		Year 6 Grammar coverage			
Informal and formal speech: *find out / discover* *ask for / request* *go in / enter* Using question tags for informality: *He's in your class, isn't he?* Use the subjunctive for formal writing: *If I <u>were</u> you…*	Use **inverted commas** accurately with punctuation; start a new line for each new speaker and place who says what at the beginning and at the end of the inverted commas	**Dashes** to mark the boundary between clauses: *It's raining – I'm fed up*	**Semicolons** to demarcate within a list	**Simple sentences and how to embellish them**	**Modal verbs**
Abstract nouns	**Repetition for effect:** persuasion, suspense, emphasis	**Colon and bullet points** for a list	**Alliteration**	Consolidating **compound sentences** and coordinating conjunctions	**Auxiliary verbs**
Synonyms: Realising that when you find a synonym, the word means something slightly different, eg, "big" and "grand". "Grand" can mean "one thousand", "elaborate" and "decorative", as well as "big".	**Connectives** to signpost and create cohesion within a text: - order of sequence - time connectives - additional ideas - space and place - contrasting - exemplification - results to summarise	**Hyphens for compound words** to avoid ambiguity: *man eating shark* or *man-eating shark*	**Similes**	**Complex sentences** and subordinate conjunctions	**Tense (past, present and future)**
Antonyms: using prefixes	**Layout devices** such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points, tables and paragraphs	Identify the **subject and object** of the sentence	**Metaphors**	Combining **complex and compound clauses** to create a sentence	**Pronouns: relative and possessive**
Collective nouns	**Colons** to mark the boundary between clauses: *It's sunny: I'm going out to play.*	**Ellipses** to create suspense and to show missing words in a quote	**Personification**	**Rhetorical questions**	**Relative clauses**
The difference between **passive and active** sentence and when to use the passive	**Semicolons** to mark the boundary between clauses: *It's raining; I'm fed up*	**Antonyms** to create different effects in sentences	**Fronted adverbials**	Expanded **noun phrases:** *The witch, who crashed her broom, is over there, feeling dazed.* A whole sentence can be a noun phrase	**Determiners and generalisers**