

What you should know by the end of Year 6

- Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.
- The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing, such as the subjunctive mood
- Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections and ellipsis.
- Layout devices, such as headings, subheadings, columns, bullets, or table.
- Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark independent clauses.
- Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists.
- How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity.
- The use of synonyms and antonyms in relation to word meaning

Active and Passive

This is a difference in the way information is presented in a sentence.

Active—**Subject, verb, object**
Musa kicked the ball.

Passive—**object, verb, subject.**
The ball was kicked by Musa.

Sometimes in the passive, the subject is not stated, for example, the ball was kicked.

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms = similar meaning

Hot—**warm, balmy, boiling, feverish.**

Antonyms = opposite meaning

Hot —**cold, freezing, icy, chilly**

Vocabulary

Subject	The person or object who performs the action in a sentence
Object	What the action is performed on
Active	The subject is at the start, usually active sentences go: S, V, O
Passive	The subject is at the end of the sentence, or is sometimes hidden.
synonym	A word with a similar meaning to a given word.
antonym	A word with an opposite meaning to a given word.
ellipsis	This is a way to aid cohesion (...)
hyphen	Punctuation to closely link words to support meaning (-)
colon	This separates clauses where the second clause explains the first. (:)
Semi-colon	This separates clauses where both clauses are equal. (;)
Bullet point	A way to clearly set out a list.

Subjunctive mood

This is a way of writing very formally. It usually involves the verb form 'were', for example:

- **If I were** a monkey, I would swing from the trees.
- **Were they to** come, I would be very pleased.

Hyphens

Hyphens are used to link together words to avoid ambiguity. E.g:

- Man eating shark—a man is eating a shark
- **Man-eating** shark—a shark which eats men

Separating clauses

Colon: when you use a colon, the second clause must help explain the first clause.

Bats are excellent hunters: they track insects using echo-location.

Semi-colon: a semi colon can be used in place of a conjunction .

We lost the ball too many times; we lost the game.

A dash is often best used to summarise:

The use of evacuation during World War 2 is much debated and discussed—in short it was a divisive event.

Colons can also be used to begin a list, and semi-colons to separate to separate items when they are longer than one word, e.g.

I need: a bag of flour; four tins of bean; a soft cloth and apples.