

Year 6 Grammar coverage

Informal and formal speech: <i>find out / discover</i> <i>ask for / request</i> <i>go in / enter</i> Using question tags for informality: <i>He's in your class, isn't he?</i> Use the subjunctive for formal writing: <i>If I <u>were</u> you...</i>	Use inverted commas accurately with punctuation; start a new line for each new speaker and place who says what at the beginning and at the end of the inverted commas	Dashes to mark the boundary between clauses: <i>It's raining – I'm fed up</i>	Semicolons to demarcate within a list	Simple sentences and how to embellish them	Modal verbs
Abstract nouns	Repetition for effect: persuasion, suspense, emphasis	Colon and bullet points for a list	Alliteration	Consolidating compound sentences and coordinating conjunctions	Auxiliary verbs
Synonyms: Realising that when you find a synonym, the word means something slightly different, eg, “big” and “grand”. “Grand” can mean “one thousand”, “elaborate” and “decorative”, as well as “big”.	Connectives to signpost and create cohesion within a text: - order of sequence - time connectives - additional ideas - space and place - contrasting - exemplification - results - to summarise	Hyphens for compound words to avoid ambiguity: <i>man eating shark</i> or <i>man-eating shark</i>	Similes	Complex sentences and subordinate conjunctions	Tense (past, present and future)

Antonyms: using prefixes	Layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points, tables and paragraphs	Identify the subject and object of the sentence	Metaphors	Combining complex and compound clauses to create a sentence	Pronouns: relative and possessive
Collective nouns	Colons to mark the boundary between clauses: <i>It's sunny: I'm going out to play.</i>	Ellipses to create suspense and to show missing words in a quote	Personification	Rhetorical questions	Relative clauses
The difference between passive and active sentence and when to use the passive	Semicolons to mark the boundary between clauses: <i>It's raining; I'm fed up</i>	Antonyms to create different effects in sentences	Fronted adverbials	Expanded noun phrases : <i>The witch, who crashed her broom, is over there, feeling dazed.</i> A whole sentence can be a noun phrase	Determiners and generalisers
Imperative verb					