

Summer 1 Wk 2
Tested 29th April

Words with the
short vowel and
double
consonants

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Words with the
short vowel and
double
consonants

Wk 2
Summer
1

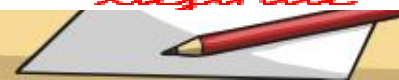
25.4.22

accompany
aggressive
apparent
appreciate
accommodate
recommend
profession
immediate
interrupt
embarrass

accompany
aggressive
apparent
appreciate
accommodate
recommend
profession
immediate
interrupt
embarrass

Year 6 Silver
spelling passport:
thorough
altar*
interfere

Revision from
Year 5:
curiosity
definite



Way to remember

(e.g. word as pictures, broken down or as a mnemonic)

adorable 

applicable 

vegetables 

dependable

comfortable 

changeable 

noticeable 

considerably 

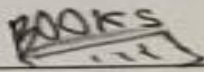
understandably 

reasonably { yes yep! ok }

reliably
 rely 



legible 



- 1) Find the word in the dictionary
- 2) Put the word into a sentence to show its meaning
- 3) How will you remember it? Word as a picture? Break it down into syllables... mnemonic?

Big, elephants, can,
always, understand,
small, elephants

Endings which sound like 'shuss' and are spelled -cious or -tious

Which endings need to be applied to turn the following root words in to adjectives?

ambition	ambitious
vice	vicious
infection	infectious
caution	cautious
malice	malicious
superstition	superstitious
nutrition	nutritious

Challenge

Which is most common? Find 10 more words spelt with -cious or -tious and see what you think.



CLUE

Endings which sound like 'shul' and are spelt -cial or -tial

Which of the following are spelt correctly?

parcial	✗	partial
artifitial	✗	artificial
essential	✓	
special	✓	
presidential	✓	
benefitial	✗	beneficial
substancial	✗	substantial

Challenge

Can you think of any words with these spelling patterns in the middle?



LO: To identify and sort word families

What Do We Have In Common?

Look at all of the words in this family. What do they have in common? What should the family name be?

helper

helped

helpful

helpless

unhelpful

helping



The **Help** Family

What Do We Have In Common?

Look at all of the words in this family. What do they have in common? What should the family name be?

writer

written

writing

underwrite

rewrite

writes



The **Write** Family

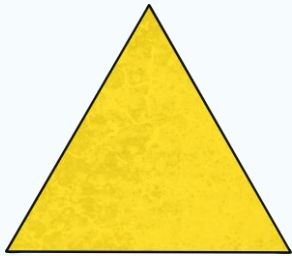


What are Word Families?

Word families are groups of words that link together through their **meaning**, **grammar** or **morphology** (roots, prefixes and suffixes).

These words...

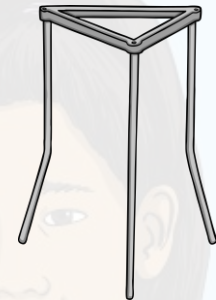
triangle



tricycle



tripod

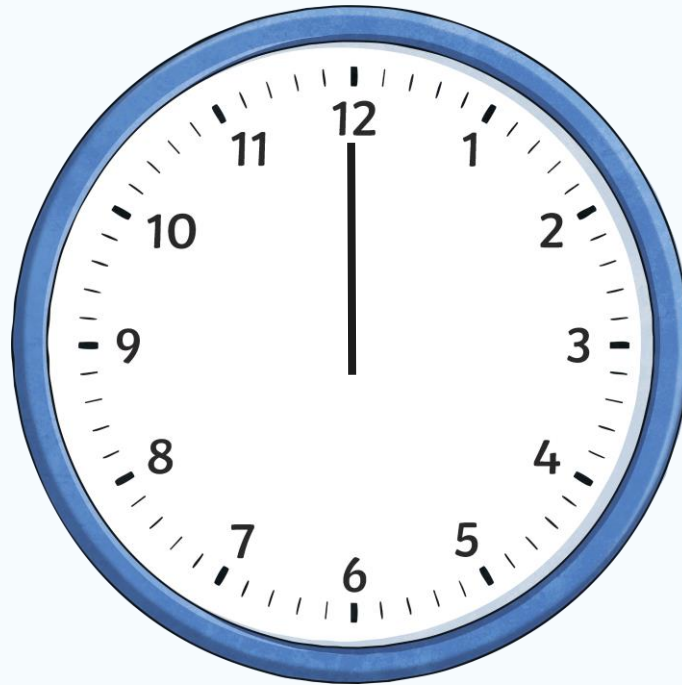


...all come from the prefix 'tri', which means 'three' in the ancient language of Latin.

Can you see why these words might need a 'three' in them?

The Struct Family

Let's explore the root 'struct'. Working with a partner, how many words containing 'struct' can you think of in the next two minutes?

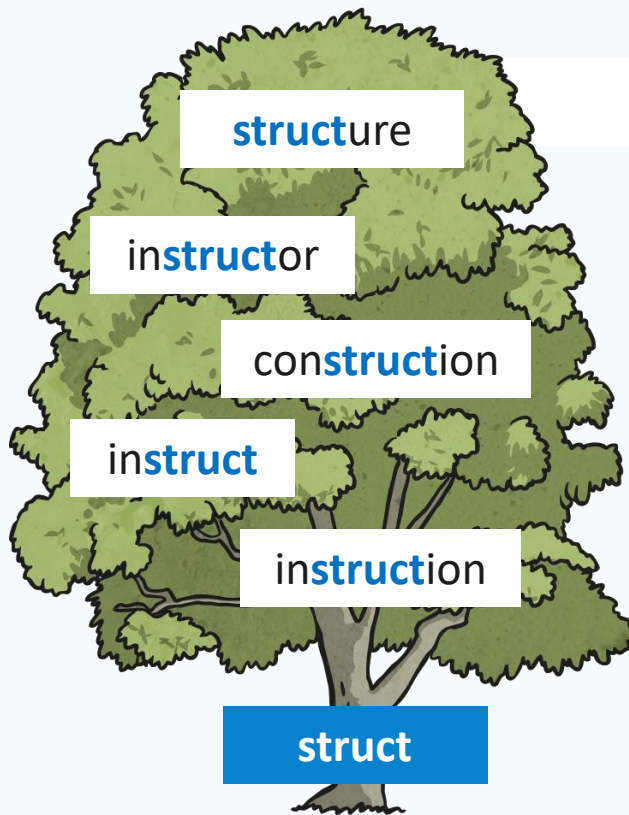


Start



The Struct Family

Lots of different words that we use every day come from the root 'struct', such as...



A building or other object put together of several different parts.

A person who teaches or demonstrates something.

The act of building something, often a large structure.

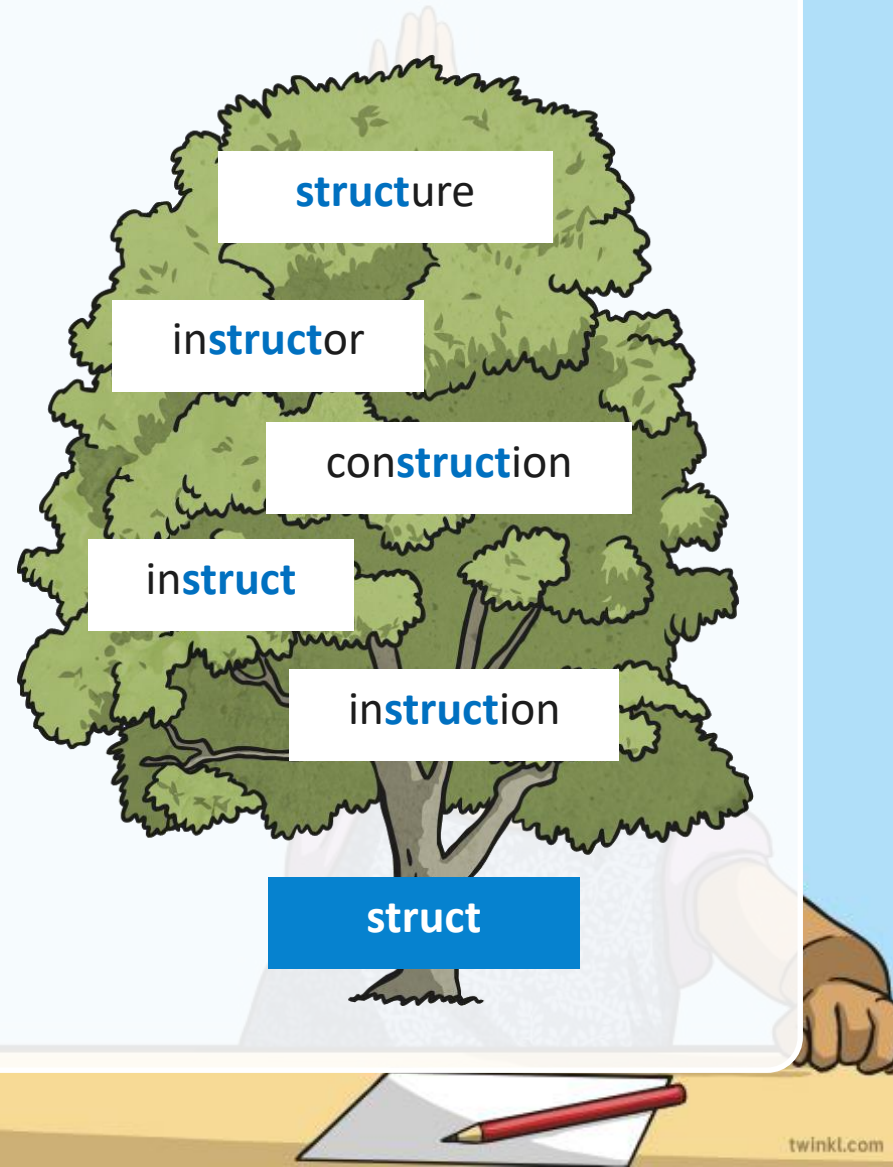
To tell or order somebody to do something (often how to make something) in a particular order

The words which tell or order somebody to do something (often how to make something) in a particular order.

The Struct Family

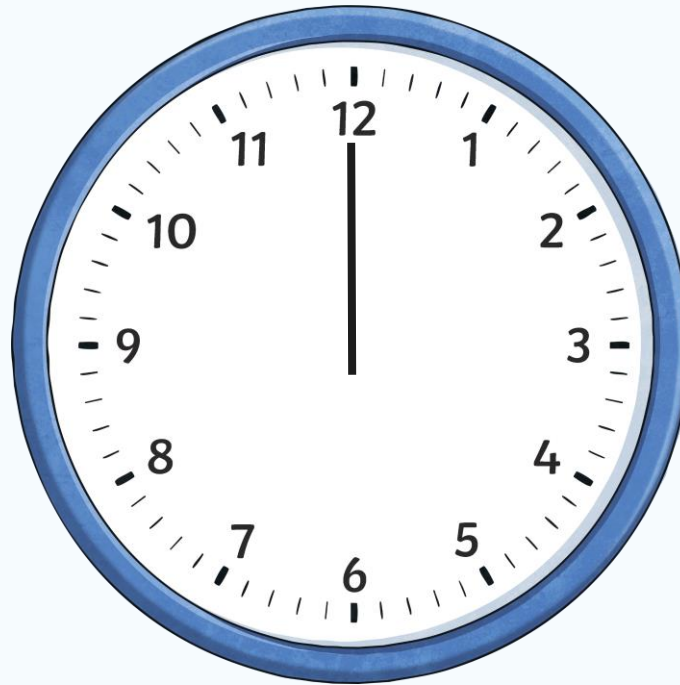
Did you think of any different words?

What sort of meaning do all of these words have in common?



The Spect Family

This time, explore the root 'spect' with a partner. How many words containing 'spect' can you think of in the next two minutes?

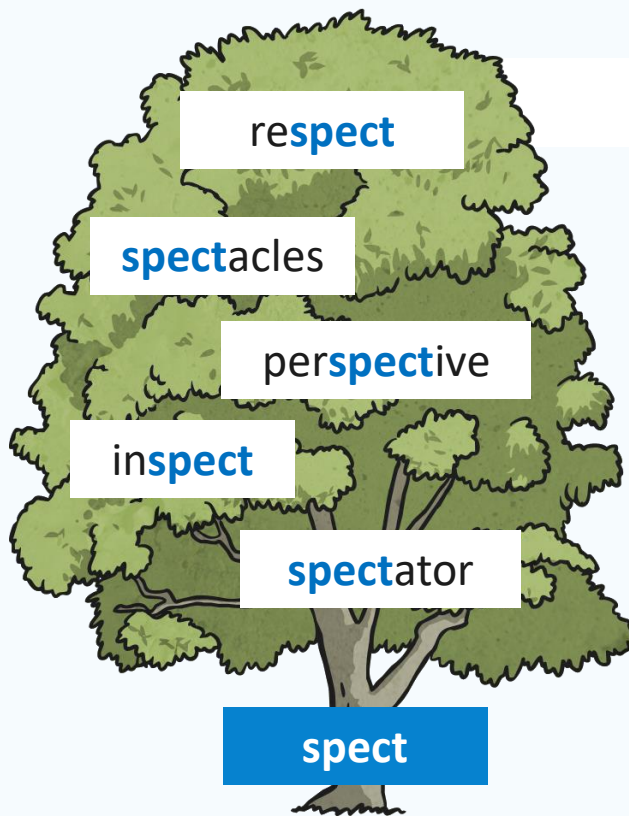


Start



The Spect Family

Again, lots of different words that we use every day come from the root 'spect', such as...



A feeling of admiration for someone because of abilities or qualities that you have seen.

Glasses used for seeing.

A particular point of view about something.

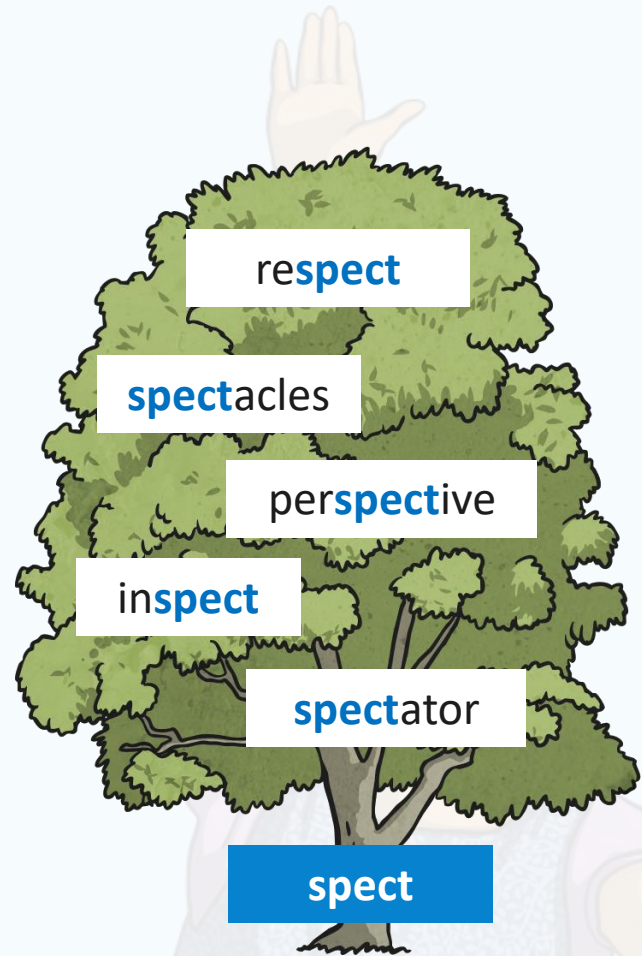
To closely examine something.

A person who watches a show, game or other event.

The Spect Family

Did you think of any different words?

What sort of meaning do all of these words have in common?



Jumbled Up

Look at all of the words below. How many different word families are mixed up here? What root words do they belong to?

venture

unison

uncover

ventilate

reunion

unique

rediscover

coverage

adventure

graph

covering

autograph

united

event

graphic

community

convention

biography

Jumbled Up

Look at all of the words below. How many different word families are mixed up here? What root words do they belong to?

The 'vent'
family

adventure

event

convention

venture

ventilate

The 'cover'
family

covering

coverage

rediscover

uncover

The 'uni' family

united

community

unique

reunion

unison

The 'graph'
family

graphic

autograph

graph

biography

Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'press' family. Which one is the odd one out?

impress

compress

depressed

antipress

Antipress is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'vent' family. Which one is the odd one out?

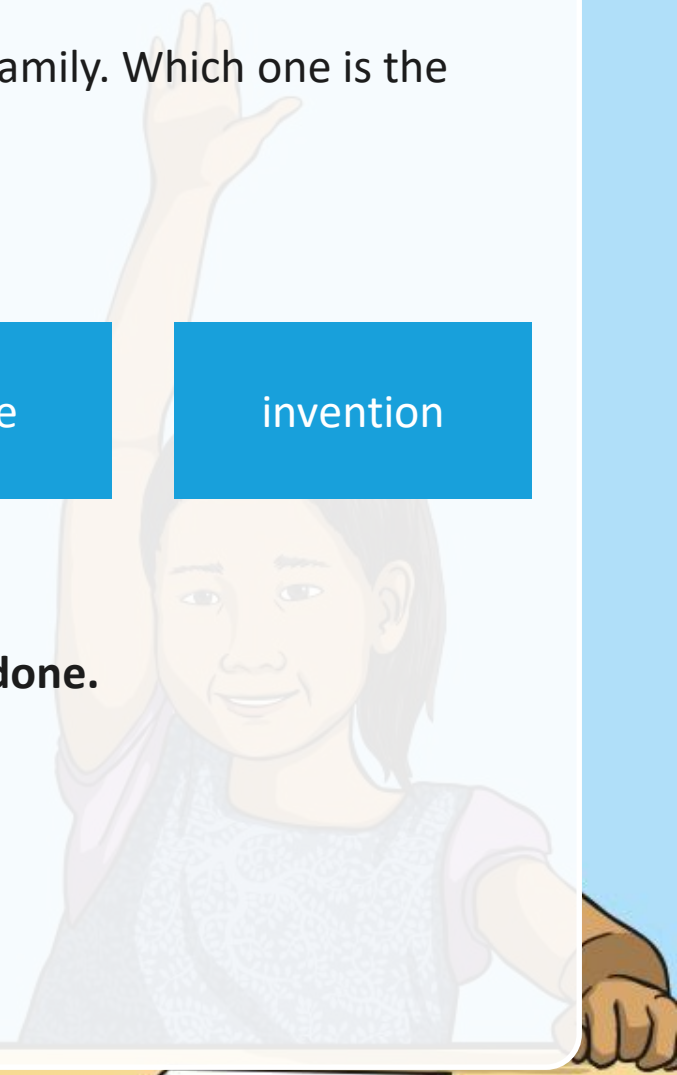
revent

invent

ventilate

invention

Revent is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'struct' family. Which one is the odd one out?

construct

structure

struction

instruct

Struction is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'scope' family. Which one is the odd one out?

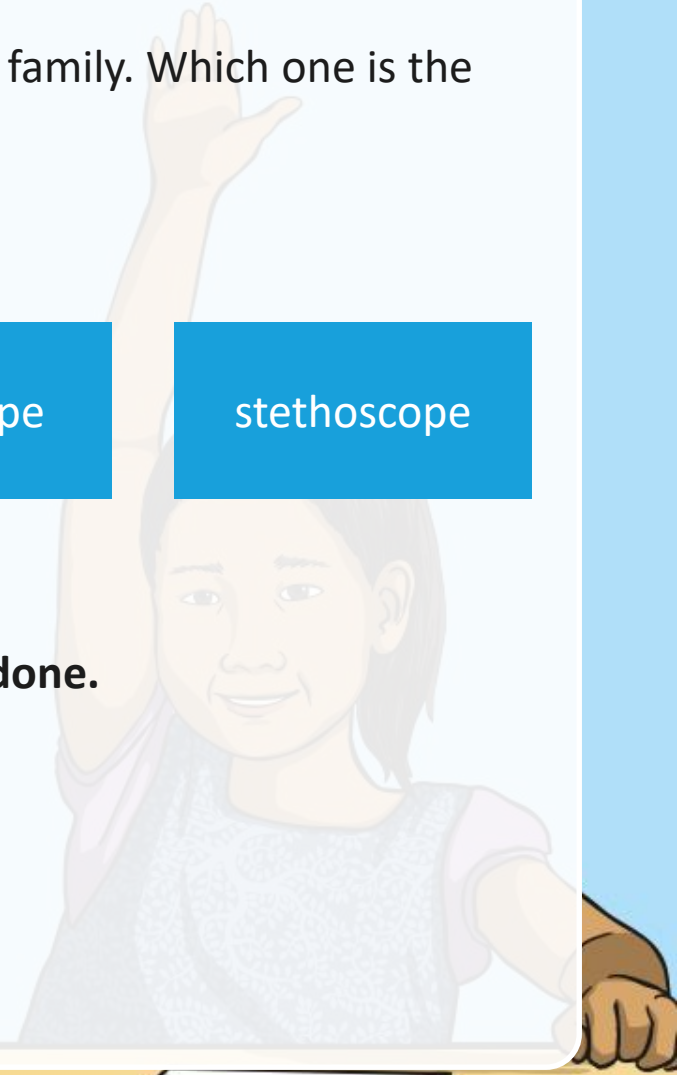
telescope

inscope

microscope

stethoscope

Inscope is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'spect' family. Which one is the odd one out?

spectacle

spectator

inspect

despect

Despect is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'place' family. Which one is the odd one out?

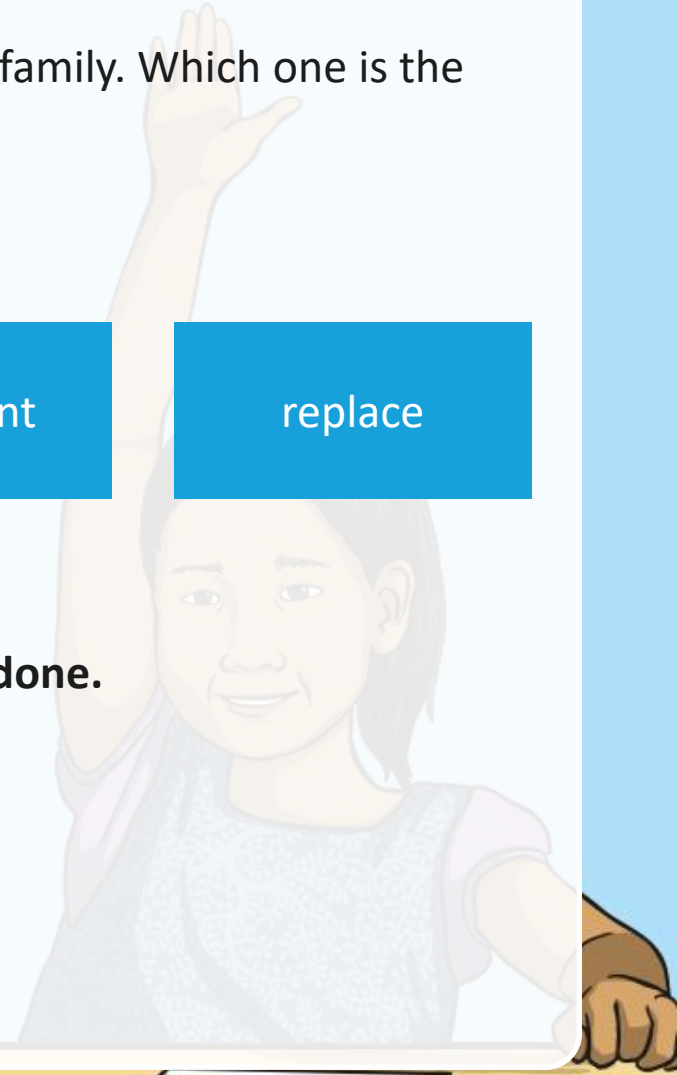
deplace

misplace

placement

replace

Deplace is a nonsense word. Well done.



Mix and Match

Below are lots of different root words, prefixes and suffixes. How many different ways can you combine these words to make different words within the same word families?

spect

re

place

ment

vent

in

press

ure



Mix and Match

Below are lots of different root words, prefixes and suffixes. How many different ways can you combine these words to make different words within the same word families?

spect

re

place

ment

vent

in

press

ure



Word Family Quick Quiz

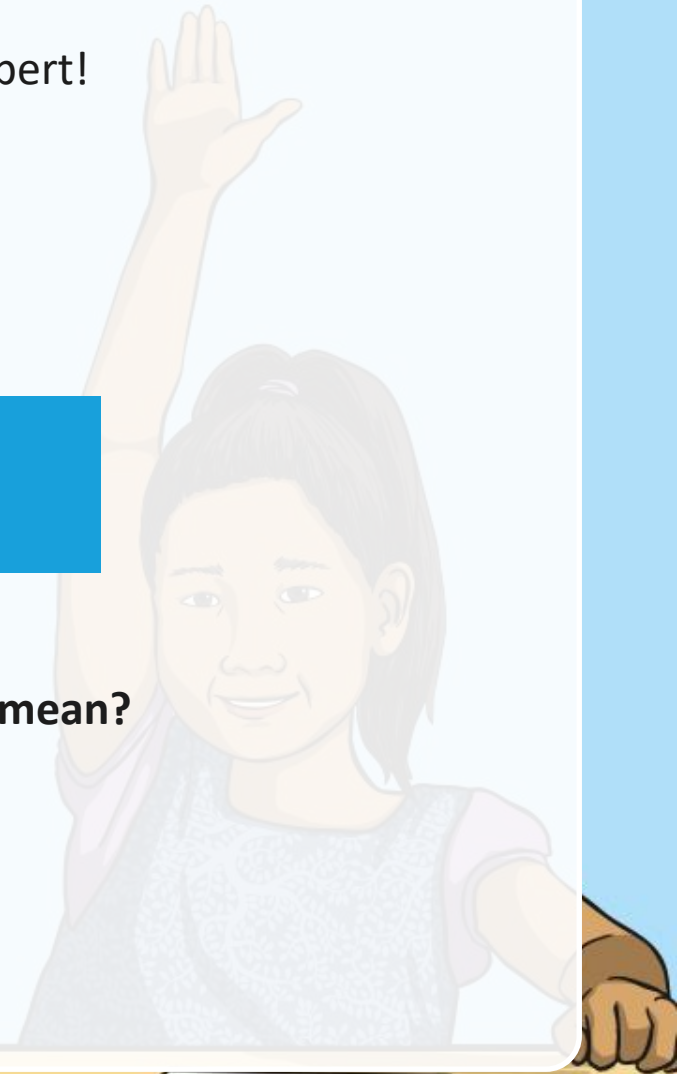
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
pressure
belong in the 'press' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. What does pressure mean?



Word Family Quick Quiz

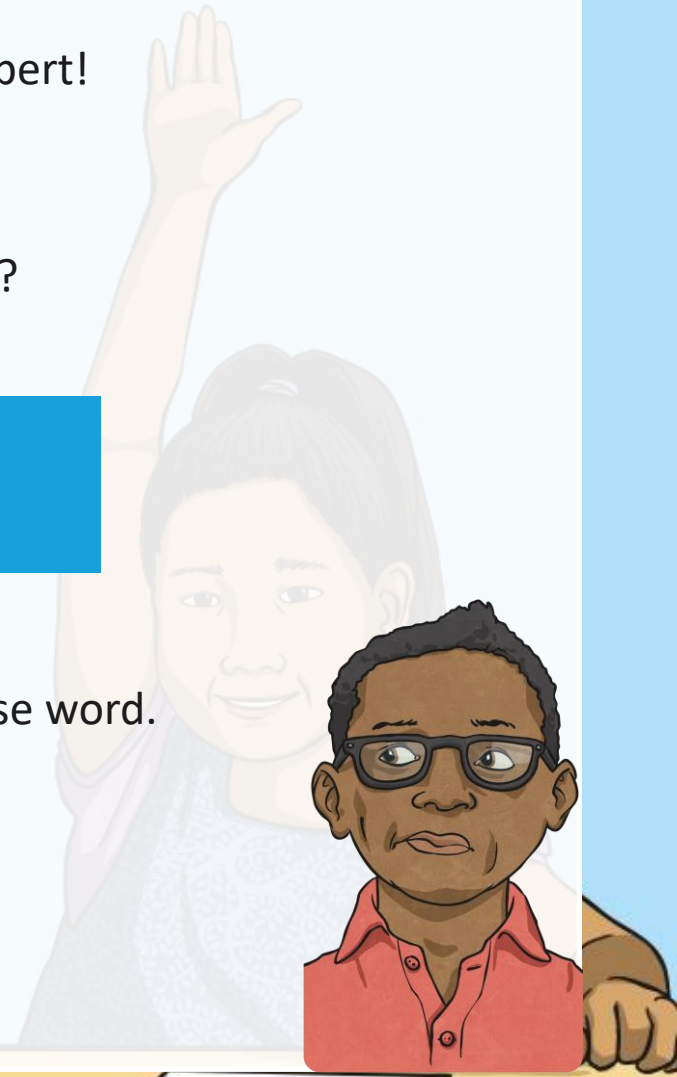
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
antivent
belong in the 'antivent' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. Antivent is a nonsense word.



Word Family Quick Quiz

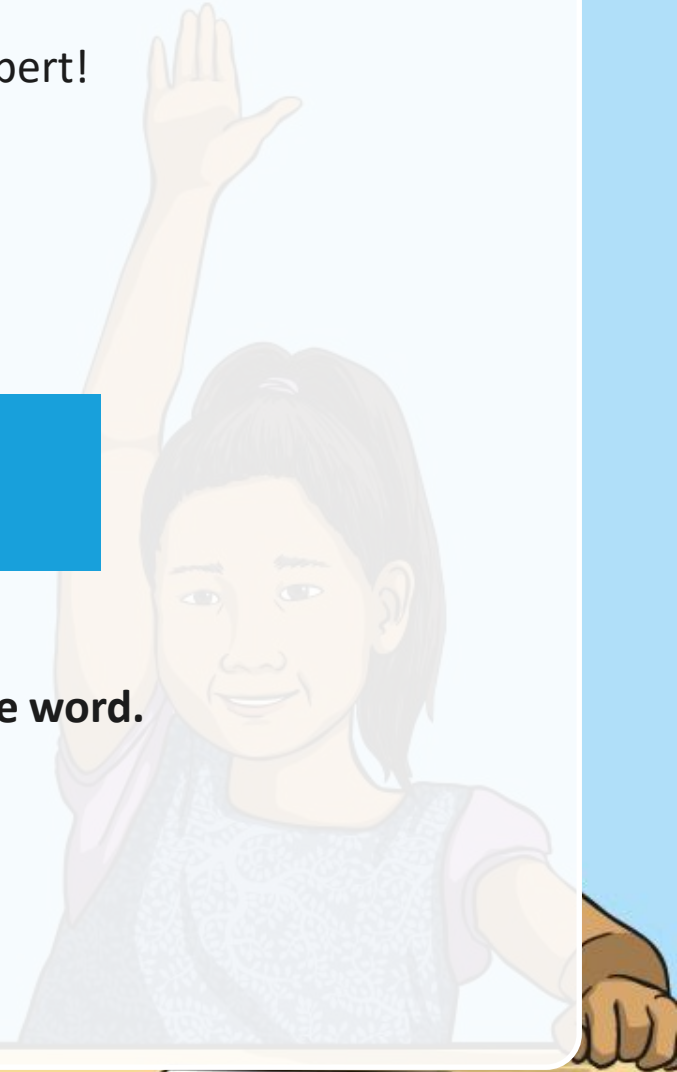
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
restruct
belong in the 'struct' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. Restruct is a nonsense word.



Mrs Lund

LO: To identify main and subordinate clauses



A **MAIN CLAUSE** is a simple sentence...it makes sense on it's own.

Spot the main clause:

While dancing tonight.

I hate pepperoni.



He plays football.



If you're late.

They told the truth.



MAIN CLAUSES are very simple, and can seem a bit boring but they are essential!!

The main clause has a **SUBJECT** and a **VERB**,
SUBJECT = what you are talking about
VERB = what the subject is doing

I hate pepperoni.

They told the truth.

He plays football.

Use one of these pictures to make a main clause (simple sentence) for your partner...can they say what the **SUBJECT** is, and what the **VERB** is?



How can we make a simple sentence more interesting?

MAIN
CLAUSE

+

EXTRA
DETAIL

=

A MORE
INTERESTIN
G SENTENCE

The grammatical term is....

MAIN
CLAUSE

+

SUBORDINATE
CLAUSE

=

A
COMPLEX
SENTENCE

Do you remember this SPAG sentence?

MAIN
CLAUSE

+

SUBORDINATE
CLAUSE

=

A
COMPLEX
SENTENCE

I love
dogs

+

if

when

unless

=

A
COMPLEX
SENTENCE

how

because

until

before

after

We can change the order...

MAIN
CLAUSE

+

SUBORDINATE
CLAUSE

=

A
COMPLEX
SENTENCE

if

when

unless

how

because

+

I go
swimming

=

A
COMPLEX
SENTENCE

until

before

after

Oral rehearsal

Year 6 Grammar Revision

Relative Clauses



Relative Clauses: The Rules

Relative clauses give **extra information** related to a previously mentioned **noun** or **pronoun** within a sentence. A relative clause always starts with a **relative pronoun**.

Jess was going to a fancy dress party.
She was dressed as Batman.

The second sentence adds some extra information about the noun in the first sentence so we can turn it into a relative clause, like this...

Jess, **who was dressed as Batman,**
was going to a fancy dress party.

Who is a **relative pronoun** so this clause of extra information is called a **relative clause**.
As this is extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information we put the clause in **commas**.

Relative Clauses: The Rules

A relative clause almost always starts with a **relative pronoun**. Other relative pronouns are:

that

whom

whose

who

which



Relative Clauses: The Rules

Where in a sentence?

In all of the sentences we've looked at so far, the relative clauses have always been in the **middle** of the main clause e.g.

25 Maple Street, which has been up for sale for years, is apparently haunted.

A ghost, whose name is Mr. Stonegarden, roams the corridors.

The estate agent, who badly needs a sale, is frightened to show people around.



They were all embedded* inside the main clause.
Therefore, we could also call them **embedded relative clauses**.
However, relative clauses don't always have to be embedded...

*in the middle of

Relative Clauses: The Rules

Where in a sentence?

Look at this sentence. Where is the relative clause now? How do you know?

The children all did well in the spelling test,
which made their teacher smile.

Which is the **relative pronoun** so this time the **relative clause** is **after** the **main clause**. We still need a **comma** before the relative clause as this is also extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information.



Relative Clauses: The Tricky Bits

Relative clauses can be **non-restrictive** (not essential to the meaning of the sentence) or **restrictive** (essential to the meaning of the sentence).
Here is a restrictive relative clause...

The book **that I bought yesterday** cost me five pounds.

That is a **relative pronoun** so this is a **relative clause**. This time the information in the extra clause is essential (restrictive) to the meaning of the sentence so therefore we don't need to use commas.

Here's another example of a restrictive relative clause:

The distraught teacher threw the test papers **that were full of mistakes** up in the air.



Quiz! Part 1

Tick **two** boxes to show which of the words in the sentence below are relative pronouns.



The plumber, **who** arrived late, had forgotten to bring his
plunger, **which** meant he was unable to unblock our sink.



Quiz! Part 2

Read these two sentences. Rewrite them as one sentence, which contains an **embedded relative clause**.

**Tawny owls eat mice and other small mammals.
Tawny owls are nocturnal birds.**

**Tawny owls, which are nocturnal birds, eat mice
and other small mammals.**

or

**Tawny owls, which eat mice and other small
mammals, are nocturnal birds.**

Quiz! Part 3

Place **commas** in the following sentences in the correct positions to demarcate the **relative clauses**.

Leo, who is very sporty, enjoys PE lessons.

The pet ambulance rushed to the injured dog, which had trapped its paw.

Over to you...

LO: Distinguish between main clauses and subordinate clauses

1. Tick one box to show whether the underlined section of each sentence is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

	Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
<u>As he was the tallest</u> , Jake opened the window blinds.		
<u>The resplendent eagle soared across the sunset-stained sky</u> before diving towards the earth below.		
Maggie arrived at school on time <u>despite sleeping through her alarm</u> .		
The leopard, <u>who had slept all day in the shade</u> , roused itself and prepared to hunt.		

2. Add a subordinate clause to the sentence below. Remember to punctuate your sentence accurately.

Hatti drank her strawberry milkshake.

3. Underline the relative clauses in the sentences below.

Chris and Emma went to the cinema where my cousin works.

Jenson is the boy who lives next door to me.

Sadly, I lost the new book that I was reading.

Tues -Long date in books please

Spelling starter....

Words ending in -able

Which of the following are spelt correctly?

dependible

indestructable

reasonable

enjoyible

bearible

vegetible

edible

Do now...whiteboards



Words ending in -able

Which of the following are spelt correctly?

dependible

✗

dependable

indestructable

✓

reasonable

✓

enjoyible

✗

enjoyable

bearible

✗

bearable

vegetible

✗

vegetable

edible

✓

Challenge

What is the shortest word you can think of that uses one of these prefixes?

CLUE

Words ending in –ible and -ibly

Will you use **–ible** or **–ibly** to finish these words off?

terr	-ible ✓	-able
sens	-ibly ✓	-ably
incred	-ible ✓	-able
save	-ible	-able ✓
watch	-ible	-able ✓

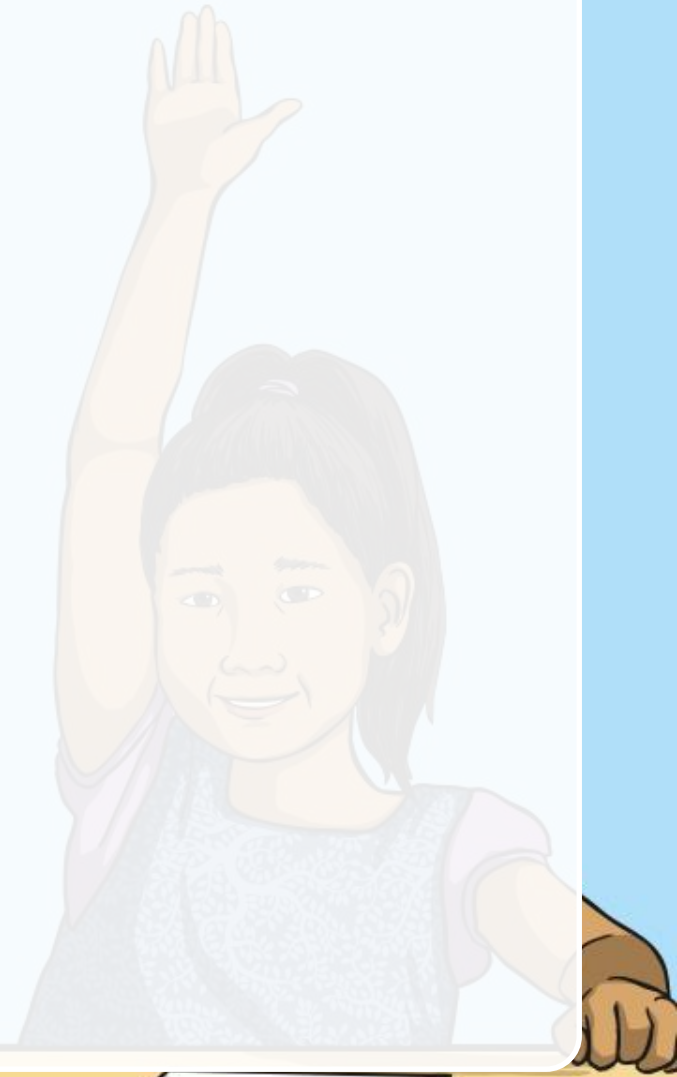
Challenge

Find some –ible and –able words – read them aloud to a partner. Can you predict the ending by following the clue?



Carousel: -Adding commas, colons, semi-colons (EC)

-Determiners (Mrs Lund)



Year 6 punctuation Quiz

Which sentence shows the brackets in the correct place?

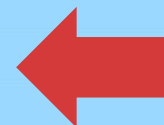
My friend the one who (lives next door) is coming to my party.

My friend (the one who lives next door) is coming to my party.

My friend the one who lives next door (is coming to my party.)

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



What punctuation mark is needed for this sentence?

“Help me, I’m trapped” screamed the frightened boy.

.

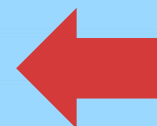
,

?

!

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



Which word in the sentence needs a capital letter?

I'm going to the seaside with my friend on saturday.

To

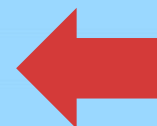
Seaside

Friend

Saturday

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



Which sentence uses commas to correctly separate items in a list?

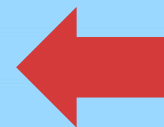
I want ham, cheese, lettuce, and tomatoes with some mayonnaise.

I want ham, cheese, lettuce and tomatoes, with some mayonnaise.

I want ham, cheese, lettuce, and tomatoes, with some mayonnaise.

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



Which sentence shows the colon in the correct place?

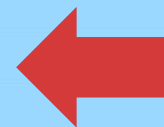
I need the following ingredients: flour, eggs, sugar, milk and butter.

I need: the following ingredients, flour, eggs, sugar, milk and butter.

I need the following: ingredients, flour, eggs, sugar, milk and butter.

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



Which sentence shows the apostrophes in the correct place?

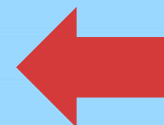
She doesnt like walking through the park when it's dark.

She doesn't like walking through the park when its dark.

She doesn't like walking through the park when it's dark.

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



What punctuation mark is needed for this sentence?

The little boy asked, "Am I allowed to play outside"

.

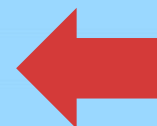
,

?

!

Oh no!

Try again



Correct!

Well done!



Which sentence shows the semicolon in the correct place?

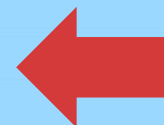
She loves; chocolate her friend would rather eat fruit.

She loves chocolate her friend would rather; eat fruit.

She loves chocolate; her friend would rather eat fruit.

Oh no!

Try again

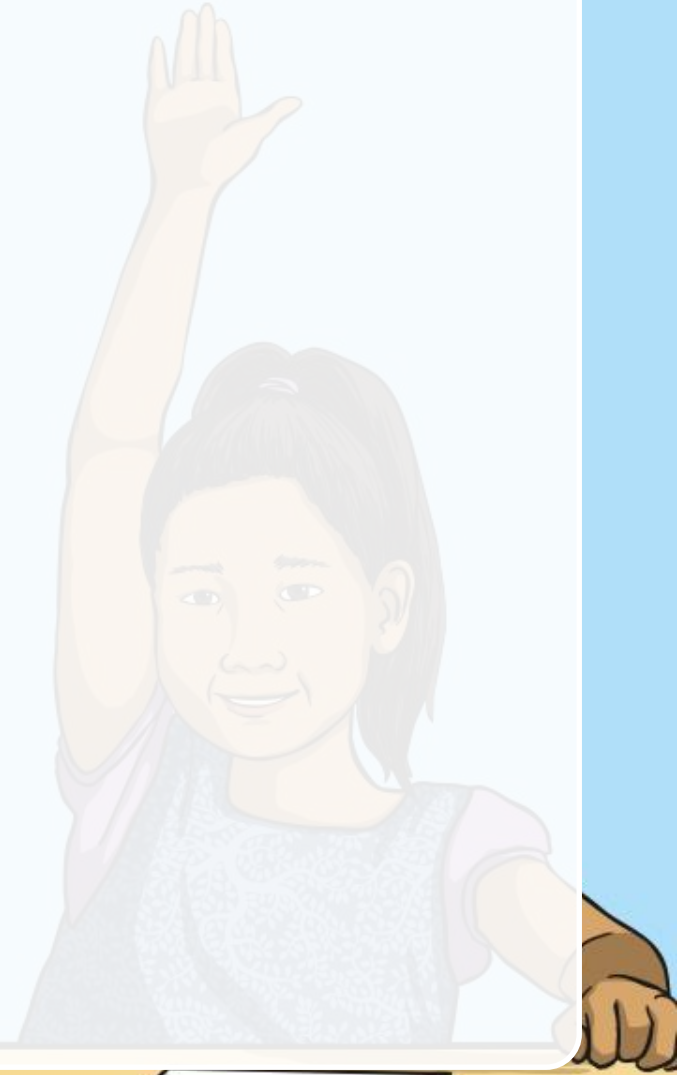


Correct!

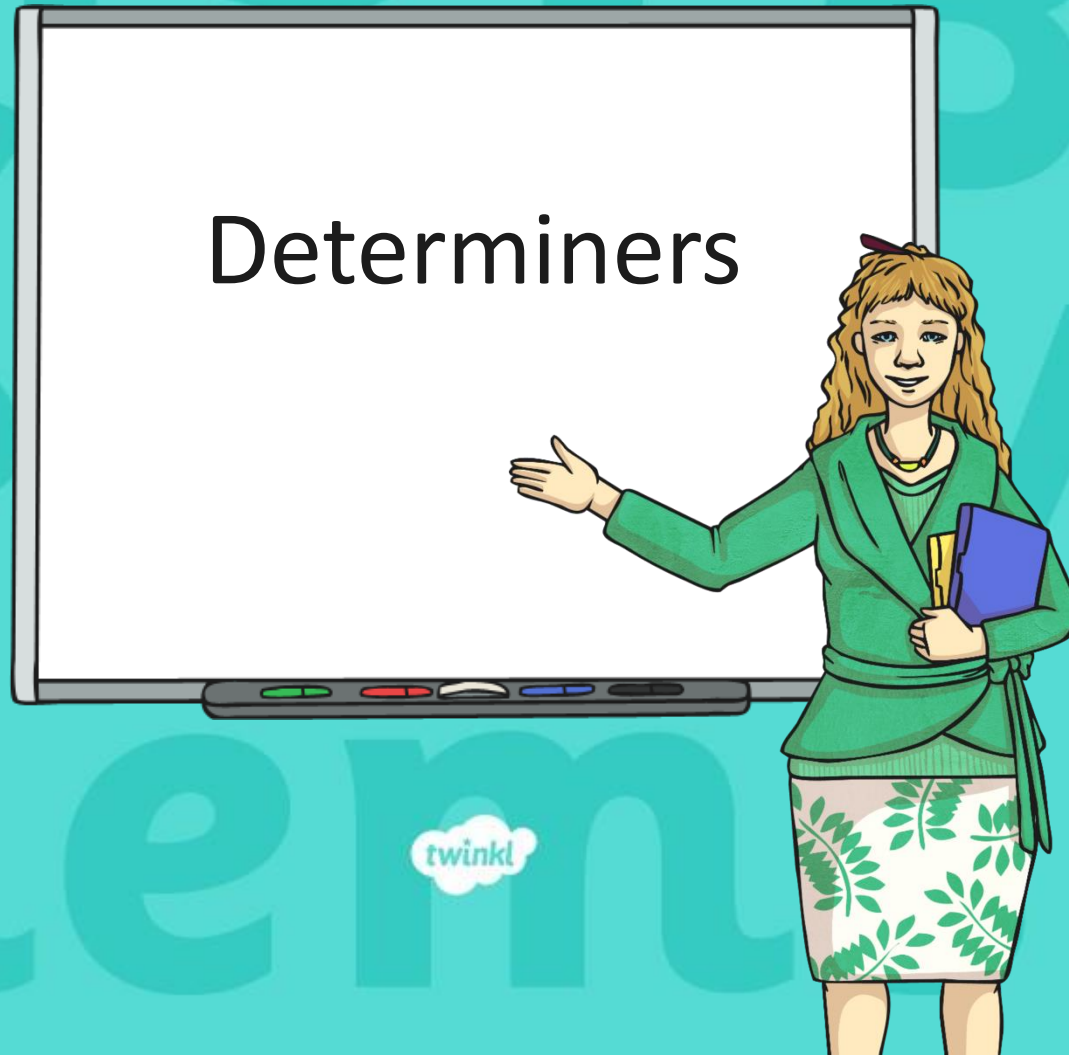
Well done!



SATS style questions- over to you!



Mrs Lund- Year 6 Grammar Revision



Determiners: The Rules

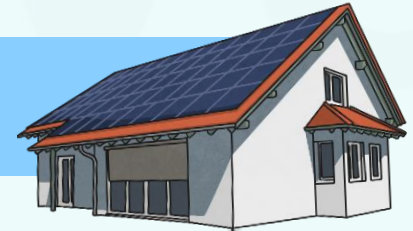
Determiners are words that come before a noun or noun phrase.

There are two types of determiners - specific and general.
They introduce the noun and give the reader important information about it.



We have bought **a** new house.

My house is miles from anywhere.



WARNING!

Keep away from **the** derelict house.

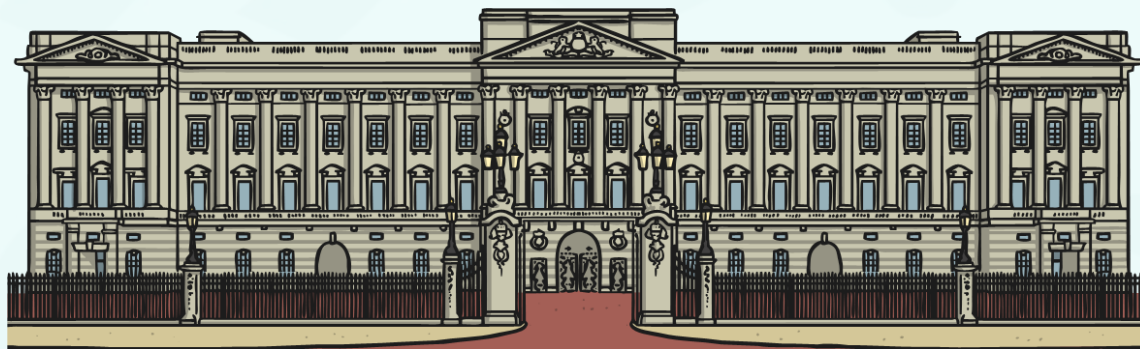
Specific Determiners (The Definite Article): The Rules

Specific determiners refer to a specific noun when the reader knows exactly which noun you are referring to.

The most frequently used specific determiner is 'the'- which is often referred to as 'the definite article'.

→ The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace.

We use 'the'
because we are
being specific
about which
Queen.



Demonstrative Determiners: The Rules

Demonstrative determiners are also specific.
They relate to the location of the noun that you are describing.

that

I love **that** shirt.



'**that**' indicates that the shirt is nearby.



those



Those children are often mean to me.



'**Those**' is used to be specific about which children.

this

these

Possessive Determiners: The Rules

Possessive determiners are also specific.
They relate to the ownership of the noun that you are describing.

my

your

her

his

our

its

their



She is wearing **her** carnival outfit.



'**her**' indicates the ownership of the outfit.



Hands off...it is **my** bun.



'**my**' is used to indicate the owner of the bun.

General Determiners – Quantifiers: The Rules

Quantifiers are also general determiners. They tell us the quantity (or amount) of a noun. Number words are also quantifiers.

much

A little

A bit

all

enough

more

none

some

any

Plenty
of

Lots of

several

A few

many



General Determiners – Quantifiers: The Rules

He ate a **whole** pizza.

↑
'whole' indicates the quantity of pizza he ate.



Mother duck had **five** ducklings.

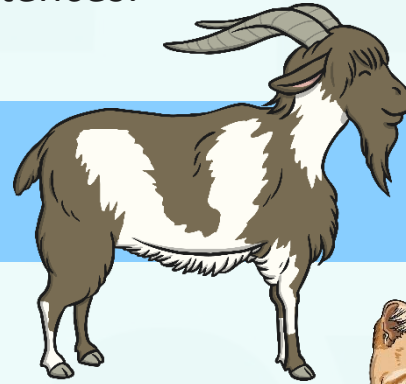
↑
All number words are quantifiers including ordinal numbers, e.g. first, third, etc.



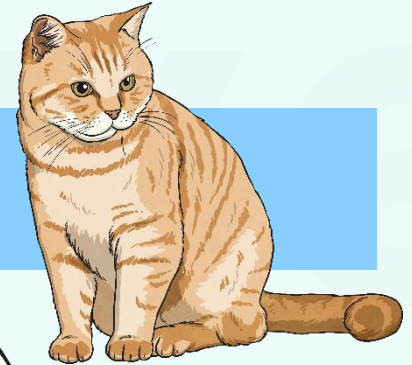
Determiners: Quiz Question

1. Find the determiners in the following sentences:

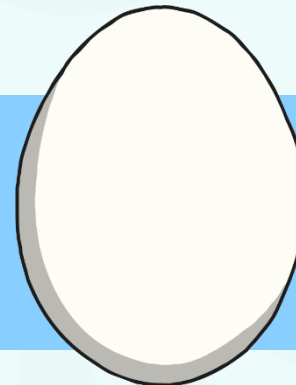
a) The goats hid from a troll.



b) Where is that cat?



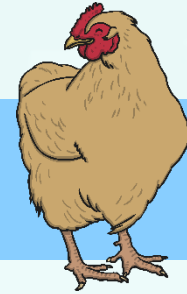
c) Helena had three boiled eggs
on her plate at breakfast time.



Determiners: Quiz Question

2. Decide where the quantifiers are:

a) We have got some chickens in our garden.



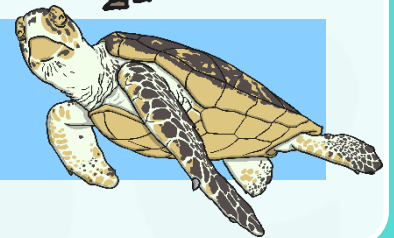
b) After lunch, I had a yoghurt.



c) Santa has many reindeer.



d) There are very few sea turtles left in the wild.



Determiners: Quiz Question

3. Chose which indefinite article, a or an, should be used to fill the gap in each sentence.

a) Cautiously, Gary approached an eagle that had damaged its wing.

b) Queen Elizabeth II has got a daughter called Princess Anne.

c) Being kind is a very important character trait.

Hunt the determiners...

1. The table was very low.
2. Quick! Our toast is burning!
3. Their hot food looked delicious.
4. There are many bridges in London.
5. I need another pen to carry on.
6. She lost her bike at the park today.
7. Five boats sailed away.
8. What book would you like to read?

Over to you...worksheet



Thurs - Expanded noun phrases- link to R.E writing



Words with the 'ee' sound spelt 'ei' after 'c'

Can you put the letters **e** and **i** into these words to make the spellings correct?

c			ling
rec			ve
bel			ve
dec			ve
caff			ne

Do now...whiteboards



Words with the 'ee' sound spelt 'ei' after 'c'

Can you put the letters **e** and **i** into these words to make the spellings correct?

c	e	i	ling
rec	e	i	ve
bel	i	e	ve
dec	e	i	ve
caff	e	i	ne

Challenge

How many words can you think of where there is just plain 'i' before 'c'?



Use of the hyphen

Where would the hyphen need to be positioned in these words?

re-enter

co-ordination

co-operate

co-owner

re-cover

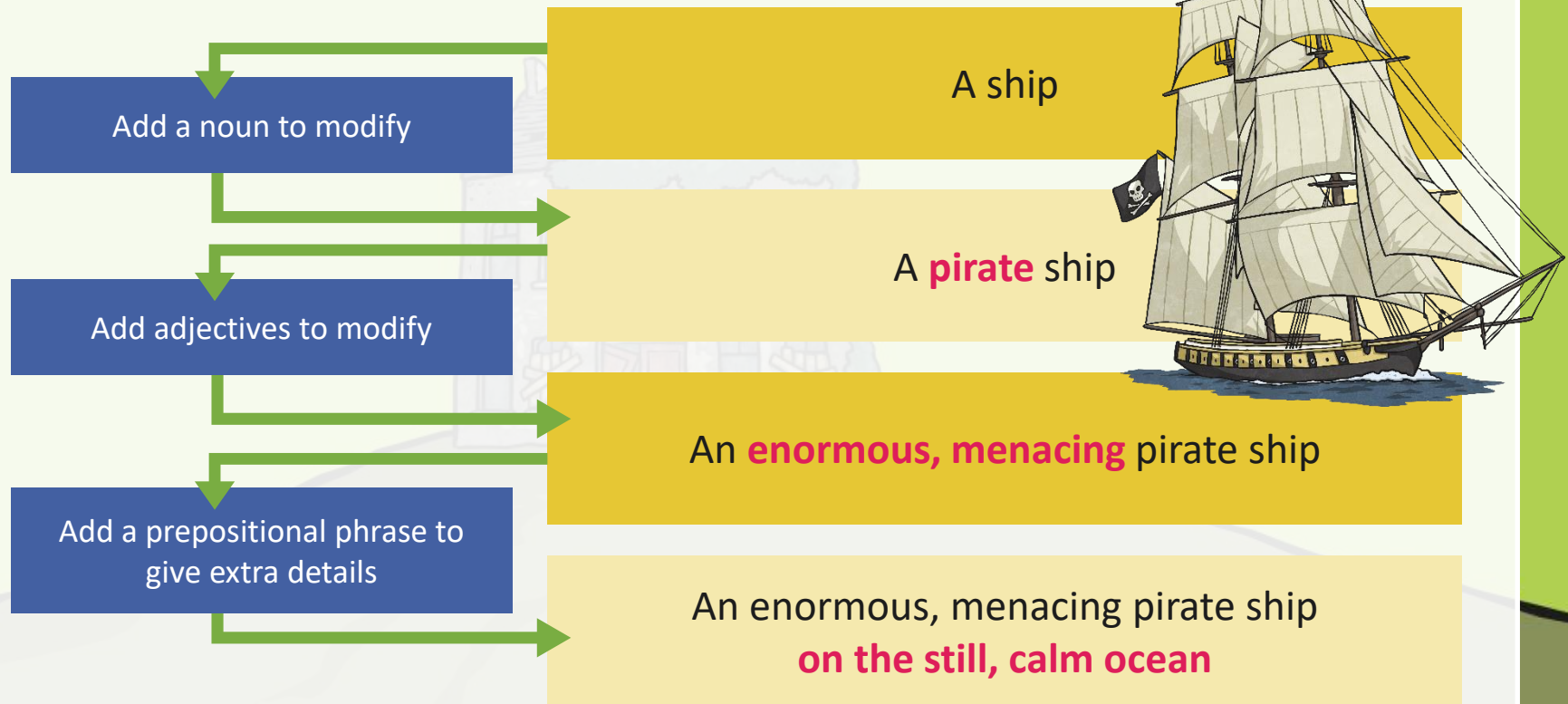
Challenge

Experiment with words that have prefixes on a spell check. How many can you find that your spell check will not accept without hyphens?

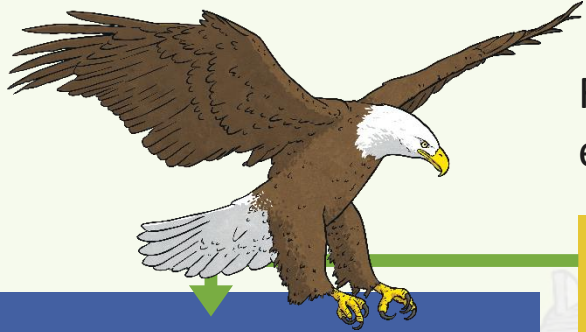
CLUE

What Is an Expanded Noun Phrase?

Following the steps below, how could you expand this noun phrase?



What Is an Expanded Noun Phrase?



Following the steps below, how could you expand this noun phrase?

Add a noun to modify

Write your own simple noun phrase.
An eagle

Add adjectives to modify

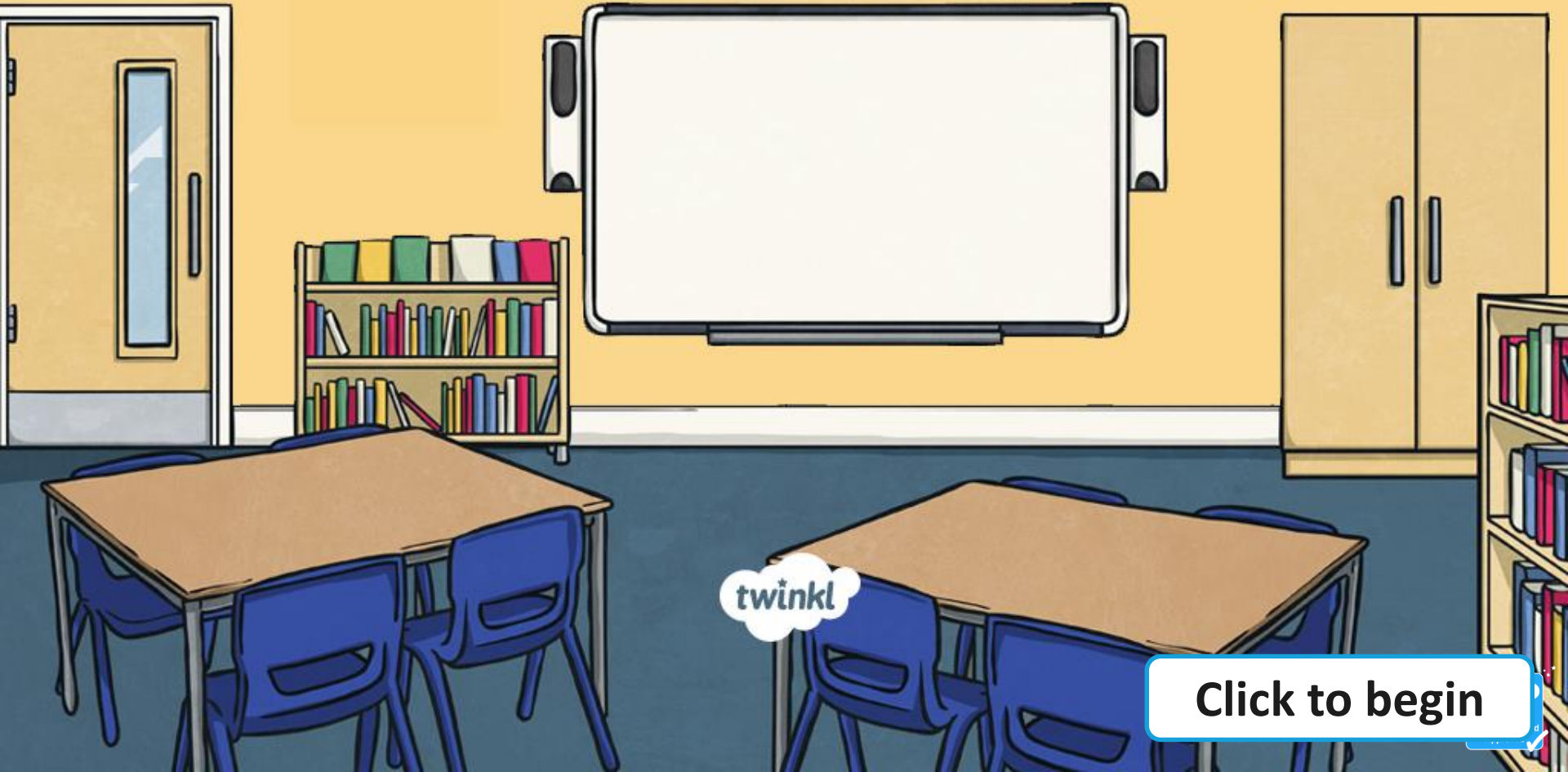
An American eagle

Add a prepositional phrase to give extra details

An intimidating, predatory American eagle

An intimidating, predatory American eagle with a wide wingspan

Identifying an Expanded Noun Phrase in a Sentence Quiz



twinkl

Click to begin

Which is the expanded noun phrase?

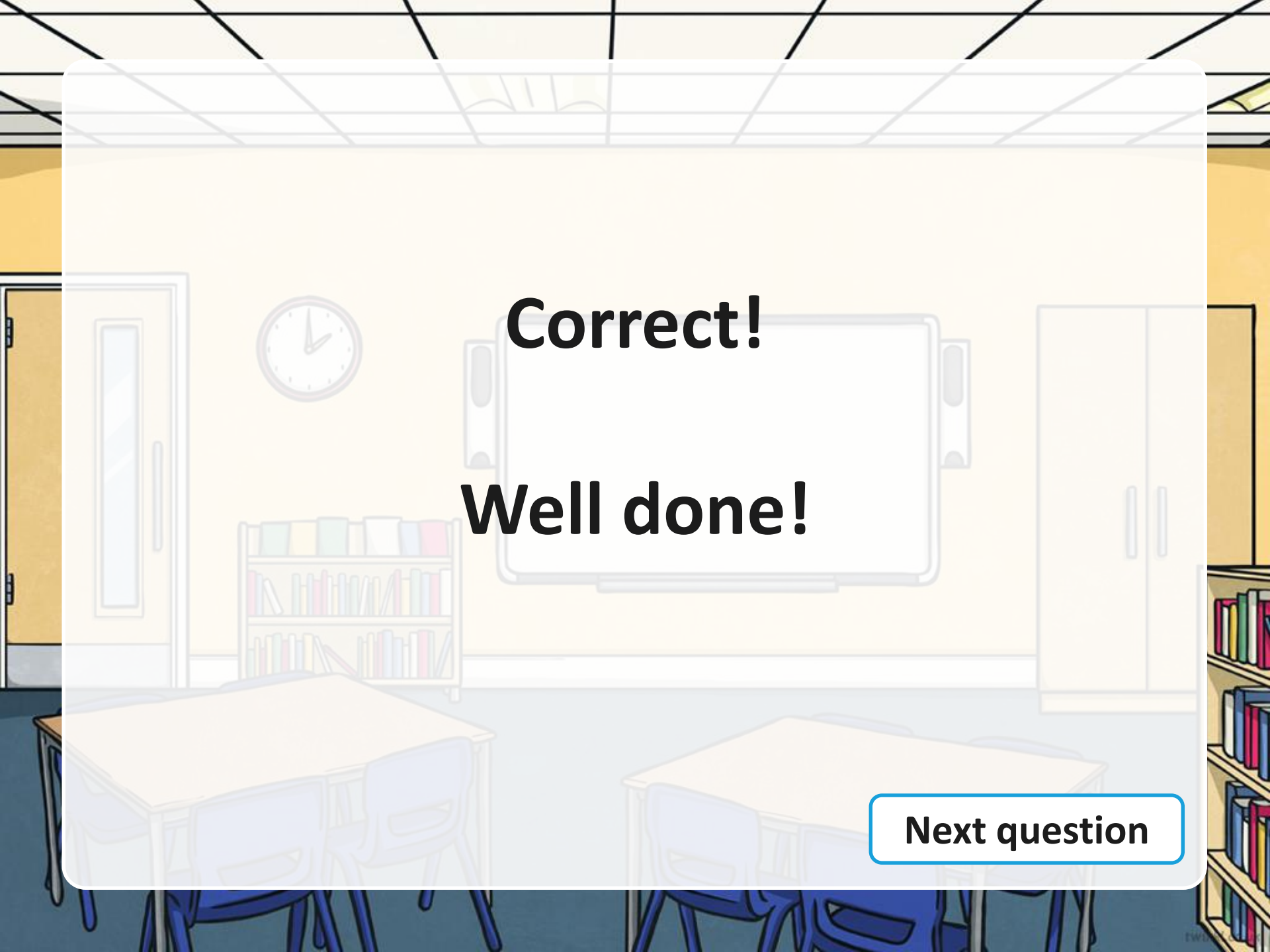


**The clumsy man tripped up
because he wasn't looking.**

looking

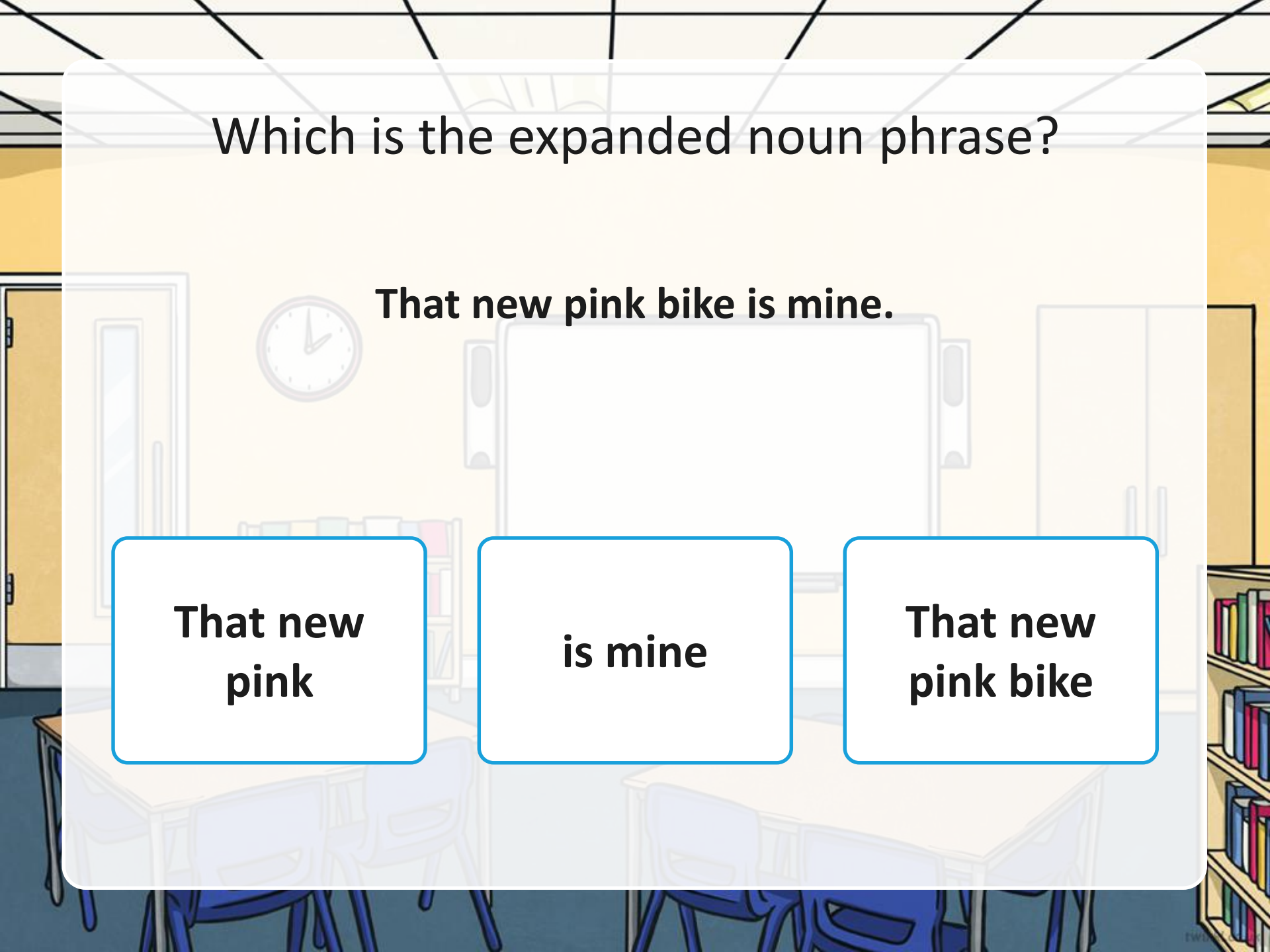
**The clumsy
man**

tripped up



Correct!
Well done!

Next question

A cartoon illustration of a classroom. In the background, there is a yellow door on the left, a round clock on the wall, a whiteboard in the center, and bookshelves filled with books on the right. In the foreground, there are several blue chairs and white tables.

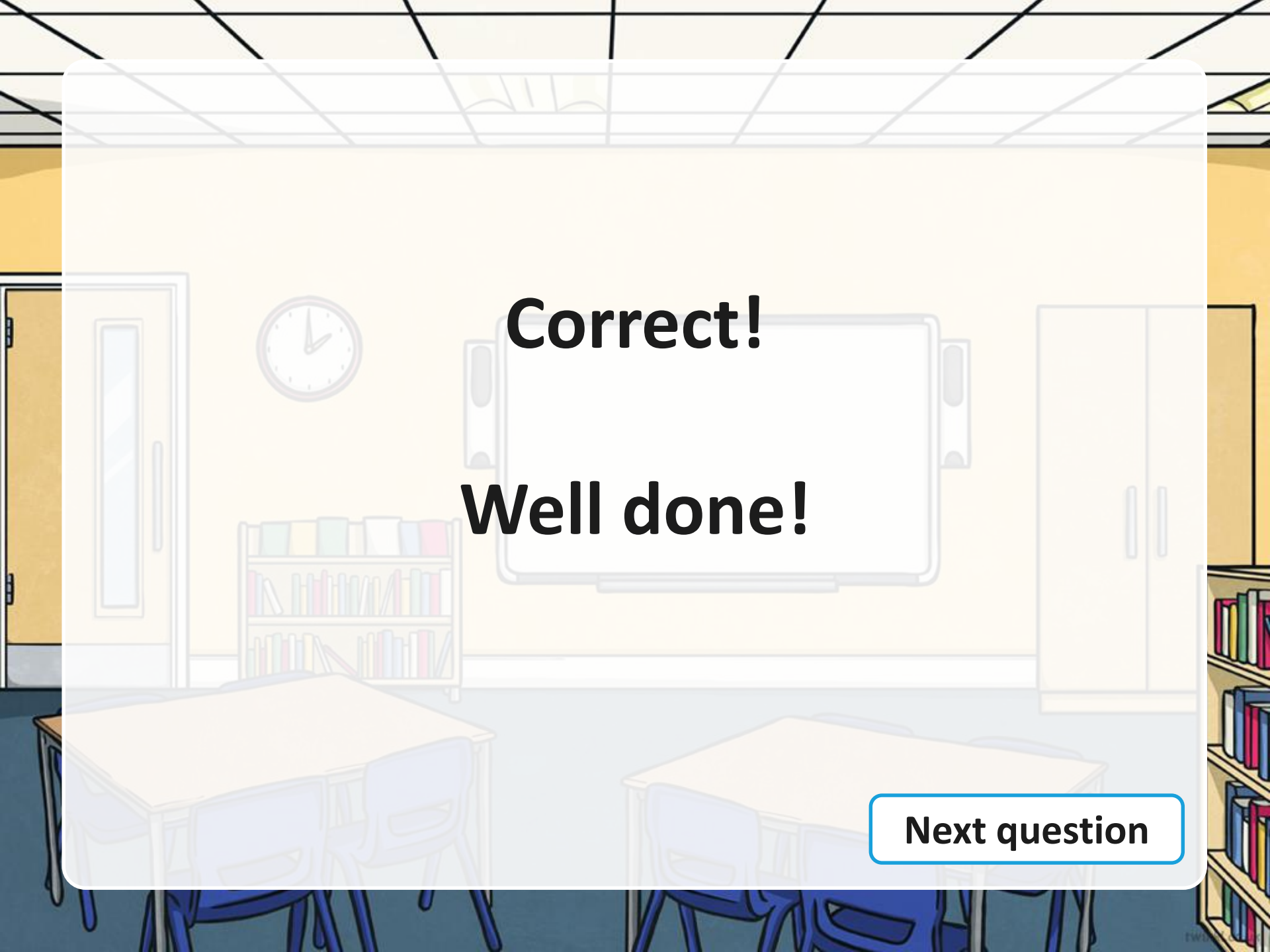
Which is the expanded noun phrase?

That new pink bike is mine.

**That new
pink**

is mine

**That new
pink bike**



Correct!
Well done!

Next question

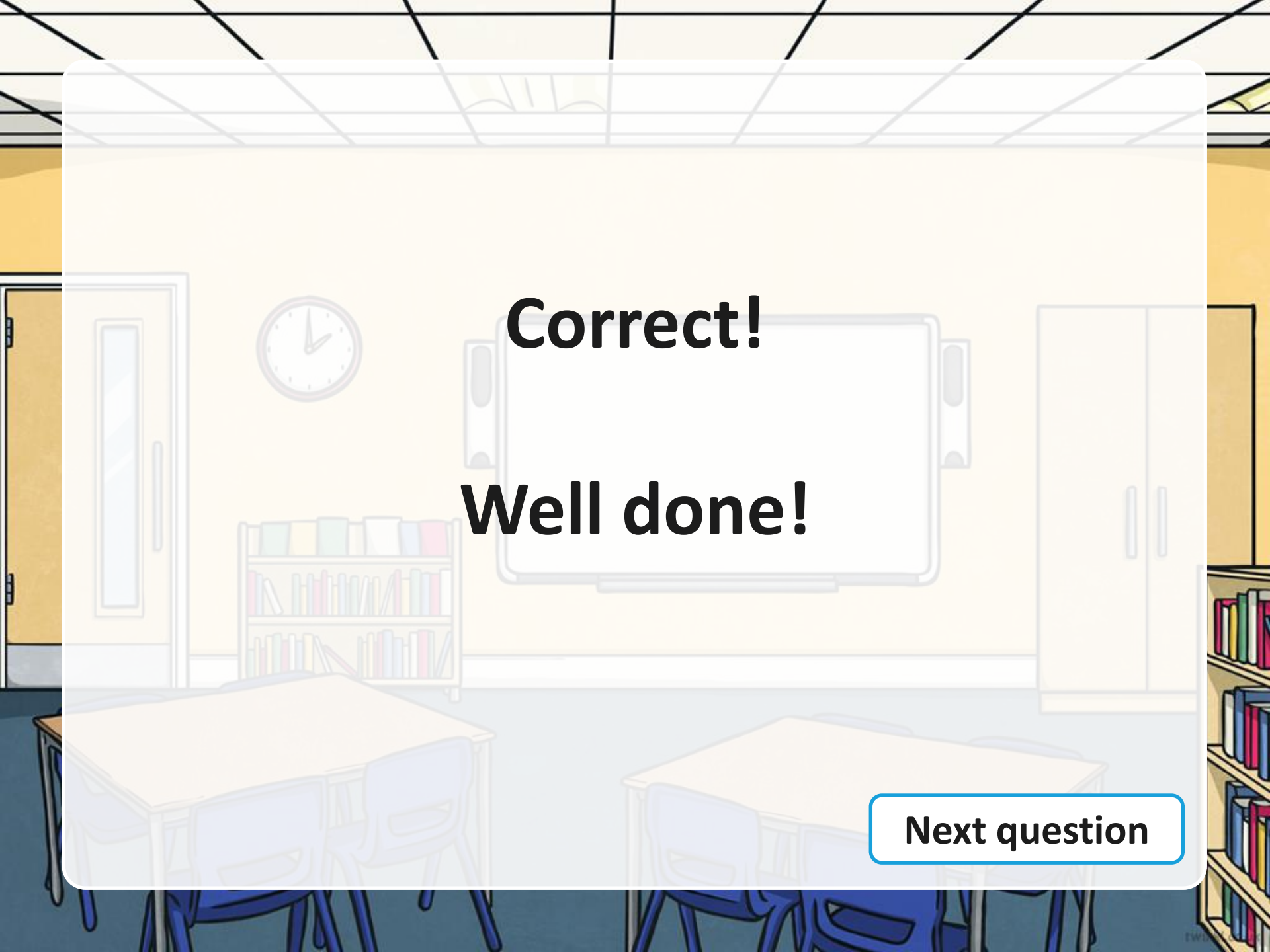
Which is the expanded noun phrase?

The determined athlete ran as fast as possible.

**The
determined
athlete**

**as fast as
possible**

ran



Correct!
Well done!

Next question

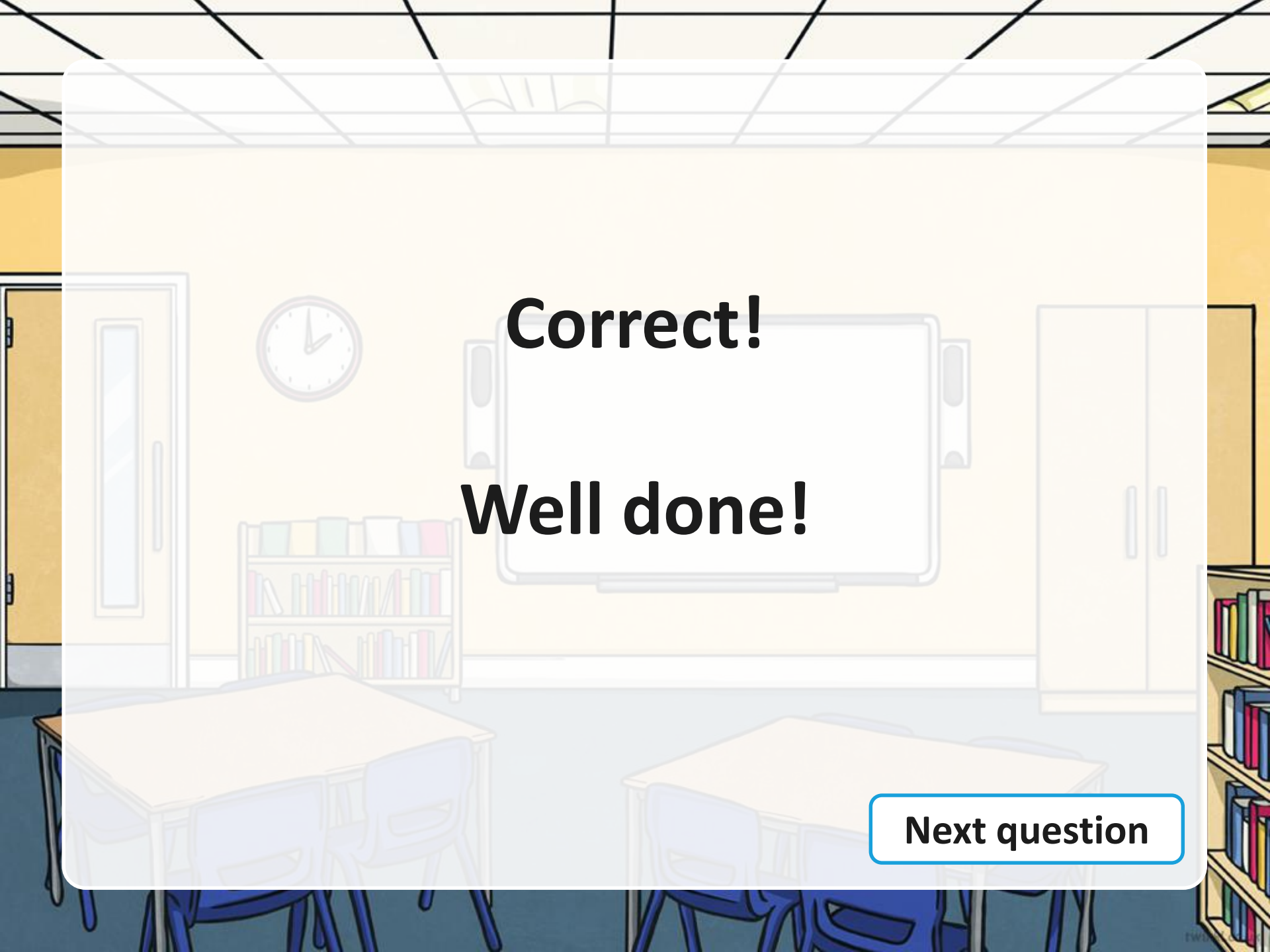
Which is the expanded noun phrase?

Her beautiful hair is very long.

**Her beautiful
hair**

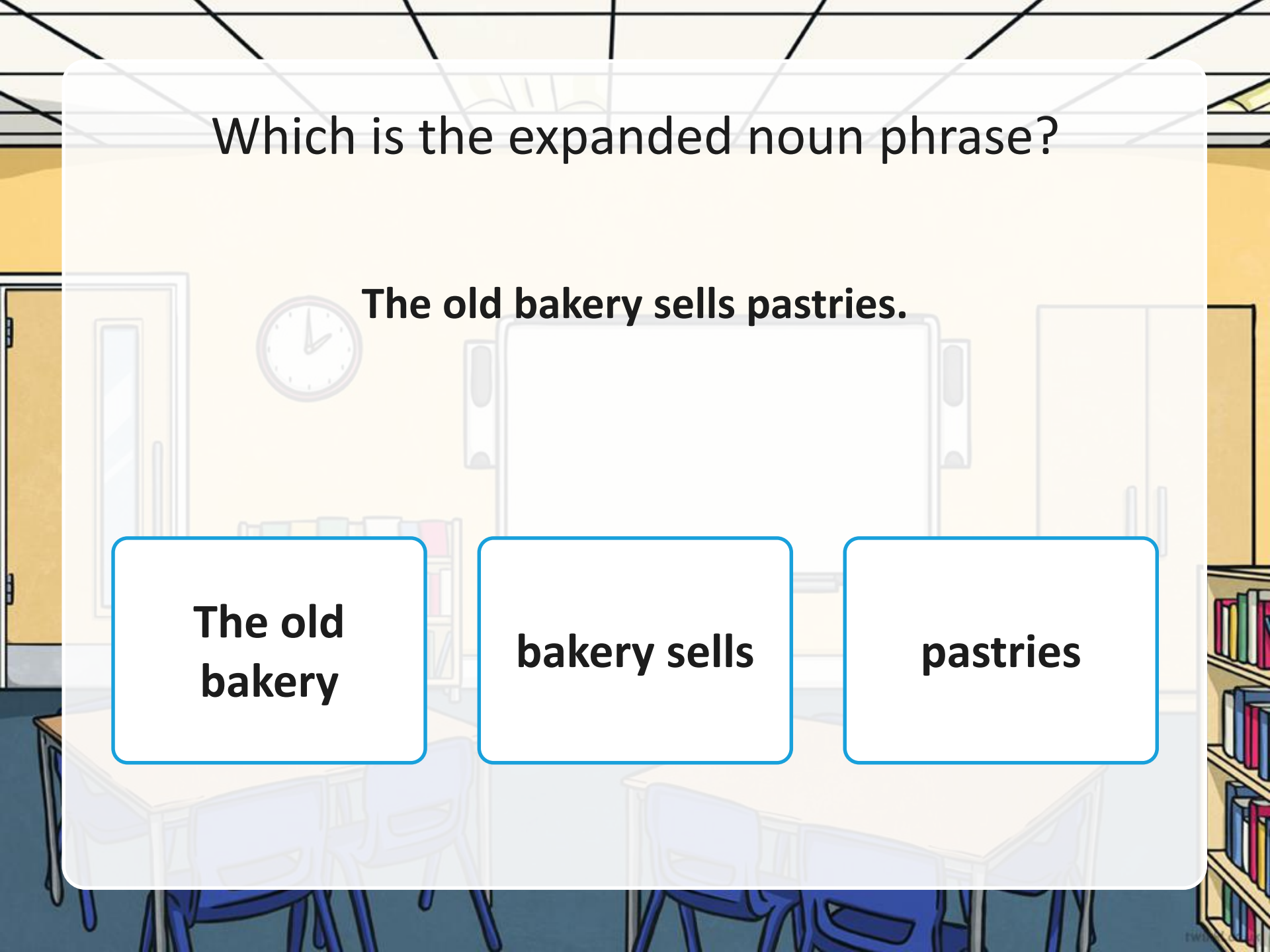
is

very long



Correct!
Well done!

Next question

The background of the slide is a cartoon illustration of a classroom. It features a yellow wall with a round clock, a whiteboard, and bookshelves filled with books. In the foreground, there are several blue chairs and a wooden table. The entire scene is framed by a light gray border.

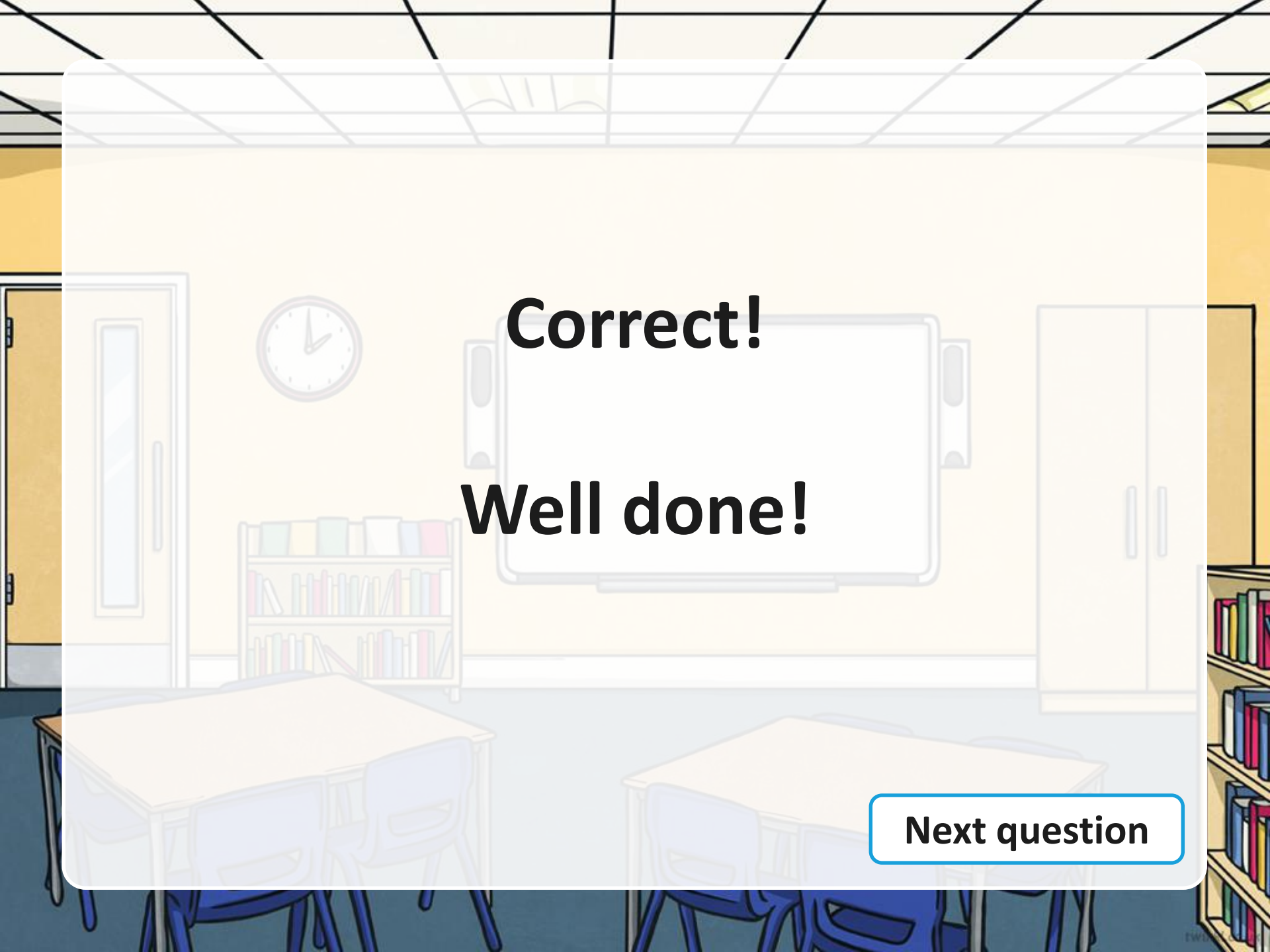
Which is the expanded noun phrase?

The old bakery sells pastries.

**The old
bakery**

bakery sells

pastries



Correct!
Well done!

Next question

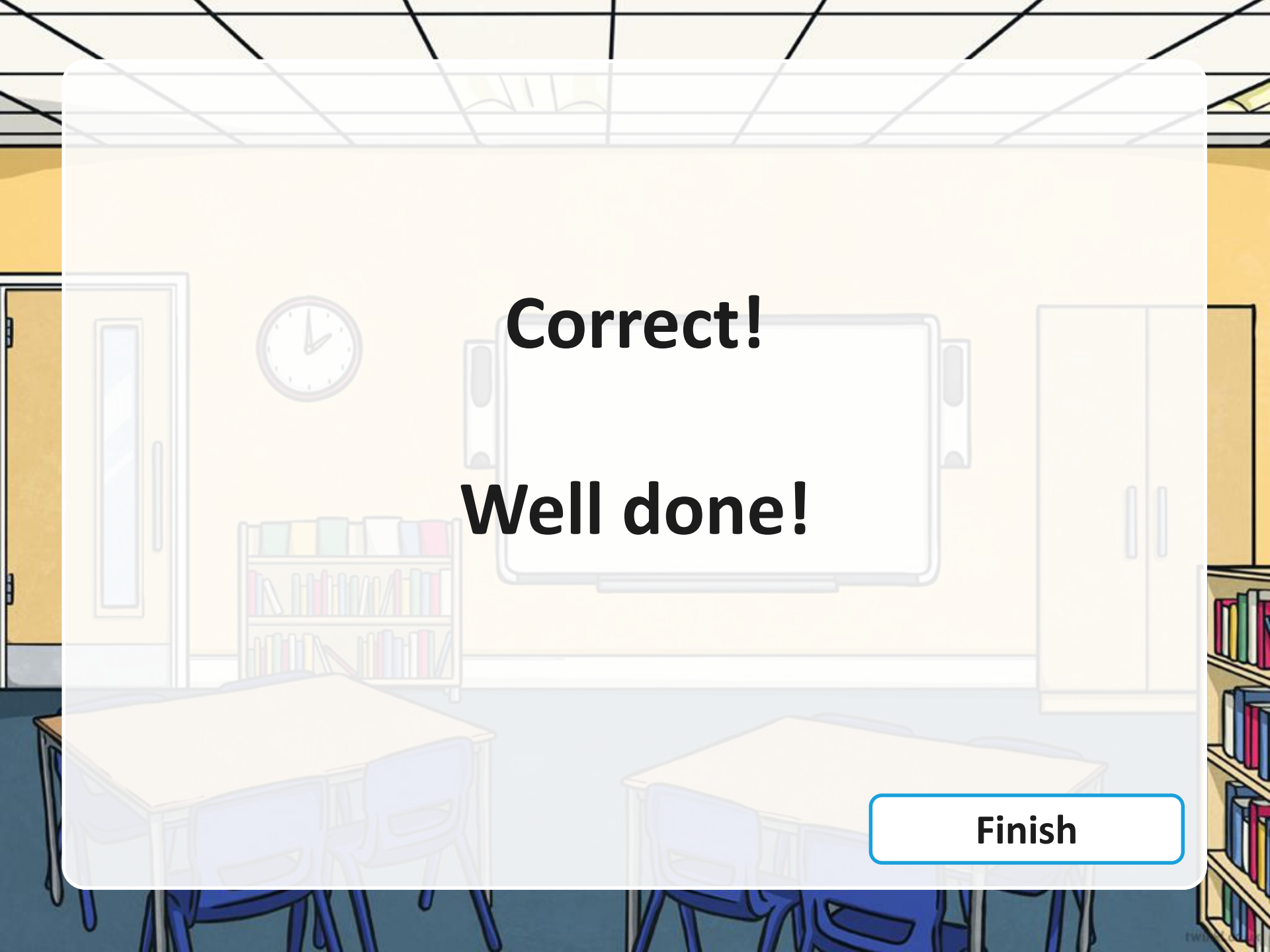
Which is the expanded noun phrase.

I need a stronger stick for the den.

I need

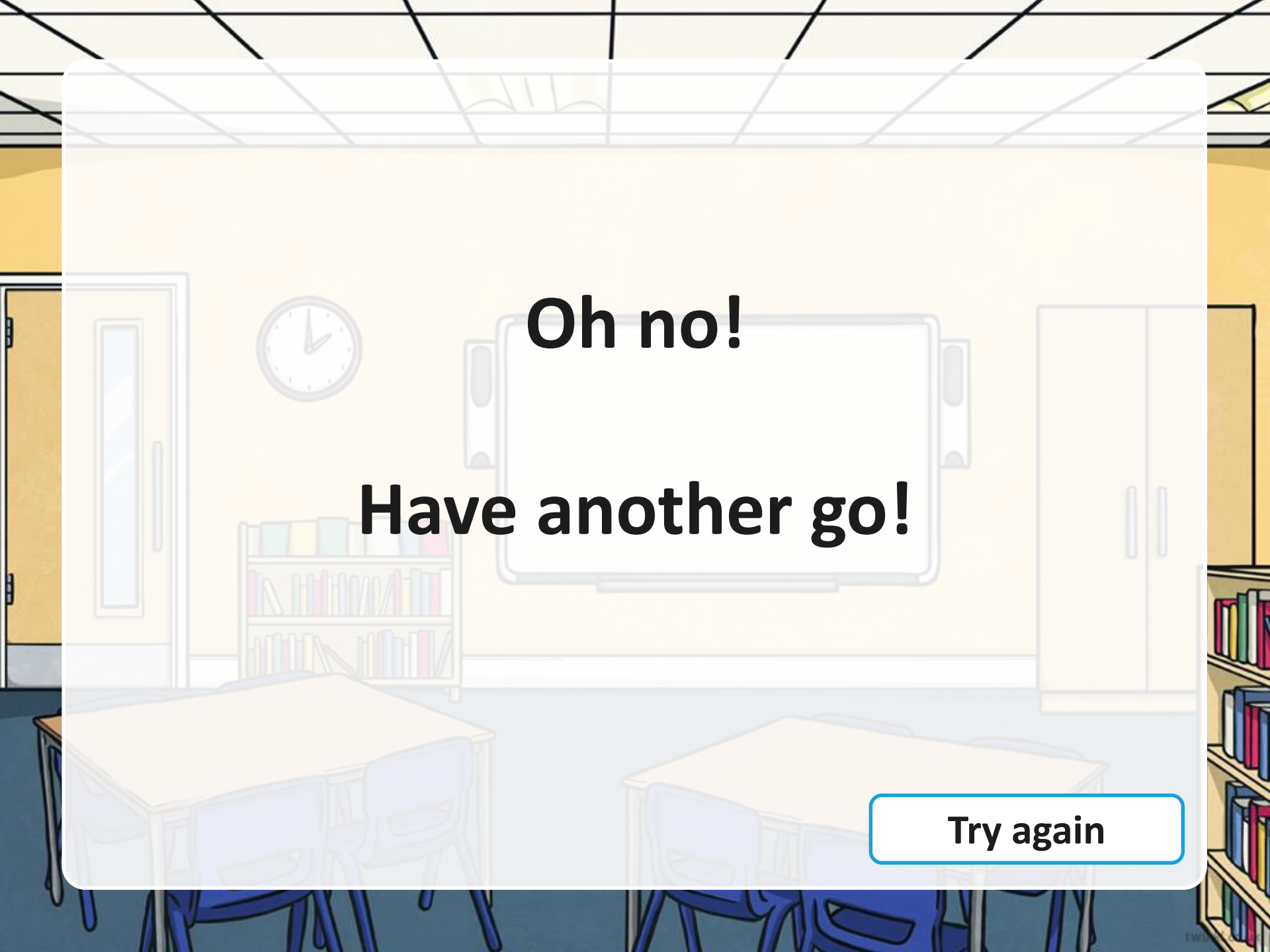
the den

**a stronger
stick**



Correct!
Well done!

Finish



Oh no!

Have another go!

Try again

