix comes before the root - in unfortunate, it is un-.

The prefix also changes the meaning of the word - fortunate becomes unfortunate.

Examples:

pre-, mis-, bi-, tri-, auto-, uni-

- bicycle
- root word = cycle

Connecting Words

Linking words, transition words, or connecting words in the English language help connect ideas and sentences when speaking or writing.

Linking words and phrases are connectors or transitional phrases. Some linking verbs link clauses within a sentence, such as although, in case, and whatever. That means you can find them in the middle of sentences from time to time. Others link two complete sentences, such as besides, as a result, and however.

Examples:

- In the first place
- As a matter of fact
- In like manner
- In addition
- Not only, but also
- Again
- Coupled with
- In the same way
- In the same manner
- First, second, third

Interrogative, Demonstrative, Indefinite Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns used to ask questions about unknown people or things.

Examples:

- **Who** wrote this letter?
- **What** is an amphibian?
- **Which** is the correct answer?

Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point to specific things.

Examples:

- **This** is my favourite shirt.
- I don't know what **that** is, but it definitely isn't friendly.
- I need you to fix **these**.

Indefinite pronouns

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that doesn't specifically identify who or what it is referring to.

Examples:

- This note could have been written by **anybody**.
- **Someone** ate my lunch.
- The water splashed **everywhere**.