

Use the passive voice.

Active voice shows who/what is doing the action.

Passive voice shows what/what the action was done to.

Active: The car drove over the pavement.

Passive: The pavement was driven over.

Use colons and semi-colons in a list.

Colon - to introduce a list

Semi-colon - to separate all but the last two items of more than one word in a list

Purchase the following items: 4 cheese sandwiches; cheese and onion crisps; orange juice; sparkling and still water; candy apples; green grapes and chocolate cake.

Use punctuation to avoid ambiguity.

Hyphens in compound words and after prefixes.

Man-eating tiger

Re-cover (as in to cover again)

Year 6 Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Use cohesive devices to link ideas.

Ideas can be linked with:

Determiners

Pronouns

Conjunctions

Adverbs/adverbials

Learn about, and use, morphology and etymology

Morphology: units of meaning

Etymology: historical root meanings of words

Incomprehensible:

Morphology: in-comprehend-ible

Etymology:

in: from Latin meaning 'not'

comprehend: from Latin 'com'

(together) and 'prehendre' (grasp)

Able: from Latin (full of)

Use punctuation to separate linked independent clauses:

Colons (:), semi-colons (;) and dashes (-) are used by writers when ideas are linked, and work better within one sentence:

Colon: All the practice was worth it: the boy got full marks.

Semi-colon: 'I'll be there on time tomorrow; that's a promise.'

Dash: I'll be there on time tomorrow - that's a promise.

Spell some words with silent letters

Silent 'k', 's', 'n', 'b', 't'

doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight

Use suffixes and prefixes

Practice all suffixes and prefixes from previous year groups.

unsociable

inanimate

Year 6 Spelling and Handwriting

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

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

Spell homophones:

aisle/isle, aloud/ allowed,
affect/effect, altar/alter,
ascent/assent, bridal/ bridle,
cereal/serial,
compliment/complement,
descent/ dissent,
desert/dessert,
draft/draught,
farther/further/father,
guessed/guest, heard/herd,
led/lead, morning/mourning,
past/passed,
precede/proceed,
principal/principle,
profit/prophet, stationary/
stationery, steal/steel, wary/
weary, who's/whose

Handwriting expectations in Year 6:

- choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.

"Dontopedology is the science of opening your mouth and putting your foot in it."

Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh