St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Two – Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Constructing an Expanded Noun Phrase

Determiner	Adjectives	Noun	Prepositional Phrase
the	colourful	socks	beside the river
a	gigantic	bus	near the town
an	miniature	engine	in the water
my	pristine	bottle	during the night
these	dilapidated	television	through the winter
her	ancient	pond	this evening
our	obnoxious	custard	on the table
your	mischievous	paper	between the houses
five	crumpled	lettuce	underneath the
some	ecstatic	caravan	waterfall
many	muscular	tongue	before morning
those	rectangular	imagination	towards home

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but mean different things

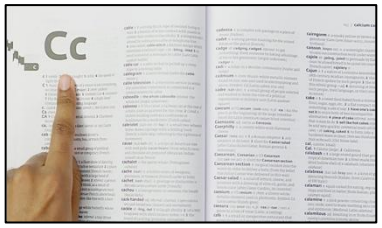
principle	principal
bridal	bridle
proceed	precede
weary	wary

morning	mourning
compliment	complement
assent	ascent
draft	draught

***Using a dictionary**. A dictionary can be used to find the meaning of a word and for checking the spelling of a word. Dictionaries can also give other information about words such as word type and origin.*

Find the first letter of the word and then find the correct page in the dictionary. Then look at the second (and third) letter of the word and scan down the list of words until you find the correct one.







The difference between vocabulary typical of **informal speech** and vocabulary appropriate for **formal** speech and writing (for example, *find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter*).

How words are related by meaning as **synonyms and antonyms** (for example, *big, large, little*).

How **hyphens** can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, *man eating shark* versus *man-eating shark*, or *recover* versus *re-cover*]

Relative clauses - *who*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *whose*, *that*, or an omitted relative pronoun.

Use of the **semi-colon** to mark the boundary between independent clauses (for example, *It's raining; I'm fed up*)

Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists: Use a colon to introduce an item or list, if the list comes after a complete sentence or independent clause. This year I want to visit four amazing cities: Paris, London, New York, and Barcelona.

Punctuation of **bullet points** to list information.
Here's how to give your dog a bath:

- Place a shower cap on your dog's head.
- Give him his rubber ducky to provide emotional security.
- Gently bathe your dog. Avoid getting water in his big sad eyes.

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Book 6 Unit 7 RWI Spelling	Book 6 Unit 8 RWI Spelling	Book 6 Unit 9 RWI Spelling	Book 6 Unit 10 RWI Spelling	Book 6 Unit 11 RWI Spelling	Book 6 Unit 12 RWI Spelling	Book 6 Unit 7 RWI Spelling
expansion comprehension tension permission admission profession possession confession revision decision	gnome knight calm thistle column know gnarled guitar crumb island	piece perceive relief deceive achieve ceiling believe receive niece shriek	possibly possible possibility depend dependable reasonably reason reasonable visible visibly	boxes peaches bonuses parties opportunities dictionaries sketches compasses spy spies	wolf wolves potatoes potato thieves thief echo echoes calf calves	expansion comprehension tension permission admission profession possession confession revision decision
Adding a suffix to a root word to make the 'sh' sound Using 'si' and 'ssi' to make a 'sh' sound	**Using silent letters** Using k before the letter n e.g. knew, knot Using g before the letter n e.g. gnat, gnome Silent letter t e.g. fasten listen	**Using spellings 'ei' and 'ie'** Using the 'i' before 'e' rule e.g. piece, niece 'i' before 'e' except after 'c' e.g. ceiling, conceit	**Words ending in 'ible' and 'able'** Most words ending in '-ible' don't have an obvious root word. Most words ending in '-able' do.	**Plural Nouns** A noun gives a name to someone or something. Nouns can be made plural (more than 1) by adding 's' or 'ss'.	**Plural Nouns** A noun gives a name to someone or something. Nouns can be made plural (more than 1) by adding 'es' or 'ves'.	**Adding a suffix to a root word to make the 'sh' sound** Using 'si' and 'ssi' to make a 'sh' sound
Special Focus Orange words (leisure, language, privilege, restaurant, achieve, secretary, stomach, yacht, soldier)	**Special Focus** Orange words (available, category, existence, controversy, explanation, identity, variety, ancient)	**Special Focus** Hyphens (co-operate, re-enter, re-open, co-ordinate)	**Special Focus** Common Mistakes (whose – who's Its – it's Your – you're Theirs – there's)	**Special Focus** Orange Words (government, conscience, twelfth, conscious, environment, parliament, shoulder, soldier)	**Special Focus** Homophones (advice – advise practice – practise device – devise license – licence)	**Special Focus** Orange words (leisure, language, privilege, restaurant, achieve, secretary, stomach, yacht, soldier)