



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – Summer Two - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

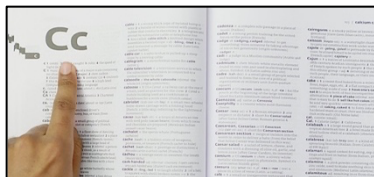
Understand synonyms and antonyms and how they can be used to improve our writing.

| Words | Synonyms | Antonyms |
|------------|----------|----------------|
| actually | truly | hypothetically |
| answer | reply | question |
| believe | trust | doubt |
| centre | middle | edge |
| decide | choose | hesitate |
| economy | system | extravagance |
| familiar | known | strange |
| neighbour | friend | stranger |
| occurrence | event | rarity |
| private | personal | public |
| question | query | answer |
| resource | supply | deficit |
| straight | direct | crooked |
| through | via | around |
| weight | mass | lightness |

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

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>cede</i> | <i>seed</i> | <i>pare</i> | <i>pair</i> |
| <i>capital</i> | <i>capitol</i> | <i>coarse</i> | <i>course</i> |
| <i>throne</i> | <i>thrown</i> | <i>principle</i> | <i>principal</i> |
| <i>muscle</i> | <i>mussel</i> | <i>draft</i> | <i>draught</i> |

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.



- Understand the definition and function of various parts of speech.
- Use adjectives and adverbs effectively to enhance descriptions in their writing.
- Apply relevant punctuation marks in sentences to clarify meaning.
- Use a dictionary for finding word meanings and spellings accurately.
- Use a thesaurus to find synonyms and antonyms to expand vocabulary.
- Construct complex sentences using main and subordinate clauses.
- Differentiate between simple, compound, and complex sentences in their writing.
- Demonstrate improved spelling, grammar, and punctuation in written work.

Importance of SPAG

- **Spelling:** Correct spelling is crucial because it helps us communicate clearly. If words are spelled incorrectly, readers may not understand the message. In Year 6, we learn about more complex words, which prepares us for secondary school.
- **Grammar:** Grammar is the set of rules that tells us how to put words together. Learning grammar is important because it helps us write sentences that make sense. In Year 6, we use grammar to improve our writing skills and express our ideas more effectively.
- **Punctuation:** Punctuation marks, like full stops and commas, help us know where to pause in our writing. They make our writing easier to read and understand. By focusing on punctuation in Year 6, we can enhance our storytelling and make it more interesting.



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – Summer Two - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

| Week 1 Spelling | Week 2 Spelling | Week 3 Spelling | Week 4 Spelling | Week 5 Spelling |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| deflate deform decode decompose defuse recycle rebuild rewrite replace revisit | overthrow overturn overslept overcook overreact overtired overcoat overpaid overlook overbalance | boastful faithful doubtful fearful thankful beautiful pitiful plentiful fanciful merciful | attractive creative addictive assertive abusive cooperative exhaustive appreciative offensive expressive | musical political accidental mathematical functional tropical bridal central global industrial |
| <p>'de': This prefix means to remove or reverse something. For example, 'dehydrate' means to remove water.</p> <p>'re': This prefix means to do something again. An example is 'redo', meaning to do something once more.</p> | <p>'over': This prefix means too much or beyond. For instance, 'overeat' means to eat too much.</p> | <p>'ful': This suffix means 'full of' or 'having the quality of'. Example: Joyful means full of joy.</p> | <p>'al': This suffix usually means 'relating to' or 'pertaining to'. Example: Personal relates to a person.</p> | <p>'ive': This suffix often describes a characteristic or quality. Example: Creative means having the ability to create.</p> |
| <p>Special Focus Orange words (leisure, language, privilege, restaurant, achieve, secretary, stomach, yacht, soldier)</p> | <p>Special Focus Orange words (available, category, existence, controversy, explanation, identity, variety, ancient)</p> | <p>Special Focus Hyphens (co-operate, re-enter, re-open, co-ordinate)</p> | <p>Special Focus Common Mistakes (whose – who's Its – it's Your – you're Theirs – there's)</p> | <p>Special Focus Hyphens (co-operate, re-enter, re-open, co-ordinate)</p> |