

Subordinating Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

While
After
Because
Before
If
Though
Since
As

Because I go to school, I get to learn about grammar.

I get to learn about grammar because I go to school.

Coordinating Conjunctions

Joins two independent (main) clauses.

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

*I am like ice cream **and** I like cake.*

Noun Phrases – Gives detail about a noun but does not contain a verb

An ancient book in a leather sleeve was hidden in the library.

Modal Verbs – show degree of certainty or possibility.

could, should, would, might, often, ought, can

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Clauses

Main clause – A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense on its own

I went to school.

Subordinate clause – Contains a subordinating conjunction. Adds detail to a main clause; is not a full sentence. The subordinate clause can appear at the start, end or middle of a sentence.

I went to school while my brother stayed at home.

or

While my brother stayed at home, I went to school.

Punctuation

Semi-colon (;) – joins two related independent clauses together

Colon (:) – joins two related clauses or begins a list.

Dashes (–), brackets (), commas (,) Used within a sentence to add additional information.

The cat (that didn't belong to me) was black.

Apostrophes

For possession - shows us that something belongs to the subject.

My Mum's bag.

The girls' bathroom.

For omissions/contraction - shows us that a letter has been missed out to create informality.

Don't do that.

Do not do that.

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonym: words that have a similar meaning (*big/large*)

Antonym: words that have the opposite meaning (*big/small*)

More Punctuation

Hyphen (-) – Creates compound words to give a clear meaning.

*The **man-eating** shark.*

The man eating shark.

Tenses – tells us when in time an action took place.

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past <i>I walked</i> <i>We saw</i> <i>You ran</i>	Simple Present <i>I walk</i> <i>We see</i> <i>You run</i>	Simple Future <i>I will walk</i> <i>We will see</i> <i>You will run</i>
Past Progressive <i>I was walking</i> <i>We were seeing</i> <i>You were running</i>	Present Progressive <i>I am walking</i> <i>We are seeing</i> <i>You are running</i>	Future Progressive <i>I will be walking</i> <i>We will be seeing</i> <i>You will be running</i>
Past Perfect <i>I had walked</i> <i>We had seen</i> <i>You had run</i>	Present Perfect <i>I have walked</i> <i>We have seen</i> <i>You have run</i>	Future Perfect <i>I will have walked</i> <i>We will have seen</i> <i>You will have run</i>

(to have is perfect!)

Commands, Questions, Statements and Exclamations

Commands begin with an imperative verb. *Wash your hands.*

Questions expect an answer in return. *Did you enjoy the trip?*

Statements tell the reader something. *The leaves fall off trees in autumn.*

Exclamations begin with **how** or **what**.
How lovely is that!
What a beautiful sunset!

Passive and Active Voice

Active – The subject performs the action.

The cat chased the mouse.

Passive – When the subject has something done to it (by zombies).

The mouse was chased by the cat.

Subject, Object and Verb

Subject (the person or thing doing the action)

→ The fisherman caught the fish.

Object (the person or thing having something done to it)

Comma

Parts of speech

Punctuation before inverted comma

The child asked, "What are your plans for the weekend?"

Inverted Comma

Capital letter

Inverted Comma