

Sophie's Y6 Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Before you set off, take a moment to check the map. Here's your grammar knowledge organiser - it's a tongue-twister of terminology, so best to keep on the boil all year round.

(These are perfect for printing out and sticking in front of everyone's books - you could even hand them to parents so they can get to know the lay of the land!)

Word classes			
Category	Definition	Example	
noun	a person, place, thing or feeling	<i>dog, school, happiness</i>	
verb	shows an action, a doing or being word	<i>run, was, think</i>	
regular	adds -ed to show past tense	<i>walk → walked</i>	
irregular	doesn't follow usual past tense rules	<i>go → went</i>	
modal	goes before another verb to show possibility or certainty	<i>might, should, will</i>	
progressive	see Tense (on the next page)	<i>She is walking to school.</i>	
perfect	see Tense (on the next page)	<i>She has walked to school.</i>	
active	In active voice, there is an active verb and the subject does the action.	<i>The dog chased the cat.</i>	
passive	In passive voice, there is a passive verb and the subject has the action done to it.	<i>The cat was chased by the dog.</i>	
adjective	describes a noun	<i>blue, tall, happy</i>	
conjunction	co-ordinating	joins main clauses	<i>and, but, or</i>
	subordinating	joins a main and subordinate clause	<i>because, when</i>
pronoun	replaces a noun	<i>he, she, they, it</i>	
	relative	starts a relative clause	<i>who, which, that</i>
	possessive	shows something belongs to someone	<i>his, hers, theirs</i>
adverb	describes how, when or where something happens	<i>quickly, yesterday, here</i>	
preposition	shows where or when something is	<i>under, after, next to</i>	
determiner	used before a noun to show which one or how many	<i>the, some, three</i>	

Types of sentence		
Category	Definition	Example
statement	tells you something	<i>This is blue.</i>
question	asks something	<i>Is that blue?</i>
command	tells someone to do something	<i>Paint it blue.</i>
exclamation	shows strong feeling; starts with 'what' or 'how'	<i>How blue that is!</i>

Parts of a sentence			
Category	Definition	Example	
subject	the person or thing doing the action in a sentence	<i>She ate a banana.</i>	
object	the person or thing the action is done to	<i>She ate a banana.</i>	
clause	a group of words with a verb (it could be a full sentence or part of one)	<i>he kicked a ball</i>	
	main (or independent)	a part of a sentence that makes sense on its own	<i>he kicked a ball</i>
	subordinate	a part of a sentence that doesn't make sense on its own (begins with a subordinating conjunction)	<i>because they were hungry</i>
	relative	a type of subordinate clause that gives more detail about a noun (starts with a relative pronoun)	<i>which are blue</i>
adverbial (fronted)	a word or phrase that tells us when, where or how something happens (sometimes at the start of a sentence)	<i>After lunch, we played.</i>	
expanded noun phrase	a noun with extra detail added	<i>the small, fluffy kitten</i>	

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Tense		
Category	Definition	Example
present	shows that something is happening now or happens regularly	<i>She walks to school.</i>
simple past	shows something that happened once	<i>She walked to school.</i>
progressive	shows something still happening (uses the helper verb 'is' or 'are' and verb ends in -ing)	<i>She is walking to school.</i>
perfect	shows something already completed (uses the helper verb 'had' or 'have')	<i>She had walked to school.</i>

Language		
formal	polite or proper language, often used in writing or serious situations	<i>Please submit this by Monday.</i>
informal	everyday, casual language used with friends	<i>Get it to me by Mon.</i>
Standard English	the correct way of writing English	

Words		
synonym	a word that means the same or nearly the same	<i>big and large</i>
antonym	a word that means the opposite	<i>hot and cold</i>
prefix	letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning	<i>unhappy</i>
suffix	letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning	<i>careful</i>
word family	a group of words that come from the same root word	<i>help, helpful, helpless</i>

Punctuation			
Category	Definition	Example	
capital letter	used at the start of sentences or for proper nouns	<i>I live in London.</i>	
full stop	used to end a sentence	<i>This is my cat.</i>	
question mark	used to end a question	<i>How are you?</i>	
exclamation mark	used at the end of an exclamation, or to show strong feeling	<i>What a beautiful day!</i>	
apostrophe	for a contraction	shows letters are missing	<i>can't = cannot</i>
	to show possession	shows something belongs to someone or something	<i>Amir's book</i>
comma(s)	in a list	used between items in a list	<i>apples, bananas, oranges</i>
	in dialogue	used before someone speaks or at the end of dialogue	<i>She said, "Hello!" "I don't know," he said.</i>
	in a sentence	used between phrases or clauses (especially after a fronted adverbial)	<i>After lunch, we played.</i>
	double	used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy, who was tall, read a book.</i>
brackets		used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy (who was tall) read a book.</i>
dash(es)	single	used to join main clauses	<i>She threw the ball - it went really high.</i>
	double	used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy - who was tall - read a book.</i>
colon		used to join two main clauses when the second main clause explains the first main clause, or before a list	<i>It was dark: the lights had been turned off.</i>
semi-colon		used to join main clauses when two main clauses are closely related, or list expanded noun phrases	<i>I was hungry; there was nothing to eat.</i>
hyphen		used to join words, or parts of words	<i>well-known</i>
inverted commas		used around dialogue (speech)	<i>"Hello!" she said.</i>

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Sophie's Y6 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Here's your overview of the maths terrain ahead - the key recall facts from across KS2.

(These are perfect for printing out and sticking in front of everyone's books - you could even hand them to parents so they can get to know the lay of the land!)

Multiplication and division vocabulary		
Term	Definition	Example
factor	a number that divides exactly into another number	factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	factors of two numbers that are the same	common factors of 8 and 12 = 1, 2, 4
prime number	a number with only 2 factors: 1 and itself	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...
composite number	a number with more than two factors	12 (it has 6 factors)
prime factor	a factor that is prime	prime factors of 12 = 2, 3
multiple	a number in another number's times table	multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	multiples of two numbers that are the same	common multiples of 4 and 6 = 12, 24...
square numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 ($5^2 = 5 \times 5$) 49 ($7^2 = 7 \times 7$)
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 ($2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$) 27 ($3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$)

Fractions, decimals & percentages			
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%	÷ 100
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%	÷ 20
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%	÷ 10
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%	÷ 5
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%	÷ 4
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%	÷ 2
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%	÷ 4, x3
1	1	100%	÷ 1

Angles	
full turn	360°
half turn	180°
right angle	90°
acute angle	< 90°
obtuse angle	> 90°
reflex angle	> 180°
angles on a straight line	180°
angles inside a triangle	180°
angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

Shape vocabulary		
<p>perimeter = measure around the edge (circumference = perimeter of a circle)</p>	<p>horizontal line</p> <hr/>	<p>parallel lines</p> <hr/>
<p>vertical line</p> <hr/>	<p>Perpendicular lines (at right angles)</p> <hr/>	<p>radius diameter (= radius x 2)</p>

Roman numerals			
1	I	100	C
5	V	500	D
10	X	1000	M
50	L		

2D shapes			
quadrilateral	4	octagon	8
pentagon	5	nonagon	9
hexagon	6	decagon	10
heptagon	7		

polygon = shape with straight sides
 regular = all sides/angles the same
 irregular = sides/angles not same

Types of triangle		
scalene	equilateral	isosceles

Types of quadrilateral		
parallelogram	trapezium	rhombus

Area
<p>Area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape usually measured in cm^2 or m^2.</p> <p>Area of a triangle = (base x height) ÷ 2</p> <p>Area of a parallelogram = base x height</p> <p>(Height = perpendicular height)</p>

Measurement conversions		
Month	Days	
January	31	1 centimetre = 10mm
February	28 (29 in leap year)	1 metre = 100cm
March	31	1 kilometre = 1,000 m
April	30	1 mile = 1.6 km
May	31	1 kilometre = 0.625 ($\frac{5}{8}$) mile
June	30	1 kilogram = 1,000 grams
July	31	1 litre = 1,000 millilitres
August	31	
September	30	
October	31	
November	30	
December	31	
1 year = 365 days (≈ 52 weeks)		
Leap year = 366 days		

3D shapes			
	square-based pyramid	triangular-based pyramid	triangular prism
faces (the flat sides)	5	4	5
edges	8	6	9
vertices (the points where the edges meet)	5	4	6

Volume
<p>Volume is the amount of space a 3D shape takes up, usually measured in cm^3 or m^3</p> <p>Volume of a cuboid = length x width x height</p>

The mean
<p>The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are.</p> <p>E.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, 4 is 4.</p> <p>(Because $4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16$, and $16 \div 4 = 4$)</p>

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