

GGA – Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge Organiser for Year 6

Punctuating Lists

Use a **colon** to introduce a list after an independent clause.

I like many sports: basketball, football, tennis, squash, rugby and badminton.



Use **commas** to separate single items in a list, there is no comma before or after the final 'and'.

Please buy cheese, milk and juice.

Use **semicolons** to separate items in a list that may consist of longer phrases or multiple grouped items. A semicolon is used before the final 'and'.

There are lots of characters in the story: Big Bad Wolf, the villain; Little Red Riding Hood, the heroine; and Grandma, the victim

Bullet points can also be used to show that something is being listed.

The new features at Priory Country Park:

- Picnic tables have been set up beside the cycle path.
- The duck pond has been enlarged with a low level fence to be safe for young children.
- The play area has been fitted with new swings and slides.

Equipment:

- beaker
- spoon
- test tubes
- clamp.



Semicolons between clauses

Use a **semicolon** between two clauses that are related to each other.

The concert was a great success; the applause went on for many minutes.



Colons

Use a **colon** to direct attention to what follows, this is usually a list, noun phrase or explanation.

I had three lessons today: English, French and Science.

You can also use a **colon** to explain the first clause in the sentence.

The race day was brilliant: we came first!

My aunt is the best: funny and kind.

Dashes

Dashes can be used in place of semicolons but are more informal.

They can be used to put emphasis on a word or phrase or for parentheses.

The children – who were all twelve years old – attended the school disco.

Mrs Smith demands only one thing from the children – silence when she's speaking.



Active voice: subject – verb - object

The rabbit is eating the grass.

Passive voice: object – verb - subject

The grass is eaten by the rabbit.



Key Vocabulary

Cohesion	Creating cohesion means bringing words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs together to create a text that is clear and logical to the reader.
Colons	To announce, introduce or direct attention to a list, a noun or noun phrase, a quotation or an example. Colons can also be used to clarify the information in the first clause.
Dashes -	Dashes are used to separate two clauses or ideas that are related in thought. Dashes can add emphasis to the following information.
Semicolons for lists	Semicolons are used to separate items in a list. They can make listing using longer phrases less confusing than using a comma.
Semicolons between clauses	A semicolon is most commonly used to punctuate between two independent clauses that are closely related in thought and equal in value.
Active voice	The form of a sentence where the subject performs the action to the object.
Passive voice	The form of a sentence where the object and the verb come before the subject.
Subjunctive	The subjunctive mood is for expressing wishes, suggestions or desires.
Synonym	A word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.
Antonym	A word that has the opposite or nearly the opposite meaning as another word.
Ellipsis ...	A punctuation mark consisting of three consecutive dots. An ellipsis highlights the omission of a word or phrase within a sentence.

Cohesive Devices

Qualifying	Contrasting	Cause and effect	Summary	Emphasising
but however although unless except	whereas alternatively although conversely whereas	because due to as a result of therefore consequently	in short on the whole overall in brief generally	above all most importantly in particular significantly notably
Adding	Sequencing	Illustrating	Comparing	
and as well as moreover furthermore in addition	first, second firstly, secondly next meanwhile subsequently	for example such as as shown by for instance one example is	similarly likewise like equally similar to	

Why are we learning this?

To know how to write clearly.

Why is it important?

So we understand how to make our writing clear, interesting and accurate.

Spelling Patterns

After the letter **c**, the /ee/ phoneme is spelt **ei**.

Example words: **ceiling, deceive, receive, receipt, conceit**



The 'ough' words and their pronunciations

/oa/	long /oo/	/off/	/uff/	/ow/	/or/	/u/	/up/
though	through	cough	rough	plough	bought	borough	hiccough
although		trough	tough	drought	fought	thorough	
dough			enough		thought		

Silent Letters

The silent **b** usually follows **m** but not always.

Example words: **climb, lamb, bomb, comb, thumb**

Other example words: **doubt, debt, subtle**

The silent **w** usually comes before **r**.

Example words: **write, wrestle, wrap, wreck**

The silent **g** and silent **k** usually come before **n**.

Example words: **knight, knife, knit, gnaw, gnat, gnome**

The silent **t** usually comes before **-le** or **-en**.

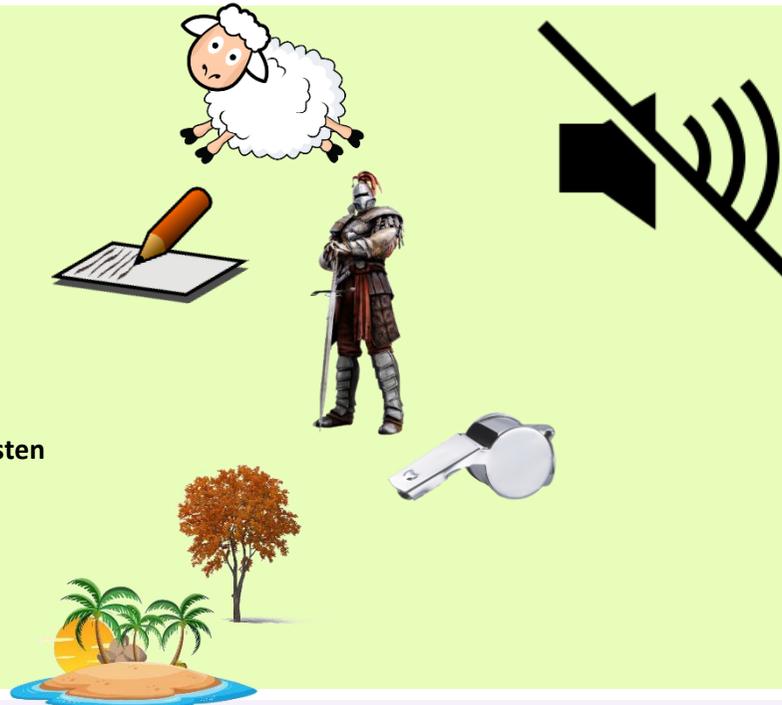
Example words: **thistle, wrestle, whistle, often, listen, fasten**

The silent **n** usually comes after **m**.

Example words: **solemn, hymn, column, autumn**

The silent **s** usually comes after **i**.

Example words: **island, isle, aisle, debris**



Homophones and near homophones

In homophone pairs ending **-ce** or **-se**, **-ce** usually is a noun and **-se** is a verb.

devise, device license, licence practise, practice prophesy, prophecy advise, advice

Example pairs to remember:

**aisle, isle
aloud, allowed
affect, effect
altar, alter
assent, ascent**

**bridle, bridal
cereal, serial
compliment, complement
dissent, descent
desert, dessert**

**draft, draught
father, farther
guessed, guest
heard, herd
led, lead**

**morning, mourning
past, passed
precede, proceed
principal, principle
prophet, profit**

**stationary, stationery
steel, steal
wary, weary
who's whose**

Key Vocabulary

Prefix	A prefix comes before the root word, it can change the word's meaning or word class.
Suffix	A suffix comes after the root word, it can change the word's meaning, tense or word class.
Common exception words	Words that do not follow spelling rules you have learnt. These are whole words you need to try to remember.
Homophones	Two or more words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Near homophones	Two or more words that have nearly the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Hyphens	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.

Why are we learning this?

- To know spelling patterns and rules.
- To know how to spell the Year 5 and 6 common exception words.
- To have a strategy to spell unfamiliar words.

Why is it important?

So our writing can be read and understood.

GGA – Spelling Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 and 6

Suffixes

Adding **-cious** or **-tious** to a root word usually forms an adjective. If the root word ends in **-ce** or **-sh** use the **-cious** ending.

Example words: **delicious, malicious, suspicious, conscious, fictitious, nutritious, ambitious, infectious**

Usually add **-cial** after root words ending in vowel letters and **-tial** to root words ending in consonants.

Example words: **facial, official, beneficial, essential, partial, residential**

Adding **-ant, -ance** and **-ancy**.

Adding **-ent, -ence** and **-ency**.

	-ant	-ance	-ancy
observe	observant	observance	
hesitate	hesitant	hesitance	hesitancy
consult	consultant		consultancy
expect	expectant	expectance	expectancy
defy	defiant	defiance	

	-ent	-ence	-ency
consist	consistent	consistence	consistency
depend	dependent	dependence	dependency
intellect	intelligent	intelligence	
differ	different	difference	
reside	resident	residence	residency

	-able	-ably
adore	adorable	adorably
apply	applicable	applicably
tolerate	tolerable	tolerably
consider	considerable	considerably

	-ible	-ibly
horrid	horrible	horribly
sense	sensible	sensibly
possible	possible	possibly
legible	legible	legibly

When adding suffixes to words ending in **-ly**, double the **r** only if the sound is stressed.

Example words for doubled r: **referring, referral, deterring, transferred, preferring**

Example words for single r: **difference, offered, offering, interference**

Common Exception Words

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, equipment, equipped, 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