

# 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

## Language And Grammar Cumulative Vocabulary List

### Types of Sentence

- Exclamatory Sentences - end in an exclamation point. These sentences are used to express strong emotion.
- Declarative Sentences - end in a period. A declarative sentence makes a statement.
- Imperative sentences - end in a period. An imperative sentence makes a command.
- Interrogative sentences - end in a question mark and ask a question

### Parts of Speech

**Article** – words like a, an, the

**Nouns** – are people, places, things, or ideas.

Examples: student, happiness, and notebook.

Common nouns- paper, chair, idea, game

Proper nouns- Uncle Terry, Petsmart, Target, Sonic

Collective nouns- team, band, squad

Possessive- women's restroom, cat's food

Plural- pencils, speakers, fish, deer

**Adverbs** – describe a verb, adjective or another adverb. They answer questions such as:

How? He ran quickly.

When? We'll go skating tomorrow.

Where? I'll wait there for you.

To what extent? You are my very best friend.

**Pronouns** – replace nouns in a sentence

Intensive Pronouns – myself, ourselves

First Person Pronouns – I, me, our

Third Person Pronouns – he, she, they

**Adjectives** – describe nouns. They answer questions such as:

How many? She has two brothers,

What kind? North Laurel is a great school.

Which one? That book is mine.

**Prepositions** – come before a noun or a pronoun to form a prepositional phrase

Example: They like to walk along the beach.

**Verbs** – show action or being

Examples: He swims well. He is on the swim team.

**Interjections** – are words that show emotion and usually have a grammatically connection to other parts of a sentence

Example: Wow! What a weekend!

**Conjunctions** – join together words, clauses, phrases, or sentences.

Example: and, but, or, nor

### Punctuation and Grammar

**Punctuation** – is the use of marks such as a comma, colon, semicolon, period, question mark, and exclamation point to make writing clearer.

**Apostrophes are used in possessive nouns and contractions**

Example: women's team, you're

**Semicolons** – are punctuation marks that join two independent clauses in place of a conjunction

**Colons** – are punctuation marks that introduce other information in a sentence. Colons set off lists. Colons follow the greeting in a business letter. Colons are used in expressions of time such as class begins at 8:00 a.m.

**Quotation Marks** – are used around the exact words of a speaker.

Example: "Everyone take a seat," said Mrs. Smith.

**Capitalization** – is the use of capital or uppercase letters in certain places to make writing clear. We capitalize beginning of sentences, proper nouns, abbreviations, days of the week, months and important words in a title.

**Parenthesis** – set off material that is loosely related to the rest of the sentence.

Example: Mark Twain met Huckleberry Finn (a runaway) during his travels on the Mississippi River.