

Year 6

Subject: The person or thing doing the action.

Examples: Rula's mother went out. That is uncertain. The children will study the animals.

Object: A person, animal or thing that is acted on by the subject in a sentence.

Examples: Year 2 designed puppets. I like that.

Active Voice: When a sentence is in the active voice, the subject does the action.

Examples: Deepak kicked the ball. Henry was eating an apple.

Passive Voice: When the subject is acted on in a sentence.

Examples: The ball was kicked. The egg was laid by a pigeon.

Synonym: Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings.

Examples: Talk – Speak Old - Elderly

Antonym: Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposite

Examples: Hot – Cold Light – Dark Light- Heavy

Ellipsis: Ellipsis is the omission of a word or phrase which is expected and predictable.

Examples: Frankie waved to Ivana and ~~she~~ watched her drive away.
She did it because she wanted to ~~do it~~

Hyphen: Small dashes that link two or more words to make a single word.

Examples: A well-cooked steak. We explored a tenth-century castle.

Lisa is a nine-year-old girl.

Colon: Used to introduce a list and to link two sentences together.



Examples: You will need: eggs, butter and flour.

We soon solved the mystery of the missing sausages: the dog had eaten them.

Semi-colon: Used to link two sentences that are close in meaning. Can also separate items in a list.

Example: The Alligator snapped its jaws; it was feeding time at the zoo.

At the weekend I love: reading; exercising; playing board games and sleeping a lot.

Bullet Points: Used to introduce items in a list (can be single words or phrases). Do not need a capital letter at the start and they do not need to end in punctuation.

Example:

Things to do this week:

- Food shopping
- See Grandparents
- Tidy house
- Go to the gym

