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

Types of sentence

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

Parts of a sentence

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

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Tense

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

Language

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

Words

synonym	a word that means the same or nearly the same	*big and large*
antonym	a word that means the opposite	*hot and cold*
prefix	letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning	***un**happy*
suffix	letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning	*care**ful***
word family	a group of words that come from the same root word	*help, helpful, helpless*

Punctuation

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

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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 = 5x5) 49 (7^2 = 7x7)
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 (2^3 = 2x2x2) 27 (3^3 = 3x3x3)

Fractions, decimals & percentages

$^1/_{100}$	0.01	1%	÷ 100
$^1/_{20}$	0.05	5%	÷ 20
$^1/_{10}$	0.1	10%	÷ 10
$^1/_5$	0.2	20%	÷ 5
$^1/_4$	0.25	25%	÷ 4
$^1/_2$	0.5	50%	÷ 2
$^3/_4$	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

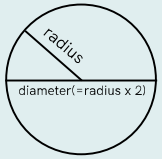
perimeter = measure around the edge
(circumference = perimeter of a circle)

horizontal line

vertical line

parallel lines

Perpendicular lines (at right angles)



Roman numerals

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

2D shapes

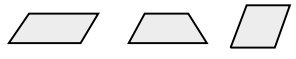
quadrilateral	4	octagon	8
pentagon	5	nonagon	9
hexagon	6	decagon	10
heptagon	7		

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

Area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape usually measured in cm^2 or m^2.

Area of a triangle
= (base x height) ÷ 2
Area of a parallelogram
= base x height

(Height = perpendicular height)

Measurement conversions

Month	Days
January	31
February	28 (29 in leap year)
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31

1 year = 365 days (≈ 52 weeks)
Leap year = 366 days

1 centimetre	10mm
1 metre	100cm
1 kilometre	1,000 m
1 mile	1.6 km
1 kilometre	0.625 (5/8) mile
1 kilogram	1,000 grams
1 litre	1,000 millilitres

Co-ordinates

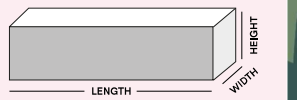
Read co-ordinates along the x axis (horizontal) first, then the y axis (vertical).
E.g. (3,-4) = go right 3, down 4.

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

Volume is the amount of space a 3D shape takes up, usually measured in cm^3 or m^3



Volume of a cuboid = length x width x height

The mean

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

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