

Grammar

Some of the key grammar skills we will be covering this year:

Investigate the different word classes.	common nouns, proper nouns, collective nouns, concrete nouns, abstract nouns, noun phrases, verbs, modal verbs, auxiliary verbs, adjectives, adverbs, adverbial phrases, conjunctions, connectives, pronouns, possessive pronouns, relative pronouns, preposition, interjection, determiners, definite articles, indefinite articles, demonstrative articles
Understand the terms active and passive verbs	When the subject of the sentence is doing something the verb is active. When the object of the sentence is having something done to it the verb is passive.
Know if it is 'I' or 'me'	"I" is a pronoun that must be the subject of a verb. "Me" is a pronoun that must be the object of the verb.
Understand the difference between homophones and homonyms, synonyms and antonyms	Homophones—words that sound the same but are spelt differently (their/there/they're,) Homonyms— words that sound the same, are spelt the same, but have different meanings. Synonyms—words that have the same meaning (big—gigantic, enormous)
Know the differences between phrases and clauses	Phrases— a group of words that does not make sense on their own. Clauses—a group of words that make sense on their own containing a subject and a verb. Relative clauses uses who, that or which to start the clause.
Classify sentences	Simple, compound and complex sentences, questions statements and exclamations
Look at double negatives	Negative sentences use words such as, never, anybody, anything. You must be careful not to use two negative words in
Ensure our subject and verbs agree	The subject is the person doing the action. Verbs (a doing, action word) sometimes change depending on the person you are writing about. The subject must agree with the verb.



Year 6

English

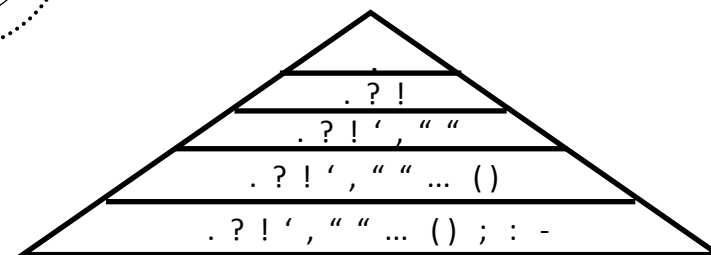
Sentence Types

At Year 6 children should be confident writers who are able to use a range of sentence types and structures to make their writing interesting. They are familiar with using ISPACE as a way of starting their sentences and this year we introduce the following sentence types as well.

I=ing word S = simile P= preposition A= adverb
 C = connective E = ed word

Drop in Sentence	Claire and Holly, the terrible twins , raced across the playground.
A list sentence which contains two pairs of related adjectives.	Injured and terrified, shell-shocked and lost , he wandered aimlessly across the battlefield.
Begin a sentence using a phrase which begins with however, meanwhile, despite.	Despite the rain, we went to the park to play football. However , our mums yelled at us when we got home.
Two –ly words at the beginning of a sentence.	Amazingly, cautiously and without any practise, Patrick slowly stepped onto the tightrope.
A sentence that contains three if phrases.	If the alarm had gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the roads weren't busy, then he would have been able to save his house.
Choice question	Thirst, heatstroke, exhaustion—which would kill him first?
DE:DE sentence (description:detail)	I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.
Outside (Inside) Sentences	Jeremiah said how pleased he was to be at the party. (It wasn't the truth— the longed to be elsewhere.)
Irony Sentence	Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm building.

Punctuation



- A **full stop** is used to show the end of a sentence.
- **?** **Question marks** are used at the end of a sentence to show a question. *It's rather warm today isn't it?*
- **!** **Exclamation Marks** used to show urgency or emotion. *Stop!*
- **,** **Commas** are used to separate items in a list. *I want bread, milk, potatoes and cheese.* **Commas** are also used in complex sentences to separate clauses and to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. *Without a doubt, that was the best film ever. The film, that I went to last night, was marvellous.*
- **“ ”** **Speech marks, also known as inverted commas**, show what is spoken aloud. *"I will just finish reading this page," he mumbled.*
- **'** **Apostrophes** are used to show possession, *Tom's cat, the boys' bags'* or omission, *can't instead of can not.*
- **...** **Ellipsis** creates a cliff hanger or suspense moment. *This piece of writing can be summed up in one word ... sensational!*
- **()** **Brackets** are used to add extra (*but not essential*) information to a sentence.
- **;** **Semi colons** are used for a longer pause than a comma. It can be used in lists or to show two linked sentences. *She loved chasing mice; it was the hunt that fulfilled her.*
- **:** **Colons** are used to show the start of a list or to build tension. *She knew there was danger ahead: she was right.*
- **-** A **hyphen** is used to join words together. (*second-hand*) A **Dash** can be used to indicate parenthesis. (*Her latest song —Rolling by the Sea — is expected to enter the charts in the top 5.*)