

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.

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.

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

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

Dashes (–), brackets (), commas (,)

Used within a sentence to add additional information - Parenthesis

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.

For omission: 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.

Tenses – Tells us when in time an action took place

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past I walked 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 walking We were seeing You were running	Present Continuous/Progressive I am walking We are seeing You are running	Future Continuous/Progressive I will be walking We will be seeing You will be running
Past Perfect I had walked We had seen You had run	Present Perfect I have walked We have seen You have run	Future Perfect I will have walked We will have seen You will have run

Comma

Parts of speech

Punctuation pre inverted comma

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

Inverted Comma

Inverted Comma