

## Words that Year 5 and 6 need to learn to spell

accommodate	determined	muscle	suggest
accompany	develop	necessary	symbol
according	dictionary	neighbour	system
achieve	disastrous	nuisance	temperature
aggressive	embarrass	occupy	thorough
amateur	environment	occur	twelfth
ancient	equip (-ped, -ment)	opportunity	Variety
apparent	especially	parliament	vegetable
appreciate	exaggerate	persuade	vehicle
attached	excellent	physical	yacht
available	existence	prejudice	
average	explanation	privilege	
awkward	familiar	profession	
bargain	foreign	programme	
bruise	forty	pronunciation	
Category	frequently	queue	
Cemetery	government	recognise	
committee	guarantee	recommend	
communicate	harass	relevant	
community	hindrance	restaurant	
competition	identity	rhyme	
conscience*	immediate(ly)	rhythm	
conscious*	individual	sacrifice	
controversy	interfere	secretary	
convenience	interrupt	shoulder	
correspond	language	signature	
Criticise (Critic + ise)	leisure	sincere(ly)	
curiosity	lightning	soldier	
definite	marvellous	stomach	
desperate	mischievous	sufficient	

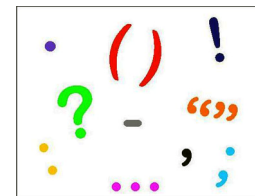


South Lake Primary School

*Guide to Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar*

# Year 6

verb  
adverb  
noun  
pronoun  
adjective  
vowel  
consonant



SPELLING
1. dinosaur
2. pollution
3. qualify
4. disconnect
5. exercise
6. secretary



### Previous terminology learned in Year 4 and Year 5

Year 4: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

Year 5: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity

### Year 6 vocabulary, grammar and punctuation terminology

Definitions adapted from Oxford Primary, 'Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Dictionary'.

#### Subject

In a sentence, the subject is often the person or thing that does the action of the verb. The subject is the noun just before the verb.

#### Object

Sometimes sentences have an object as well as a subject. The object says who or what is acted upon by the verb. The object of a sentence is a noun which is normally just after the verb.

#### Active

In a sentence with an active verb, the subject is doing the action. This is called the active voice. The little girl caught the ball.

#### Passive

In a sentence with a passive verb, the subject is being acted on. This is called the passive voice. The ball was caught.

#### Synonym

Synonyms are words that mean the same - or nearly the same - as each other, such as big and huge, or horrible and nasty.

#### Antonym

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of each other, such as wet and dry, full and empty, open and closed.

#### Ellipsis

Ellipsis is used to show that a word has been missed out or a sentence is not finished. Don't tell me...

#### Hyphen

A hyphen is used to join two or more words. E.g. co-ordinate, co-own, fair-haired.

A hyphen is used to avoid confusion over meaning. E.g. a mouse-eating ogre.

#### Colon

A colon can be used to introduce a list. I love the following foods: apples, seeds, grapes and nuts.

A colon can be used to introduce examples or explanations. The bird eats lots of snacks: he needs lots of energy for flying.

#### Semi-colon

A semi-colon can be used in lists. A semi-colon can separate longer phrases in a list that has been introduced by a colon, or which is more complicated than a simple list of words.

A semi-colon can be used to show a break in a sentence. A semi-colon can show a break that is longer, or more important than a break made by the comma. The girl had never been so terrified; she backed away, but there was nowhere to hide.

#### Bullet points

Bullet points are used to organize a list in order to make it clear.