

Year 6 Writing Knowledge Organiser

Previous learning

- Spell words with 'silent' letters
- Choose the best writing implement for the task
- Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion across paragraphs
- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- using the perfect form of verbs
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- using relative clauses
- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using a colon to introduce a list
- Y3 Instructions, report, information text, suspense, comedy
- Y4 Newspaper, playscript, diary
- Y5 Non chronological report, balanced argument, biography, narratives

Non fiction covered



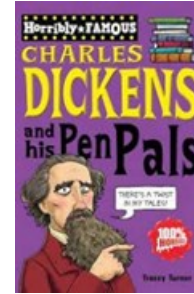
Rainforest animals

(non-chronological report)



Deforestation

(Persuasive writing)

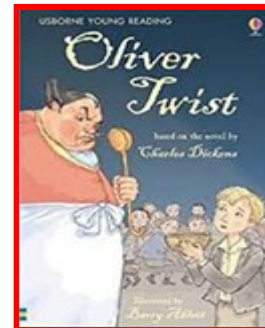
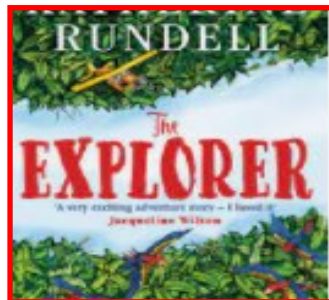


Charles Dickens

(Biography)

Year 5 and 6 Common Exception Words Mat									
Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz									
Aa accommodate accompany according 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 develop dictionary disastrous	Ee embarrass environment equipment equipped especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation	Ff familiar foreign forty frequently	Gg government guarantee	Hh harass hindrance	Ii identity immediate individual interfere interrupt	
Ll language leisure lightning	Mm marvellous mischievous muscle	Nn necessary neighbour nuisance	Oo occupy occur opportunity	Pp parliament persuade physical privilege profession programme pronunciation	Qq queue	Rr recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm	Ss sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere sincerely soldier stomach suggest symbol system	Tt temperature thorough twelfth	Vv variety vegetable vehicle
ar or ur ow oi ear air ure er					ai ee igh oa oo				
ch sh th ng qu					ss ff ll zz				

Narratives covered



Poetry covered

The River
Valerie Bloom



Key Vocabulary

subject	The subject is usually the thing within a sentence who is carrying out an action. E.g. The <u>man</u> ate a cream cake.
Object	The object is the thing in a sentence that is involved in an action, but does not carry it out. E.g. The man ate a cream cake
active	When the verb of a sentence is in the active voice, the subject is doing the acting, as in the sentence "Kevin hit the ball."
Passive	A verb is in the passive voice when the subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb. E.g. "The ball was thrown."
Synonym/ Antonym	A word or phrase that means the same as another. A word opposite in meaning to another.
Ellipsis ...	An ellipsis is used to show that one or more words have been missed out or that a sentence is not finished. E.g. "Don't tell Dad about the ..."
Hyphen -	Hyphens connect two or more words which make up a compound noun or adjective. E.g. an ultra-huge sandwich.
Colon :	A colon is used to precede a list of items, a quotation, or an expansion or explanation.
Semi-colon ;	It is used between two independent clauses that are related. Semicolons replace the conjunction (and, but, for, so). For example: The breeze was cool; the sun was scorching.
Bullet point	Bullet points are used to show items in a list.