



Dear Parents, listed below are the learning expectations for your child in Year 6 to know, apply and understand for SPaG. In May, your child will be assessed on their knowledge of SPaG in their SATs. SPaG also directly links into their writing assessments. To support you and your child at home (within their writing, especially when completing their learning logs), we have given definitions and examples. If there is a term you or your child is unsure of, please ask and we can offer support.



Formal and informal language: Year 6 must know the difference between the two and identify the different structures.

This includes knowing how to use question tags (informal) - She's lovely- isn't she?

The subjunctive form (formal) - It is essential that they are heard/ If I were to run for president....

Prepositional phrases: prepositions show how parts of a sentence are related in time (at, during, in) or space (to, on, over, under.)

Example: After several minutes, we located the key to the door.

Two eagles flew over the trees, near the lake.



Punctuation: In Year 6 they must know how to include a variety of punctuation, including brackets, semi colons, hyphens, dash and commas to separate words, phrases and clauses, making writing clearer to the reader.

Example:

It was a warm, sunny morning; I decided to go for a walk. (Linking two related main clauses.)

The lion, which hadn't eaten for three days, set off on a hunt. (Separating a relative clause)

There was a man- eating shark. (This avoids confusion)

Mr Cook ran the marathon - he completed the course in 5 hours. (Adds extra information)

Antonym:

An antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another.

Example:

Bad and good/ hot and cold/ strong and weak

Synonym:

A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another.

Example:

Happy: joyful, ecstatic, content, cheerful, jolly, delighted, gleeful

Conjunctions: A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together. There are two types of conjunctions co-ordinating - that link two main clauses together (also known as FANBOYS) and subordinating - that link a main and subordinating clause.

Examples:

- FANBOYS: for, and, not, but, or, yet, so.

It was raining **so** the children had wet play.

- Subordinating contractions: (because, however, although, despite...)

Despite the cold air, Simon did not wear a coat.

Passive voice: Understanding that in the passive form, the subject and object are reversed in the sentence, distancing the subject from the action.

Example:

Active: Thomas baked cakes.

Passive: The cakes were baked by Thomas.

Thomas is the **subject**, **baked** is the verb and the **cakes** are the object.

Active: Liam pressed the button.

Passive: The button was pressed by Liam.

Adverbs and adverbials: Adverbs and adverbial phrases help maintain cohesion across the text.

Adverbs: a word that gives information about the verb.

She liked the cuddly toy **best**.

They ran **quickly** through the forest.

Adverbial phrases: A phrase that gives information about the verb and tells you 'how', 'where', 'why' or 'when'.

The squirrel ran **up the tree**.

A **fronted adverbial phrase** starts the sentence.

In the afternoon, the children learn topic.

Anxiously, the children waited to start their SATs.

Expanded Noun Phrases: Description that adds detail, qualification and precision.

Example: The girl... is a noun phrase. We add description to make it expanded. The **tall, happy** girl!..

(It is important that Year 6 use exciting adjectives!)

Encourage your child to spot Expanded Noun Phrases in their reading books. Consider how it helps enhance the text.

Year 5 and 6 Spelling list

Dear Parents, listed below are the spelling expectations for your child to remember and apply. Please use this spelling list to support your child at home.



Aa:
accommodate
accompany
according
achieve
aggressive
amateur
ancient
apparent
appreciate
attached
available
average
awkward

Bb:
bargain
bruise



Cc:
category
cemetery
committee
communicate
community
competition
conscience
conscious
controversy
convenience
correspond
criticise
curiosity

Dd:
definite
desperate
determined
develop
dictionary
disastrous



Ee:
embarrass
environment
equipped
equipment
especially
exaggerate
excellent
existence
explanation

Ll:
language
leisure
lightning

Mm:
marvellous
mischievous
muscle

Oo:
occupy
occur
opportunity

Nn:
necessary
neighbour
nuisance

Ff:
familiar
foreign
forty

Gg:
government
guarantee

Hh:
harass

Ii:
identity
immediate(ly)
individual
interfere
interrupt

Pp:
parliament
persuade
physical
prejudice
privilege
profession
programme
pronunciation

Qq:
queue

Rr:
recognise
recommend
relevant
restaurant
rhyme
rhythm

Yy:
yacht

Ss:
sacrifice
secretary
shoulder
signature
sincere(ly)
soldier
stomach
sufficient
suggest
symbol
system

Tt:
temperature
thorough
twelfth

Vv:
variety
vegetable
vehicle

Prefix: is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the **beginning** of a root word and changes the word's original meaning.

Example: de- (defrost), un- (unkind), dis- (disagree)

Suffix: is a string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning.

Example: -graph (autograph), -port (transport)

Homophones: two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

Brake - Break
Flour - Flower
Knew - New
Hoarse - Horse
Hole - Whole
Hour - Our
Plain - Plane
Right - Write
Their - There - They're
Waist - Waste
Your - You're

Synonyms: Synonyms are words that are similar, or have a related meaning, to another word.

Beautiful: Attractive, Pretty, Lovely, Stunning

Funny: Humorous, Comical, Hilarious, Hysterical

Honest: Honourable, Fair, Sincere, Trustworthy

Intelligent: Smart, Bright, Brilliant, Sharp

Kind: Thoughtful, Considerate, Gracious

Outgoing: Friendly, Sociable, Warm

Rich: Affluent, Wealthy, Well-off

Lucky: Auspicious, Fortunate

Positive: Optimistic, Cheerful

Antonyms: An antonym is a word that is the opposite meaning of another.

Warm - Cool

Late - Early

Simple - Challenging

Empty - Full

Foolish - Wise

Excited - Bored

Wide - Narrow

Dangerous - Safe

Exhale - Inhale