

Aa

Spelling

Prefix - before

im, in, ir, il, dis, un- not
 mis- wrong
 anti-against
 de,dis, un- oposite
 under- not enough
 over- too much
 sub- under
 re- again

Suffix - after

ed- has happened
 s, es- plural, more than one
 less- without
 ful- really, lots
 ly- noun -> adjective /adjective-> adverb
 ness- adjective ->noun
 ment- verb -> noun
 able- noun -> adjective



Two/too/to effect/affect
 weather/whether

there/their/they're
 practice/practise
 witch/which

your/you're
 hear/here
 threw/through



Rules

-cious and -tious
 -cial and -tial
 -ent, -ence, -ency
 -ant, -ance, -ancy
 -able, -ably
 -ible, -ibly
 -ie / ei rule
 - y to ies



Tools

-Dictionary- to check spelling
 and meaning of words



-Thesaurus- to find alternative words
 that have similar meanings



Punctuation

- Full stop – end of sentences
- ! Exclamation mark- excitement
- ? Question mark- questions
- ; Comma- separate clauses
- ’ Apostrophe- possession/contractions
 - Ellipses- cliff-hangers
- Colon- introduce a list or extra clause
- Semicolon- join separate clauses
- () Brackets- to separate extra info
- Dash- to separate extra info
- “ ” Speech marks- to indicate speech, other punctuation must go inside the speech marks
 - Hyphen- to join words together
 - Bullet points- for items in a list



Grammar



Standard English- follows the grammar rules correctly
Agreement- making sure the subject and verb match eg. She walks, not she walk.
Formal- no contractions, correct grammar, sophisticated
Informal- contractions, speech talk, slang, casual
Register- the way that writing sounds more/less formal
Active Voice- the **subject** comes first
 “Alex threw **the ball**”
Passive Voice- the **object** comes first
 “**The ball** was thrown by Alex”
Singular- only one **Plural**- more than one
Possession- belonging to someone. e.g. girl’s princess’
Direct speech- records exactly what is said in speech marks, first person “I like that a lot” said Dan.
Reported speech- reports what someone else in the past tense, third person Dan said he liked it a lot.
Subjunctive- using were rather than was and infinitive verbs in formal writing I wish I **were** seven I ask that she **write**
Tense- shows when something happens

Simple past	Simple present	Simple Future
I walked	I walk	I will walk
Past progressive	Present progressive	Future progressive
I was walking	I am walking	I will be walking
Past perfect	Present perfect	Future present
I had walked	I have walked	I will have walked



Year 6
 Knowledge Organiser
 SPaG

Sentences

Parenthesis- extra information in a sentence

Phrase- no verb **Clause**- must have a verb

Statement (fact) **Command** (instruction) **Question** (asking) **Exclamation** (emotions)

The boy, who lived across the road, watched as the girl threw the ball across the room

Main clause- Makes complete sense – ‘the boy watched’

Subordinate clause- supportive, doesn’t make sense on its own

Relative clause- gives extra info, uses w words, relates back to the noun

Phrase/Noun phrase- group of words surrounding a noun without a verb

He paints pictures.

Paragraphs- sections of writing for a new topic/idea

Subject- doing it!

Cohesion- when writing flows nicely

Object- having it done!

Cohesive devices- help the writing to link and flow

Organisational devices- lay out- headings, bullet points, subheadings

Verb- indicates an action or something being done

Noun- things, people, places - common, proper, abstract, collective

Adjective- describes the noun

Modal verb- indicates possibility or certainty

Adverb- describes how, where or when the verb is done

Adverbial- a phrase acting as an adverbial, can be fronted to start sentences when followed with a comma

Determiner- tells you how many

Preposition- tells you position

Pronouns- replace a noun (the boy -> he) possessive, relative, personal

Synonyms- words that mean the same

Antonyms- words that mean the opposite

Conjunctions- join phrases together- co-ordinating, subordinating

Homophone- said the same, but the spelling and meaning differ

Word Classes



Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Year 5 & 6 Spelling Words

accommodate
accompany
according
achieve
aggressive
amateur
ancient
apparent
appreciate
attached
available
average
awkward
bargain
bruise
category
cemetery
committee
communicate
community
competition

conscience
conscious
controversy
convenience
correspond
criticise
curiosity
definite
desperate
determined
develop
dictionary
disastrous
embarrass
environment
equip
equipped
equipment
especially
exaggerate
excellent

existence
explanation
familiar
foreign
forty
frequently
government
guarantee
harass
hindrance
identity
immediate
immediately
individual
interfere
interrupt
language
leisure
lightning
marvellous
mischievous

muscle
necessary
neighbour
nuisance
occupy
occur
opportunity
parliament
persuade
physical
prejudice
privilege
profession
programme
pronunciation
queue
recognise
recommend
relevant
restaurant
rhyme

rhythm
sacrifice
secretary
shoulder
signature
sincere
sincerely
soldier
stomach
sufficient
suggest
symbol
system
temperature
thorough
twelfth
variety
vegetable
vehicle
yacht