Grammar Objectives - Year 6



TOPIC		Examples	Terminology
conjuncti	de range of ons to create d and complex s	Consolidate children's use of 'and', 'but' and 'or' to write compound sentences and their use of other conjunctions to create complex sentences with subordinate clauses.	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence
exclamati marks an punctuate correctly.	tops, commas, ion marks, speech d question marks to e sentences	 Help children use punctuation correctly: Full stops, question marks for questions and exclamation marks for exclamations. Speech marks for dialogue, with capital letters and full stops or exclamation/question marks as appropriate. commas for pauses within sentences. 	Full stop Comma Exclamation mark Question mark
and adject adverbs, preposition	de range of adjectives ctival phrases, adverbials and onal phrases to add on and elaboration to	Consolidate children's use of description to enable them to express themselves in interesting ways.	Noun Adjective Verb Adverb Phrase Preposition
to convey	nded noun phrases complicated on concisely	The blue and white salts <u>left in the basin</u> can be placed in a jar for safe-keeping. <u>The herd of deer we saw earlier</u> have returned to the hillside. (A good test of a noun phrase is that the whole thing can be replaced by a pronoun.)	Noun Phrase

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Use semi-colons or dashes	Show children how we can use a semi-colon to indicate a pause longer than a comma and we can use a dash to indicate a further thought. The woolly mammoth was thought to have died out after the ice-age; the weather became too hot for them to survive. Simon absolutely refused to apologise – he was convinced he had done nothing wrong.	Semi-colon Dash
Distinguish between informal and formal vocabulary and sentence structures (?incl. subjunctive?)	Encourage chn to see how we can use speech structures in informal writing and appropriate structures such as the subjunctive in formal writing. E.g. He really gave that his best shot didn't he? [Informal speech structure] She is really not going to change her mind, is she? [Informal speech structure] If I were you, I would go and say sorry to Jimmy. [Subjunctive] If the planet were to warm more than 3°, scientists think that much of the UK would be under the sea. [Subjunctive]	
Use bullet points and punctuate correctly Use colons and semi-colons in punctuating bullet points	Encourage children to use bullet points in non-fiction writing. New playground rules: No running in the quiet area; No football except on the pitch Hoops, skipping ropes and Frisbees to be returned to the big basket; and No food in the sitting area.	Bullet points Semi-colon Colon

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		JONIC Primary SCA
Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity	Help children to see that a hyphen can change the meaning: 'man-eating shark' is different from 'man eating shark' 'cat-hating woman' is different from 'cat hating woman' 're-cover' is different from 'recover'	Hyphen
Use passive voice to present information in an objective way	Demonstrate to children how we can describe an incident without saying who did it! Show children how the passive voice helps us to report something without allocating responsibility. The window was broken by a football being kicked through it. The kittens were placed on the doorstop of the orphanage. John was punched in the chest.	Passive voice
Use a wide range of conjunctions to create compound and complex sentences	Consolidate children's use of 'and', 'but' and 'or' to write compound sentences and their use of other conjunctions to create complex sentences with subordinate clauses.	Conjunction Complex sentence Compound sentence