



Writing Knowledge Organiser- Year 6



Year 6 Punctuation

Ellipses



To create suspense or a pause.

The hero saved the day, for now...

Hyphen



To create compound adjectives or informal verbs

The hero saved the day, for now...
cold-blooded, sing-song

Colon

To introduce a list or emphasise information

She had one goal in mind: win the race.

Semi-colon



To join two related main clauses or in an extended list.

The rain was heavy; everyone wore their waterproof coats.

Expectations

By the end of year 6 you should be using all the features learnt in your previous years as well as new knowledge. Handwriting should be consistently joined and legible. You need to think carefully about the purpose and impact of your writing: how do you want your reader to feel?

Language should be carefully selected. You may want to include more literary features such as metaphors, personification and repetition to create an impact.

Alan Peat Sentences

De;De

The first part gives description; the second part gives details.

The vampire is a dreadful creature; it sucks blood from its victims.

If, if, if, then sentences

If my alarm had gone off, if I had been organised, if I hadn't missed my bus, then none of this would have happened.

Some; others sentences

Some people love football; others just can't stand it.

Imagine 3 sentences

Imagine a time when people were not afraid, when life was much simpler, when everyone helped each other: this is the story of that time.

Bullet Points

Bullet points can be used to:

- break up complicated information
- make it easier to read
- turn it into a list

Don't forget to add a colon before the list!

You do not need to add punctuation to the end of the bullet points

You do not need the word and



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Active and Passive Voice

Active

The subject of the sentence performs the action.

Active sentences are usually clear and direct.

The winner of the race lifted the trophy.

The doctor examined the patient.

Passive

The subject is acted on by the verb.

The trophy was lifted by the winner.

The patient was examined.

Subject: the person or thing doing the verb.

Object: the person or thing having something done to it

The fisherman caught the fish.

Subject Verb Object

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonym:

words that have the same or similar meaning.

beautiful, attractive, stunning, desirable

Antonym:

words that have the opposite meaning.

Populated- Isolated

Organised- disorganised

Formality

Formal Language

Formal language is used for more official and serious purposes. The correct grammar and standard English should always be used. You should never use contraction words in formal writing. You should also avoid using personal terms.

People are often incredibly disappointed when their meals are of an inadequate standard.

Informal Language

Informal language is used for more casual and less serious purposes. Slang words and chatty language can be used.

I can't get over how gross this food is.

Cohesive devices

You need to ensure that your writing flows and links across paragraphs. You can do this by using a range of sentence types, conjunctions and adverbials.

Addition	Opposition	Reinforcing	Explaining	Listing	Indicating Result	Indicating Time
also	however	besides	for example	firstly	therefore	in the beginning
furthermore	nevertheless	anyway	in other words	first of all	consequently	just then
moreover	on the other hand	after all	to clarify	lastly	hence	meanwhile
still	in contrast		for instance	secondly	as a result	later
and again			that is to say	thirdly	for this reason	at first

Tenses

