

# MOVE TO LEARN GLOBAL SCHOOL

## GRADE 6 CURRICULUM – ENGLISH GRAMMAR & PUNCTUATION

### Unit 1 – Travel

**Grammar Concept** A noun phrase is a word or group of words that contains a noun or pronoun and all the words, phrases, or clauses that modify it.

**Punctuation Concept** A comma is used to separate the day from the year in a date and the year from the rest of a sentence.

### Unit 2 – Art

**Grammar Concept** A verb phrase is a word or group of words that contains a verb and includes all the words that relate to the action, including modifiers and objects.

**Punctuation Concept** Commas are used to set off nonessential appositives in sentences.

### Unit 3 – Ancient Civilizations

**Grammar Concept** Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns.

**Punctuation Concept** Commas are used to set off nonrestrictive elements.

### Unit 4 – Superheroes

**Grammar Concept** Intensive pronouns emphasize the subject.

**Punctuation Concept** Dashes and parentheses can be used instead of commas to set off nonrestrictive elements.

### Unit 5 – The Great Outdoors

**Grammar Concept** A prepositional phrase shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another noun, or object, in a sentence.

**Punctuation Concept** A colon is used after an independent clause to introduce an item or list.

### Unit 6 – Pets

**Grammar Concept** A compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

**Punctuation Concept** A comma is used before the coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.

### Unit 7 – Sports

**Grammar Concept** A complex sentence has a dependent clause and an independent clause joined by a subordinating conjunction.

**Punctuation Concept** A comma is used after the dependent clause when it is at the beginning of a complex sentence.

## Unit 8 – Ocean

**Grammar Concept** Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, phrases, clauses, and sentences and help describe how, when, or where.

**Punctuation Concept** A comma is used to separate each item in a series.

## Unit 9 – Chores, chores, chores!

**Grammar Concept** Comparative adjectives compare more or less of a quality, usually between two nouns. Superlative adjectives compare most or least of a quality between three or more nouns.

**Punctuation Concept** Semicolons are used to separate items in a series when an item has punctuation.

## Unit 10 – History

**Grammar Concept** Vague pronouns have an unclear or ambiguous antecedent. Pronouns should refer to a single clear antecedent.

**Punctuation Concept** Commas are used to set off an introductory element from the rest of a sentence.

## Unit 11 – Gaming

**Grammar Concept** A sentence's subject and verb should agree in number.

**Punctuation Concept** Titles of books, movies, and TV shows are italicized or underlined.

## Unit 12 – Animals

**Grammar Concept** An inappropriate shift in verb tense occurs when the verb tense changes abruptly without a reason. The verb tense throughout a thought should be consistent.

**Punctuation Concept** Quotation marks are used around the titles of songs, poems, articles, and short stories.

## Unit 13 – Healthy Lifestyle

**Grammar Concept** An inappropriate shift in pronoun occurs when pronouns that disagree in number, gender, or point of view are used to refer to a single antecedent.

**Punctuation Concept** A comma and quotation marks are used to set off a speaker's words.

## Unit 14 – Magic Show

**Grammar Concept** Cumulative adjectives are usually placed in a specific order within a sentence.

**Punctuation Concept** A comma is used to separate coordinate adjectives.

## Unit 15 –Science

**Grammar Concept** Varied sentence patterns include different structures, lengths, subjects, and vocabulary.

**Punctuation Concept** There are multiple ways to correct a run-on sentence, including using a semicolon, splitting the sentence into two sentences, and creating a compound sentence.