

English Revision Notes Year 6

These are notes to help you revise. Use your exercise books with the 'revision notes' that you have written during the year and the exercises you did to demonstrate your understanding.
If there is anything that you do not understand please see Mrs. Brown as soon as possible and she will go through the problem with you.

Parts of Speech

Nouns

Nouns are naming words – things we have given names to, a person, a place or a thing. Instead of saying 'a thingummyjig' we give it a name -pencil
wall
boy
town
honesty

There are different types of nouns:

Common nouns – names given to the things we see around us that are not special.

Proper nouns – special names given to people, places and things.

Paris
James
Moulsford
High Street

Collective nouns – the name given to a group or number of things together.

herd
team
club
flock

Abstract nouns – something you cannot touch, see, hear, taste or smell.

wisdom
jealousy
morning
love

Pronouns – these stand in place of a noun.

she
me
we
yourselves
herself

Verbs

Verbs are 'doing' or 'being' words, they also indicate to the reader when things happen. (tenses)

sit
stood
heard
looking
clamber

Verbs are also divided into groups

Active verbs – when the action in the sentence is carried out by the subject.

ie. The *snow* covered the *path*
noun active verb noun

The snow (the subject) is doing the action of covering the path

Passive verbs – When the action is done **to** the subject.

ie. The *cup* was broken by the *boy*
noun passive verb noun

The cup (subject) is the thing that is broken by the boy, it is having whatever done **to** it.

Look for the subject of a sentence and decide whether the action is being done **to it or **by** it.

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns.

Try and use interesting adjectives in all your work.

Use a thesaurus to help improve adjectives you have used.

high – towering, lofty
rocky – craggy, rough
pale – wan, pasty
beautiful – attractive, pretty

Adverbs

Adverbs tell us more about, that is 'they add to' the verb.

noisily
jauntily
angrily

Conjunctions – Also called **connectives**. They literally 'connect' simple sentences. Eg. And, but, then, also.....

Punctuation

Capital letters	- proper nouns (Paul, London, God)
Full stops	- at the end of sentences
Comma	- commas to show pauses or to separate words in a list
' quote '	- quotation marks for copied parts of the passage
!	- exclamation marks for orders and strong statements
?	- question marks for questions in speech and rhetorical questions
“ speech ”	- speech marks for enclosing spoken words

Apostrophe – apostrophe of possession shows when something belongs to someone. ie. The bowl belonging to the dog.

The dog's bowl.

Apostrophe of omission is when a/some letters are left out. ie. Cannot – can't,

Poetry

Rhythm and meter– The beat created by the words in the same way that a beat is created in music. Certain words are more forceful than others.

Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds but not consonant sounds as in consonance. Example: fleet feet sweep by sleeping geeks

Alliteration – the matching or repetition of consonants or the repeating of the same letter sounds at the beginning of words.

Imagery – is the mental image or picture that is created.

Personification – when the writer gives human qualities, feelings, actions to an inanimate object. Eg. 'The rock wouldn't budge'

onomatopoeia – is when a word makes a similar sound to the noise it is describing. Eg. 'Sizzling sausages'

a rhyme – is the repetition of identical or similar sounds in two or more different words.

Simile – when two things are compared to each other using 'like' or 'as'.

Metaphor – where there is some similarity between things. Eg. A blanket of snow 'snow' is not really a blanket but it has some similarities in shape and what it is doing.

Comprehension Skills

Remember:

Write your name on the top of your answer paper.

- **Read** the instructions on the question paper first, before anything else!
- **Read** through the piece of prose or poem carefully and then read the questions.
- **Re-read** the passage before answering the questions and highlight key words.
- **Now you can start writing!**
- Remember to put the question number in the margin when writing your answers on lined paper provided.
- Unless stated your answers should be written in full sentences with a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end.
- Put a capital letter for proper nouns.
- If you are asked for **evidence** from the passage you should use quotes (a phrase, sentence or word copied from the passage) to support your answer. Remember to put quotation marks around the quote. ‘ ‘
- If you are asked to explain something **in your own words**, then do just that and DO NOT copy from the passage.
- If you cannot answer a question, leave a blank space on your paper and remember to return to it at the end of the exam if you have time!
- **Check all punctuation and spelling.** In other words proof-read your work if you have time at the end of the exam – DO NOT waste any time you are given!
- Look through comprehensions in your English exercise book and note the comments made by your English teacher. This will help you to avoid making the same mistakes next time!

Essay Writing

- Write your name on the top of your answer paper.
- **Read** the instructions on the question paper first, before anything else!
- Paragraphs should be used either indented from the margin or leave a line between. You need a new paragraph when there is a change of mood, time or scene. **Each new speaker in speech** needs a new indented paragraph too.
- Punctuation is very important (refer to the punctuation revision list).
- Spelling is important
- **PLAN** your essay before writing. This will ensure you produce a strong beginning, middle and end. It will also help you to order your thoughts and make sure your writing flows well.
- Proof-read your work.

