



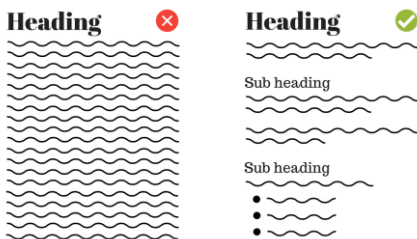
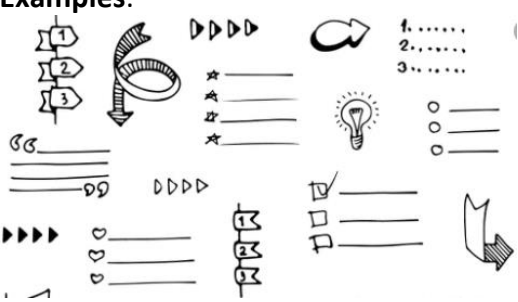



Year 6: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Appendix 2 from the National Curriculum

Word	Explanation	Example
use formal and informal speech appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> formal language does not use colloquialisms, contractions or first person pronouns such as 'I' or 'We'. informal language is more casual and spontaneous. It is used when communicating with friends or family either in writing or in conversation. 	discover → find out request → ask for enter → go in
question tags	tag questions (or question tags) turn a statement into a question. They are often used for checking information that we think we know is true.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You enjoy doing your homework, don't you? He is your friend, isn't he?
synonyms	is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beautiful: attractive/ pretty/ stunning funny: humorous/ comical/ hilarious/
antonyms	a word opposite in meaning to another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> truth/ lie enemy / friend

Type of sentence	Explanation	Example
subject	a person or thing that is being discussed, described, or dealt with.	The man ate the sandwich. The teacher threw the paper away.
object	a person or thing to which a specified action or feeling is directed.	The man ate the sandwich . The teacher threw the paper away.
active sentence	the subject performs the action	The cat chased the mouse.
passive sentence	when the subject has something done to it	The mouse was chased by the cat.
subjunctive form	a verb form to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If I were the Prime Minister Were they to come in to school, they would... I suggest that you take the deal.

Punctuation	Symbol	Explanation	Example
colon	:	used between main and subordinate clauses when the second sentence explains, illustrates, paraphrases, or expands on the first sentence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He got what he worked for: he really earned that trophy. They will not make it: the storm is too strong
semi-colon	;	joins two related main clauses together and a conjunction has been left out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight. Sumit likes to play cricket; Amit like to play football
hyphen	-	used to avoid ambiguity creates compound words to give a clear meaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The man-eating shark... The hair-raising story...

Text strategy (how to write)	Explanation	Text strategy (how to write)	Explanation
<p>Cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repeat words 	<p>headings and sub-headings</p>	<p>bullets</p>	<p>columns</p>
<p>Explanation: A similar way to achieve cohesion in our writing is to repeat a particular sentence structure along with a keyword or phrase. Although we usually try to vary the length and shape of our sentences, now and then we may choose to repeat a construction to emphasize connections between related ideas.</p> <p>Example: Boys and girls, you will go straight home... Boys and girls, you will eat your supper... Boys and girls, you will revise for you SATs...</p>	<p>Explanation: They stand out because of their size and attract attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heading: main idea Sub-heading: small section about that idea <p>Example:</p> 	<p>Explanation: are used to draw attention to important information within a document so that a reader can identify the key issues and facts quickly</p> <p>Examples:</p> 	<p>Explanation: in a newspaper, magazine or other publication, where a writer expresses their own opinion in few columns</p> <p>Example:</p> 
<p>Cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adverbials: 	<p>tables</p>	<p>structuring text</p>	
<p>Explanation: tell the reader what we are doing in a sentence and help to guide them through our writing. They signal to the reader what the relationships are between the different clauses, sentences and paragraphs.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on the other hand in contrast <p>as a consequence</p>	<p>Explanation: is a data structure that organizes information into rows and columns. It can be used to both store and display data in a structured format.</p> <p>Example:</p> 	<p>Werewolves</p> <p>Werewolves, also known as lycanthropes, are mythological or folkloric humans with the ability to shape-shift into a hybrid wolf-like creature. They are generally found in Europe and date from the medieval period. The legend of the werewolf developed in parallel to the belief in witches and is still evident in popular culture today.</p> <p>How dangerous are they? Often perceived as a threat throughout history, werewolves generally prey on any living thing; however they particularly target children. Werewolves attack in a variety of ways. The Scandinavian werewolf is known to possess poison-coated claws. This creature uses its gaze to paralyse its victims which enables the final blow to be delivered with devastating accuracy. Some werewolves are known to target the graves of their victims; digging up bodies to consume to satisfy their cravings.</p> <p>Modern culture Even after many centuries of tales, a fascination with werewolves still exists in modern society. The most popular depiction of a werewolf on film is in the renowned movie franchise: 'Twilight'. Another work of fiction which mentions these mythical beasts is 'Harry Potter'. This series of books features several werewolves (including Remus Lupin).</p> <p>Appearance Traditionally, a werewolf is indistinguishable from an ordinary wolf apart from several features. These are: a larger body, lack of a distinct tail, human eyes and voice. When a werewolf is in human form, they have tell-tale physical traits including: meeting of both eyebrows ('moosebrow'), curved fingernails, low-set ears and a swinging stride.</p> <p>Shape-shifting ability Werewolves are humans who transition into wolf-like creatures, either purposefully or after being placed under a curse. Various methods of becoming a werewolf have been reported. In folklore, most werewolves originate from being cursed or bitten by another werewolf. Historically, most werewolves transform under the light of a full moon. Some historical tales list other stranger methods of transformation, such as: rubbing the body with magic ointment, drinking rainwater out of the footprint of the animal or repeating a set spell. After returning to their human form, werewolves are usually documented as becoming weak, debilitated and undergoing painful, nervous depression.</p> 	<p>Explanation: when you organise your different paragraph, pictures, diagrams, table etc in a specific layout</p> <p>Example:</p> 