Year 6 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Overview

Year 6 test content domain	Language Structure	Standard English	Vocabulary/Language Structure	Punctuation	Subordinate clause word list
Aspect covered in Year 6	Nouns Verbs Adjectives Connectives Pronouns Adverbs Prepositions Articles Statements Questions Commands Clauses Phrases Subordinating connectives	Tense agreement Subject-verb agreement Double negatives Use of I and me Contractions	Word meaning Vocabulary content Concision and precisions in vocabulary Synonyms Antonyms Word groups / families Prefixes Suffixes Singular and plural	Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Commas in lists Commas to mark phrases or clauses Inverted commas Apostrophes Brackets Elipses Colons Semi-colons	although because after before once as since when until wherever whenever while whilst unless as soon as if

Year Group	Word Structure	Sentence Structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
6	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. said versus reported, alleged, or claimed in formal speech or writing)	Use of the passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken) Expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (e.g. the boy that jumped over the fence is over there, or the fact that it	Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: semantic cohesion (e.g. repetition of a word or phrase), grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence), and	Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up.) Use of the colon to introduce a list Punctuation of bullet	active and passive voice, subject and object, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points, synonym and antonym

| | | was raining meant the end of sports day)

The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.g. He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of the subjunctive in some very formal writing and speech) | ellipsis

Layout devices, such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text | points to list information

How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus re-cover) | |