

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

Parts of speech

Comma → Punctuation before inverted comma

Inverted Comma → Capital letter

→ Inverted Comma

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