

SPAG Knowledge Organiser (Year 6)

No.	Topic	Explanation	Example
1	Verbs	A verb is an action word or a state of being . Verbs change the tense of a sentence.	The dog caught the bone. Actions: jump, run, cook, think States of being: is strange, was upstairs
2	Subject	The person or thing doing the verb .	The dog caught the bone.
3	Object	The person or thing having something done to it .	The dog caught the bone .
4	Types of sentence: command (imperative)	A command (imperative) sentence is one that tells someone to do something . It can end with a full stop or question mark .	Close the door.
5	Types of sentence: statement (declarative)	A statement (declarative) sentence is one that tells you about something . It always ends with a full stop .	It is a hot day today.
6	Types of sentence: question (interrogative)	A question sentence is one that asks something . It always ends with a question mark .	What is the weather like outside?
7	Types of sentence: exclamatory	An exclamatory sentence is one that shows surprise or strong feeling . It normally starts with what or how and ends with an exclamation mark .	What a beautiful dress you have on!
8	Concrete nouns	A concrete noun names a person, place, or thing that is a physical object. This means that you can see, hear, smell, taste, or touch it.	friend house Leslie flower
9	Abstract nouns	An abstract noun 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.	power fear wisdom Sunday
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)	car toys books
11	Proper nouns	A proper noun is the name of a person, place or object. They start with a capital letter.	Selina England Aston Villa
12	Adjectives	Adjectives describe/add detail to a noun . They can come before or after the noun.	cloudy skies pristine book The noisy baby was hungry .

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13	Adverbs	Adverbs add detail to verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.	TRaMP Time: first, then, next Reason: because, so, therefore Manner: angrily, quickly Place: on, under, over
14	Tenses: past	The past tense describes something that took place at a specific time and has finished.	I walked to school yesterday.
15	Tenses: past perfect	The past perfect describes an event that was completed in the past before something else happened.	I had been at home all day when the postman finally arrive in the afternoon.
16	Tenses: past progressive (past continuous)	The past progressive describes actions that took place in the past over a period of time.	They were walking their dog when it started raining.
17	Tenses: present perfect	The present perfect describes something that happened in the past with a result in the present.	She has lost her passport.
18	Tenses: present	The present tense describes actions that happen regularly.	They walk to school.
19	Tenses: present progressive (present continuous)	The present progressive describe actions that are happening now.	I am phoning my parents.
20	Tenses: future	The future tense describes something that will happen in the future.	My dad will cook dinner for me tonight.
21	Tenses: subjunctive	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.	If I were to win the lottery, I would go on holiday.
22	Modal verbs	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	You should pick up that rubbish.
23	Active voice	A sentence is written in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action to the object .	My dad baked cookies . S V O
24	Passive voice	A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence is having something done to it by the object .	The cookies were baked S V by my dad . O

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25	Co-ordinating conjunctions	Conjunctions are words that link two clauses in a sentence. A co-ordinating conjunction links two clauses with equal weighting.	FANBOYS for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
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).	AWHITEBUS after, when/where/while, however, if, to, even though, because, until/unless, since
26	Determiners	A determiner introduces a noun.	Definite article: a, an Indefinite article: the Possessive: my, your, his, her, our, their Demonstrative: this, that, those Quantifier: some, many, every, one, two
27	Personal Pronouns	A pronoun replaces a noun that has already been introduced.	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us and them.
28	Possessive Pronouns	A pronoun replaces a noun that has already been introduced. Possessive pronouns show ownership/belonging.	Some pronouns can be used on their own (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, whose) Others must be used with a noun (my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose)
29	Relative Clauses/Pronouns	<u>Relative clauses</u> add information to a sentence using a relative pronoun.	who, which, that, whose My dad, <u>who</u> is a fantastic cook, made curry last night.
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 noun and adjective. <u>Prepositional phrases</u> show place and include a preposition. <u>Adverbial phrases</u> are built around an adverb.	Noun phrase: the fluffy kitten Prepositional phrase: under the stairs Adverbial phrase: as quickly as possible

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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.	I love to draw; Sally loves to paint.
32	Colon	A colon is used to introduce a list or to separate two independent but linked clauses (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).	To make the cake, you will need: 100g of sugar, 2 eggs, 300g of flour and 100g of butter. I decided it was time to leave: my bus was due soon.
33	Dashes	A dash is used for parenthesis (to show extra information)	The Concorde was the fastest plane in the world - it travelled at the speed of sound.
34	Brackets	Brackets are used for parenthesis (to show extra information)	The Concorde was the fastest plane in the world (it travelled at the speed of sound).
35	Main (independent) clause	A main clause includes a subject and a verb and make sense by itself.	I like biscuits and I like ice cream.
36	Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause does not make sense by itself and adds information to a main clause .	After going to the shops, I unpacked the groceries.
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.	do not = don't will not = won't
38	Apostrophes to show possession	Apostrophes can be used to show that something belongs to someone. When the noun is singular , add 's. When the noun is plural , add '	Hannah's football (the football belongs to Hannah) James's coat (the coat belongs to James) The girls' pencils (the pencils belong to the girls)
39	Inverted commas	Inverted commas: Speech marks Capital letter Actual speech Punctuation Speech marks	"Pass me the salt," said John.

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No.	Topic	Explanation	Example
40	Hyphen	A hyphen is used to join two words or separate syllables within a word.	re-enter co-operation one-to-one
41	Prefixes and Suffixes	Prefixes are groups of letters added to the beginning of a word, changing its meaning. Suffixes are word endings.	un happy re- enter helpful referring
42	Synonyms	Words that have the same or similar meaning	Happy: jovial, content, cheerful, merry
43	Antonyms	Words that have the opposite meaning.	Happy: sad, dejected, unhappy, miserable

