

Year 6 SPAG coverage

Adjective – a word which describes a noun (eg. **intelligent** child)

Adverb – a word that adds meaning to a verb or an adjective (eg. he walked **fast**, or **sadly** he was late)

Adverbial – a word, phrase or clause that gives extra information about the verb in a sentence. Can be a ‘fronted adverbial’ if at the beginning of the sentence (eg. **Swiftly** crossing the room, **cautiously** whispering, **without hesitation**)

Noun – a word that names things (can be common, proper, abstract or collective)

common noun – objects such as **car, park, space, money**

proper noun – names of people, places, titles such as **Monday, Mrs Roff, Hexham**

abstract noun – objects which can’t be seen or touched. Often feelings eg. **love, curiosity, anger, hatred, peace.**

collective noun – a group such as **flock** of geese, **shoal** of fish, **pod** of dolphins, **parliament** of owls, **pride** of lions.

Compound noun – a noun made up of two smaller words put together to form one thing (eg. **football, footpath, cupboard, whiteboard**)

Noun phrase – a noun and other words that go with it to add detail to the noun (eg. **the fast police car, my nosy neighbour, the school which all of the children attend, etc.**)

Conjunction – a word that joins together two clauses to make one longer sentence.

coordinating conjunction – there are 7 of them: FANBOYS. **For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.** They link words, phrases or clauses that are equally important.

subordinating conjunctions – they introduce a second clause which is less important (eg. **because, whilst, although, however, meanwhile**).

Determiner – a word that comes before the noun or noun phrase to specify it (eg. **a** cat, **twelve** pencils, **some** cheese)

quantitative determiners – numbers – **one, twelve, seventeen**

possessive determiners – shows belonging – **his, hers, theirs, my, our**

demonstrative determiners – there are 4 of them: **this, that, these, those**

articles – **a an** (indefinite articles) or **the** (definite article)

Pronoun – a word used to replace a noun. Can be possessive, relative, reflexive or personal.

possessive – **his, hers, theirs, my**

relative – **which, were, whose, who, what**

reflexive – **himself, herself, themselves**

personal – **he, she, it, me, I, they, us, we**

Relative clause – a type of embedded clause that starts with a pronoun (eg. The girl, **who likes ice-cream**, is waiting in line at the shop.)

Question tag – a word or group of words that turn a statement into a question (eg. It's late, **isn't it?** You like pasta, **don't you?** Sara is a great dancer, **isn't she?**)

Prefix – a letter or groups of letters added on to the start of a root word to change the meaning

Suffix – a letter or group of letters added on to the end of a root word to change the meaning

Root word – the base word to which prefixes and suffixes are added

Word families – words with the same root word that are related by form and meaning

Verb – an action. Changes when the tense of a sentence changes.

Infinitive – a verb in its unaltered form (eg. **to play, to do, to make, to see**)

Perfect form – means the past tense

Past simple - a verb which shows something happened once (eg. the tent **collapsed**)

Past progressive – an action which happened over a longer period of time (eg. I **was eating**, she **was watching**, we **were playing**)

Present simple – a verb which shows it's happening now (I **do**, she **makes**, we **play**)

Present progressive – a verb happening over a longer period of time (I **am doing**, she **is making**, we **are playing**)

Present perfect – first part of the verb is in the present tense, second part is in the perfect form hence present perfect. Eg. I **have played**, she **has done**, we **have given**.

Modal verb – a verb to show probability (eg. might, must, mustn't, can, could, can't, may)

Imperative verb – a 'bossy' verb in its unaltered form (eg. **let, do, make, see, create, sort, play, kick**)

Parenthesis – a non-essential detail added to a sentence using commas, brackets or dashes (eg. The neighbour, **Alan**, was kind. My car (**the red one**) needs washing. Yellow spotted lizards – **from the book Holes** – are fictional.

Cohesion – when a text flows seamlessly from one paragraph to the next. Uses linking words (eg. **As mentioned, previously, next, some time later, finally**)

Ambiguity – confusion within a sentence. Could be caused by misplaced punctuation (eg. Mangoes which are grown in hot countries taste delicious. Mangoes, **which are grown in hot countries**, taste delicious.)

Apostrophe – a punctuation mark used to show possession (eg. **Sam's, the children's, Lewis'**) or contraction (eg. **don't, it's, we're**)

Brackets () – a pair of punctuation marks used to show parenthesis

Clause – part of a sentence that includes a verb

Comma , – punctuation mark used to separate clauses in a sentence or items in a list

Dash – a punctuation mark used to show parenthesis

Hyphen – a punctuation mark to join words to show that they have a combined meaning (eg. **two-year-old** son, **quick-thinking** teacher, **old-fashioned** lady)

Direct speech – writing what someone says by quoting the actual words spoken. Uses inverted commas around what has been said.

Reported speech – reporting in the past tense what was said without the use of inverted commas to show an exact quote.

Inverted commas – “ ” used to mark the start and end of direct speech

Preposition – a word which puts something in position in terms of time, place or cause.

Preposition of time – shows when something happened (eg. **before** 5pm, **after** dinner)

Preposition of place – shows where an object is (eg. **on** the table, **between** the children, **near** the door)

Preposition of movement – shows how an object moves relating to others (eg. the train travelled **through** the tunnel, I went **into** the school)

Active voice – when the order of words in a sentence is: subject, verb, object

Passive voice – when the order of words in a sentence is: object, verb, subject

Standard English – when formal language and verb agreements are used. Slang is avoided at all costs (eg. It **was** raining not it **were** raining.)

Subjunctive form – a non-standard verb use when an event is possible not certain. Used only in formal situations. Often contains a modal verb to show probability. (eg. **If I were you, should you be, were I in your position**)

Colon – used to introduce an extended list, a quote or an important part of a sentence. Can be used to isolate a point for emphasis (eg. There's only one word to describe that performance: **fantastic!**)

Semi-colon – used to separate items in an extended list or link two clauses where a conjunction is missing (eg. **Jenny's pet rabbit is called Toby; he's absolutely adorable.**)