YEAR 6 SPAG KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Subordinate Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

While
After
Because
Before
If
Though
Since

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
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

Apostrophes

For possession: Shows us that something belongs to the subject.

My Mum's bag.

For contraction: Shows us that a letter has been missed out to create informality.

Don't do that.

Do not do that.

More Punctuation

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

The **man-eating** shark.

The man eating shark.

Subjunctive form/mood

A verb form to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

If I **were** the prime minister…

I suggest that you **take** the deal.

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

Dashes (–), brackets (), commas (,)

Used within a sentence to add additional information - Parenthesis

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

Commands, Questions and Statements

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.

Passive and Active Voice

Active – Subject performs the action.
Passive – When the subject has something done to it. (By zombies)
The cat chased the mouse.
The mouse was chased by the cat.

Tenses – Tells us when in time an action took place

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past I walk**ed** We **saw** You **ran**	**Simple Present** I **walk** We **see** You **run**	**Simple Future** I **will** walk We **will** see You **will** run
Past Continuous/ Progressive I **was** walk**ing** We **were** see**ing** You **were** runn**ing**	**Present Continuous/ Progressive** I **am** walk**ing** We **are** see**ing** You **are** runn**ing**	**Future Continuous/ Progressive** I **will be** walk**ing** We **will be** see**ing** You **will be** runn**ing**
Past Perfect I **had** walk**ed** We **had** seen You **had** run	**Present Perfect** I **have** walked We **have** seen You **have** run	**Future Perfect** I **will have** walk**ed** We **will have** seen You **will have** run

Determiners
A word before a noun and identifies the noun in further detail.

articles	a boy, an orange, the cat
demonstratives	this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
possessives	his hat, her homework, my book, their house
quantifiers	some rice, each word, every box
numbers	one chair, two men, three dogs
question words	which bag, what letter, whose computer

Parts of speech

Comma → Punctuation pre inverted comma →

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

Inverted Comma ↑ Capital letter ↑ Inverted Comma ↑