

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the knowledge organiser with examples of each of the grammatical terms...

SPAG Knowledge Organiser (Year 6)			
No.	Topic	Explanation	Example
1	Verbs	A verb is an <b>action</b> word or a <b>state of being</b> . Verbs change the tense of a sentence.	
2	Subject	The person or thing <b>doing the verb</b> .	
3	Object	The person or thing <b>having something done to it</b> .	
4	Types of sentence: <b>command</b> (imperative)	A command (imperative) sentence is one that <b>tells someone to do something</b> . It can end with a <b>full stop</b> or <b>question mark</b> .	
5	Types of sentence: <b>statement</b> (declarative)	A statement (declarative) sentence is one that <b>tells you about something</b> . It always ends with a <b>full stop</b> .	
6	Types of sentence: <b>question</b> (interrogative)	A question sentence is one that <b>asks something</b> . It always ends with a <b>question mark</b> .	
7	Types of sentence: <b>exclamatory</b>	An exclamatory sentence is one that shows <b>surprise</b> or <b>strong feeling</b> . It normally starts with what or how and ends with an <b>exclamation mark</b> .	
8	Concrete nouns	A <b>concrete noun</b> names a person, place, or thing that is a physical object. This means that you can see, hear, smell, taste, or touch it.	
9	Abstract nouns	An <b>abstract noun</b> names an idea, feeling, quality, or concept. It is not a physical object. This means you can think about an abstract noun, but you can't see, hear, smell, taste, or touch it.	
10	Common nouns	Common nouns describe a class of objects. They do not start with a capital letter (unless at the start of a sentence)	
11	Proper nouns	A proper noun is the name of a person, place or object. They start with a capital letter.	
12	Adjectives	<b>Adjectives</b> describe/add detail to a <b>noun</b> . They can come before or after the noun.	



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13	<b>Adverbs</b>	Adverbs add detail to verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.	
14	<b>Tenses: past</b>	The past tense describes something that took place at a specific time and has finished.	
15	<b>Tenses: past perfect</b>	The past perfect describes an event that was completed in the past before something else happened.	
16	<b>Tenses: past progressive</b> (past continuous)	The past progressive describes actions that took place in the past over a period of time.	
17	<b>Tenses: present perfect</b>	The present perfect describes something that happened in the past with a result in the present.	
18	<b>Tenses: present</b>	The present tense describes actions that happen regularly.	
19	<b>Tenses: present progressive</b> (present continuous)	The present progressive describe actions that are happening now.	
20	<b>Tenses: future</b>	The future tense describes something that will happen in the future.	
21	<b>Tenses: subjunctive</b>	The subjunctive is a verb form or mood used to express things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.	
22	<b>Modal verbs</b>	Modal verbs show possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. Modal verbs include: will, would, should, could, may, might, can, shall, ought to, must	
23	<b>Active voice</b>	A sentence is written in active voice when the <b>subject</b> of the sentence is <b>performing the action</b> to the <b>object</b> .	
24	<b>Passive voice</b>	A sentence is written in passive voice when the <b>subject</b> of the sentence is <b>having something done to it</b> by the <b>object</b> .	

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No.	Topic	Explanation	Example
25	Co-ordinating conjunctions	Conjunctions are words that link two clauses in a sentence. A co-ordinating conjunction links two clauses with equal weighting.	
25	Subordinating conjunctions	Conjunctions are words that link two clauses in a sentence. A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause (a clause that does not make sense on its own).	
26	Determiners	A determiner introduces a noun.	
27	Personal Pronouns	A pronoun replaces a noun that has already been introduced.	
28	Possessive Pronouns	A pronoun replaces a noun that has already been introduced. Possessive pronouns show ownership/ belonging.	
29	Relative Clauses/Pronouns	<u>Relative clauses</u> add information to a sentence using a relative <b>pronoun</b> .	
30	Phrases	A phrase is a small group of words that does not contain a verb (as soon as a verb is included, the group of words become a clause). <u>Noun phrases</u> include a <b>noun</b> and <b>adjective</b> . <u>Prepositional phrases</u> show place and include a <b>preposition</b> . <u>Adverbial phrases</u> are built around an <b>adverb</b> .	

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No.	Topic	Explanation	Example
31	Semi-colon	A semi-colon is used to separate two independent (main) clauses that are closely related. The clauses must be on the same theme and not be joined together with a conjunction; the semi-colon takes the place of the conjunction within the sentence.	
32	Colon	A colon is used to <b>introduce a list</b> or to <b>separate two independent but linked clauses</b> (colons are used to show that both clauses in the sentence are closely linked and the second clause emphasises, adds clarification, or adds further detail to the first clause).	
33	Dashes	A <b>dash</b> is used for parenthesis (to show <b>extra information</b> )	
34	Brackets	<b>Brackets</b> are used for parenthesis (to show <b>extra information</b> )	
35	Main (independent) clause	A <b>main clause</b> includes a subject and a verb and make sense by itself.	
36	Subordinate clause	A <b>subordinate clause</b> does not makes sense by itself and adds information to a <b>main clause</b> .	
37	Apostrophes to show contraction	When two words are put together and some letters are missed out, we need to add an apostrophe where the missing letters are.	
38	Apostrophes to show possession	Apostrophes can be used to show that something belongs to someone.  When the noun is <b>singular</b> , add 's.  When the noun is <b>plural</b> , add '	
39	Inverted commas	Inverted commas: <b>Speech marks</b> <b>Capital letter</b> <b>Actual speech</b> <b>Punctuation</b> <b>Speech marks</b>	

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No.	Topic	Explanation	Example
40	Hyphen	A <b>hyphen</b> is used to join two words or separate syllables within a word.	
41	Prefixes and Suffixes	<b>Prefixes</b> are groups of letters added to the beginning of a word, changing its meaning. <b>Suffixes</b> are word endings.	
42	Synonyms	Words that have the same or similar meaning	
43	Antonyms	Words that have the opposite meaning.	