



Spelling Punctuation and Grammar

Year 6

Knowledge and Understanding

Key Knowledge

The difference between informal and formal vocabulary in speech and writing

How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little)

Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. *I broke the window* vs *The window was broken by me.*)

The structural difference between informal and formal speech.

Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash 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 semi-colons within lists

How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity

Spelling

Statutory word list:

accommodate, accompany, according, achieve, aggressive, amateur, ancient, apparent, appreciate, attached, available, average, awkward, bargain, bruise, category, cemetery, committee, communicate, community, competition, conscience, conscious, controversy, convenience, correspond, criticise, curiosity, definite, desperate, determined, develop, dictionary, disastrous, embarrass, environment, equip, equipped, equipment, especially, exaggerate, excellent, existence, explanation, familiar, foreign, forty, frequently, government, guarantee, harass, hindrance, identity, immediate, immediately, individual, interfere, interrupt, language, leisure, lightning, marvellous, mischievous, muscle, necessary, neighbour, nuisance, occupy, occur, opportunity, parliament, persuade, physical, prejudice, privilege, profession, programme, pronunciation, queue, recognise, recommend, relevant, restaurant, rhyme, rhythm, sacrifice, secretary, shoulder, signature, sincere, sincerely, soldier, stomach, sufficient, suggest, symbol, system, temperature, thorough, twelfth, variety, vegetable, vehicle, yacht

Plus a number of other spelling rules and patterns as stated in the National Curriculum.

Key Vocabulary

Terminology	Definition/Sentence
subject	The person or thing that carries out the verb. (In the sentence 'The cat sat on the mat' the 'cat' is the subject.)
object	The person or thing that the verb is done to. (In the sentence 'The cat sat on the mat' the 'mat' is the object).
active	When the subject of a verb carries out an action. Eg Peter scored a goal.
passive	When the subject of a verb has an action done to them. Eg The goal was scored by Peter.
synonym	Word which have the same, or nearly the same meaning eg, big, huge, large
antonym	Words which mean the opposite of each other eg big, small.
Ellipsis ...	Used to show a pause in speech/thought and to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished.
Hyphen -	Used to join words to show that they have a combined meaning eg thirty-three
Colon :	Used when you are about to write a list and to introduce a second part of a sentence.
semi-colon ;	Used to separate two independent clauses in the same sentence and in a list of longer phrases.
bullet points .	These may be short phrases, single sentences, or of paragraph length. Bulleted items are not usually ended with a full stop unless they are complete sentences.