



Year 6

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



By the end of Year 6 pupils should be able to:

Demonstrate their understanding by:

- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun

Indicate grammatical and other features by:

- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently

Terminology for pupils to be introduced in Year 6:

- **subject-** the subject of a verb is often who or what does something. In a statement, the subject is usually the noun, noun phrase or pronoun before the verb.
- **object-** in some sentences the verb has an object. Normally the object is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun which comes just after the verb.
- active, passive
- **synonym-** words that mean the same, or nearly the same as each other e.g. *enormous and huge, horrible and nasty*
- **antonym-** words that mean the opposite of each other e.g. *hot and cold, quick and slow*
- ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points

