

Year 6 English Knowledge Organiser



Word Classes		
Noun	Names of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.	The dog ate the bone . My name is Millie .
Noun phrase	Adding detail to nouns with adjectives and prepositions.	The helpful child with the green jumper .
Pronoun	Words that replace a noun to add variety to writing.	Fred waved at Bobby = He waved at him .
Possessive Pronoun	A pronoun that indicates possession.	mine, yours, his, hers, theirs
Relative Clause	A subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun: <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> .	Susie, who was a great footballer , scored a wonderful goal.
Adjective	Adds detail to a noun or can be used after the words 'is' or 'was' to describe.	The hairy, brown dog jumped over the large, painted fence. The sky was dark .
Verb	Words that have a tense (past, present or future). 'Doing', 'being' or 'having' words.	Jack skips to school. She is eight years old. We have bought a new car.
Modal verb	Indicates the certainty or possibility of an event happening.	I might go swimming at the weekend. You can walk to school.
Adverb	Words that tell you: Where? When? How? How much? How often?	The girls were shouting loudly on the yard. Yesterday , I had fish and chips for my dinner.
Fronted Adverbial	A phrase that tells you: When? Where? How? How much? How often? that is put at the beginning of the sentence.	Without a sound , the children crept down the corridor.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses together to make a multi-clause sentence.	I like football but I prefer basketball. I enjoy school because I have fun there.
Preposition	Describes locations, directions and time.	The cat sat under the table. I put my pencils inside my tray.
Determiner	A small word that comes before a noun to tell you which one or how many.	I bought a pencil from the shop.

Types of Sentence		
Statement	A statement tells you something and ends with a full stop.	There are ten years in a decade.
Question	A question asks you something and ends with a question mark.	What is your name?
Command	A command usually starts with an imperative verb that tells you to do something. A command can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.	Close the door. Stop that!
Exclamation	An exclamation is a word, phrase or sentences which has a strong emotion or feeling. An exclamation ends with an exclamation mark.	Help! What a beautiful day!

Clauses	
Main clause: A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense by itself.	The children listened to the teacher.
Subordinate clause: Contains a subordinating conjunction, adds detail to a main clause and does not make sense by itself. It can be added to the beginning, middle or end of a sentence.	The children, who were sitting on the carpet , listened to the teacher.

Conjunctions		
Coordinating conjunctions	Joins two independent (main) clauses.	for and nor but or yet so
Subordinating conjunctions	Joins a main clause to a subordinate clause.	while after because before if

Subject	Object
The thing or person who performs the action of the verb.	The thing or person that is involved in the action of the verb, but does not carry it out.
Year 2 designed puppets.	Year 2 designed puppets .

Prefix	Suffix
A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make another word and change its meaning.	A suffix is added to the end of a word to make another word and change its meaning.
antiseptic undercook disappear	referring preference grateful

Standard English	
Formal use of spoken and written English.	
Non-standard English: Put them pencils on the table. We was playing football.	Standard English: Put those pencils on the table. We were playing football.

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Punctuation		
Capital letter (A)	An uppercase letter is used at the beginning of a sentence, for a proper noun, for the pronoun 'I' and at the beginning of direct speech.	We are all part of the SMA family. " W here are you going?" " I am going to the shops."
Full stop (.)	A full stop is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or exclamation.	There are thirty days in September.
Question mark (?)	A question mark is used when a question is asked.	What is your favourite colour?
Exclamation mark (!)	An exclamation mark is used at the end of a sentence to show an emotion or force e.g. surprise, anger, joy.	What a wonderful show! Help!
Comma (,)	A comma is used to separate items in a list or used to separate clauses when the subordinate clause is first.	I need a pencil, pen and ruler. When you are ready, we will go out for play.
Apostrophe (')	Possession – to show something belongs Contraction – to show a letter / letters are missing	The boy's coat is green. I do not know your name = I don't know your name.
Inverted commas (" ")	Inverted commas show that someone is speaking. (Direct speech.)	"What is the time?" asked the teacher.
Brackets ()	Add extra information to the sentence.	The boy (who was wearing a red coat) cycled down the lane.
Dashes (–)	Adds extra information to a sentence.	The girl – Lucy – played outside.
Colon (:)	Introduces a list / comes between two main clauses when the second clause adds more detail about the first / emphasises a word or phrase at the end of a sentence.	At the shops I must remember to buy: eggs, butter, bread and milk.
Semi-colon (;)	Separates two main clauses that are closely linked; can be used to separate longer lists in order to prevent ambiguity.	The Cross Country team is made up of ten pupils: three from 6H; three from 6M and four from Y5.
Hyphen (-)	Used to join two words to make a compound adjective or number.	The kind-hearted pupil helped the teacher tidy up.
Ellipsis (...)	Used to end an incomplete sentence; to indicate a longer pause than a full stop; to show something is missing.	They looked up, the window was cracked...
Bullet points •	Used to organise and structure writing.	Why should you walk to school? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is free • It keeps you healthy • It is good for the environment

Word Family	Words that are related to one another through meaning.	music musician musical medicine medicinal paramedic medicate sign resign resignation
Vowel	A E I O U	
Consonant	B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z	

Subjunctive voice	Active voice	Passive voice
Doubtful, not factual.	Subject – verb – object.	Used to affect presentation.
If I were you, I'd go for it.	The boy bought a drink .	The drink was bought by the boy.

Synonym	Antonym
A word which has the same / similar meaning.	A word that has the opposite meaning.
big – large, huge	big – small, tiny

