

Year 6 grammar and punctuation knowledge organiser

Synonym— a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.

Exit = Leave. Connect = Join.

Old = Ancient. Admit = Confess.

Antonym— a word opposite in meaning to another.

Include = Exclude. Laugh = Cry.

Rare = Common. Panic = Calm.

Active and Passive voice

Active voice— the subject performs the action.

The cat chased the mouse.

Passive voice— when the subject has something done to it.

The mouse was chased by the cat.

Subject, object and verb

The child played with the rabbit.

Subject = the child

Object = the rabbit

Verb = played

Tenses

Present— something that is happening now.

Past— something that has happened in the past.

Past progressive— used to describe an ongoing activity in the past. My teacher was drinking tea.

Present progressive— used to describe an action that is currently happening.

We are swimming.

Present perfect— used when talking about experiences from the past, a change or situation that has happened in the past and is still continuing today.

She has lived here all her life.

Past perfect— used to talk about actions and events that were completed at a specific point in the past. I had written the email Monday morning.

Cohesion— use cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs.

Cohesive devices:

- Repetition of a word or phrase
- Adverbials
- Ellipsis
- Layout devices (headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points).

Subjunctive form

A verb form used to explore a hypothetical situation or to express a wish, demand or suggestion.

I would have a go if I were braver.

If I were you, I'd accept.

Subjunctive form is used in formal writing. It is less common than it used to be.

Modal Verbs

(indicating possibility)

could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought



;

semi-colon

:

colon

()

brackets

—

dashes

!

exclamation mark

?

question mark

.

bullet points

—

hyphen

●

full stop



capital letter

,

comma

'

apostrophe