

Y6 Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Sophie Bartlett (@_MissieBee)

Word classes		
Category	Definition	Example
noun	a person, place, thing or feeling	<i>dog, school, happiness</i>
verb	shows an action, a doing or being word	<i>run, was, think</i>
	regular	adds -ed to show past tense <i>walk → walked</i>
	irregular	doesn't follow usual past tense rules <i>go → went</i>
	modal	goes before another verb to show possibility or certainty <i>might, should, will</i>
	progressive	see Tense <i>She is walking to school.</i>
	perfect	see Tense <i>She has walked to school.</i>
	active	In active voice, there is an active verb and the subject does the action. <i>The dog chased the cat.</i>
	passive	In passive voice, there is a passive verb and the subject has the action done to it. <i>The cat was chased by the dog.</i>
adjective	describes a noun	<i>blue, tall, happy</i>
conjunction	co-ordinating	joins main clauses <i>and, but, or</i>
	subordinating	joins a main and subordinate clause <i>because, when</i>
pronoun	replaces a noun	<i>he, she, they, it</i>
	relative	starts a relative clause <i>who, which, that</i>
	possessive	shows something belongs to someone <i>his, hers, theirs</i>
adverb	describes how, when or where something happens	<i>quickly, yesterday, here</i>
preposition	shows where or when something is	<i>under, after, next to</i>
determiner	used before a noun to show which one or how many	<i>the, some, three</i>

Types of sentence		
Category	Definition	Example
statement	tells you something	<i>This is blue.</i>
question	asks something	<i>Is that blue?</i>
command	tells someone to do something	<i>Paint it blue.</i>
exclamation	shows strong feeling; starts with 'what' or 'how'	<i>How blue that is!</i>

Parts of a sentence			
Category	Definition	Example	
subject	the person or thing doing the action in a sentence	<i>She ate a banana.</i>	
object	the person or thing the action is done to	<i>She ate a banana.</i>	
clause	a group of words with a verb (it could be a full sentence or part of one)	<i>he kicked a ball</i>	
	main (or independent)	a part of a sentence that makes sense on its own	<i>he kicked a ball</i>
	subordinate	a part of a sentence that doesn't make sense on its own (begins with a subordinating conjunction)	<i>because they were hungry</i>
	relative	a type of subordinate clause that gives more detail about a noun (starts with a relative pronoun)	<i>which are blue</i>
adverbial (fronted)	a word or phrase that tells us when, where or how something happens (sometimes at the start of a sentence)	<i>After lunch, we played.</i>	
expanded noun phrase	a noun with extra detail added	<i>the small, fluffy kitten</i>	

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Tense		
Category	Definition	Example
present	shows that something is happening now or happens regularly	<i>She walks to school.</i>
simple past	shows something that happened once	<i>She walked to school.</i>
progressive	shows something still happening (uses the helper verb 'is' or 'are' and verb ends in -ing)	<i>She is walking to school.</i>
perfect	shows something already completed (uses the helper verb 'had' or 'have')	<i>She had walked to school.</i>

Language		
formal	polite or proper language, often used in writing or serious situations	<i>Please submit this by Monday.</i>
informal	everyday, casual language used with friends	<i>Get it to me by Mon.</i>
Standard English	the correct way of writing English	

Words		
synonym	a word that means the same or nearly the same	<i>big and large</i>
antonym	a word that means the opposite	<i>hot and cold</i>
prefix	letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning	<i>unhappy</i>
suffix	letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning	<i>careful</i>
word family	a group of words that come from the same root word	<i>help, helpful, helpless</i>

Punctuation			
Category		Definition	Example
capital letter		used at the start of sentences or for proper nouns	<i>I live in London.</i>
full stop		used to end a sentence	<i>This is my cat.</i>
question mark		used to end a question	<i>How are you?</i>
exclamation mark		used at the end of an exclamation, or to show strong feeling	<i>What a beautiful day!</i>
apostrophe	for a contraction	shows letters are missing	<i>can't = cannot</i>
	to show possession	shows something belongs to someone or something	<i>Amir's book</i>
comma(s)	in a list	used between items in a list	<i>apples, bananas, oranges</i>
	in dialogue	used before someone speaks or at the end of dialogue	<i>She said, "Hello!" "I don't know," he said.</i>
	in a sentence	used between phrases or clauses (especially after a fronted adverbial)	<i>After lunch, we played.</i>
	double	used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy, who was tall, read a book.</i>
brackets		used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy (who was tall) read a book.</i>
dash(es)	single	used to join main clauses	<i>She threw the ball - it went really high.</i>
	double	used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy - who was tall - read a book.</i>
colon		used to join two main clauses when the second main clause explains the first main clause, or before a list	<i>It was dark: the lights had been turned off.</i>
semi-colon		used to join main clauses when two main clauses are closely related, or list expanded noun phrases	<i>I was hungry; there was nothing to eat.</i>
hyphen		used to join words, or parts of words	<i>well-known</i>
inverted commas		used around dialogue (speech)	<i>"Hello!" she said.</i>