

Word Classes			
1	noun	person, place or thing	<i>dog, ball, road</i>
2	proper noun	names of places or people - need capital letters.	<i>London, Sam</i>
3	collective noun	the name for a group of things	<i>A flock of birds. A herd of cows.</i>
4	abstract noun	things that don't have a physical form	<i>love, ideas, friendship</i>
5	pronoun	used instead of noun (usually a name)	<i>he, her, him, she, it, they</i>
6	adjective	describes a noun	<i>red, long, hungry</i>
7	verb	doing or being word	<i>run, laugh, eat</i>
8	adverb	describes an action/verb	<i>quickly, carefully</i>
9	modal verbs	a verb to show if something is a possibility or a certainty	<i>Will Would Can Could Shall Should Must May Might Ought to</i>
10	prepositions	shows where or when something happens	<i>above, across, against, behind, under</i>
11	determiners	comes before a noun or noun phrase	<i>the, my, this, some, twenty, each, any</i>
12	subject	the thing in the sentence that is doing the action	<i>Tom kicked the ball.</i>
13	object	the thing in the sentence that is having the action done to it	<i>Tom kicked the ball.</i>
14	conjunction	connects two clauses	<i>and, but, because</i>

Types of Pronouns			
1	personal	used instead of a proper name	<i>I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, us, him, her</i>
2	possessive	used to show who something belongs to	<i>mine, yours, his, hers, theirs</i>
3	relative	the subject/object of the relative clause	<i>who, which, what, where, when, why, that</i>

Year 6 Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Conjunctions																					
Coordinating Conjunctions	<i>Connect two main clauses.</i>																				
<table><tr><td>F</td><td>A</td><td>N</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>Y</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td>for</td><td>and</td><td>nor</td><td>but</td><td>or</td><td>yet</td><td>so</td></tr></table>		F	A	N	B	O	Y	S	for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so						
F	A	N	B	O	Y	S															
for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so															
Subordinating Conjunctions	<i>Connect a main and subordinate clause.</i>																				
<table><tr><td>I</td><td>S</td><td>A</td><td>W</td><td>A</td><td>W</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>U</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>if</td><td>since</td><td>as</td><td>when</td><td>although</td><td>while</td><td>after</td><td>before</td><td>until</td><td>because</td></tr></table>		I	S	A	W	A	W	A	B	U	B	if	since	as	when	although	while	after	before	until	because
I	S	A	W	A	W	A	B	U	B												
if	since	as	when	although	while	after	before	until	because												

Sentence Types			
1	statement	say it	tells you a fact or expresses an opinion
2	command	do it	imperative verbs <i>Cut the bread. Walk the dog.</i>
3	question	ask it	something that requires information or an answer
4	exclamation	how or what	What a wonderful day! How fantastic! They are not questions.

Clauses	
Main clause	a clause that makes sense on its own
Subordinate clause	a clause that adds extra information and is dependent on a main clause
1	Embedded clause a subordinate clause in the middle of a sentence, between two commas. <i>My bike, which is very old, is broken.</i>
2	Relative clause a subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun. <i>The tree that was chopped down was made into logs.</i>

Apostrophes		
1	contracted form	apostrophe is placed where the letter has been removed <i>can't, we're, he'd, don't, shouldn't</i>
2	possession	shows something belongs to someone <i>Sarah's bag The boys' football</i>

Synonyms and Antonyms			
1	synonym	words that mean the same	<i>small and tiny</i>
2	antonym	words that mean the opposite	<i>small and large</i>

Prefixes and Suffixes			
1	prefix	letters added to the start of the root word that change its meaning	<i>unpopular disrespect</i>
2	suffix	letters added to the end of the root word that change its meaning	<i>painful illness</i>

Tenses			
	Simple	Perfect	Progressive
Present	something that is happening - root verb <i>Fred walks to his car.</i>	has/have followed by a verb. <i>We have been stranded for 4 days.</i>	is/am/are followed with an -ing verb <i>We are swimming.</i>
Past	something that has happened past -ed verbs <i>Fred walked to his car.</i>	had followed by a verb. <i>We had been stranded for 4 days.</i>	was/were followed by an -ing verb <i>We were swimming.</i>

Passive and Active Voice	
Active Voice	<i>Harvey won the trophy.</i> subject verb object
Passive Voice	<i>The trophy was won by Harvey.</i> object verb subject

Subjunctive Form/Mood	
1	If I were you, I would ... <i>If I were able to fly, I would... Laura wished she were able to...</i>
2	use the root verb <i>I suggest you read...</i>

Before/After/Until	
Used as a subordinating conjunction	when followed by a clause
Used as a preposition	when followed by an object

Standard English
Formal way of speaking or writing which follows all grammar rules and is written or said in full sentences.