

LBQ- Monday

Using semi-colons, colons and dashes between main clauses

- A semi-colon can be used instead of a full stop between two related sentences. This links them together in a way a full stop doesn't.

It was cold and the sun was shining.



It was cold; the sun was shining.

Colons can be used to connect a main clause with a clause, phrase or word that explains the main clause. The two parts of the sentence must have a strong link. Example 1: The meal was awful: the sauce was cold and lumpy. The second clause explains the first main clause.

LBQ- Monday

Using semi-colons, colons and dashes between main clauses

Dashes can be used as an alternative to other punctuation marks to insert a break in a sentence to replace brackets, a colon or a semi-colon to extend a sentence and expand upon a previously-made point or clause to show subordinate or additional information within a sentence.

You are a friend – my best friend – and I'd like you to be my Maid of Honour.

Just then, Tom – my second cousin – got home from work.

Your results will depend – as my gran used to say – on how much effort you put in.

(add information to previous clause)

I book the holiday – he has all the fun.

The new car had finally arrived – and she decided she no longer wanted it.

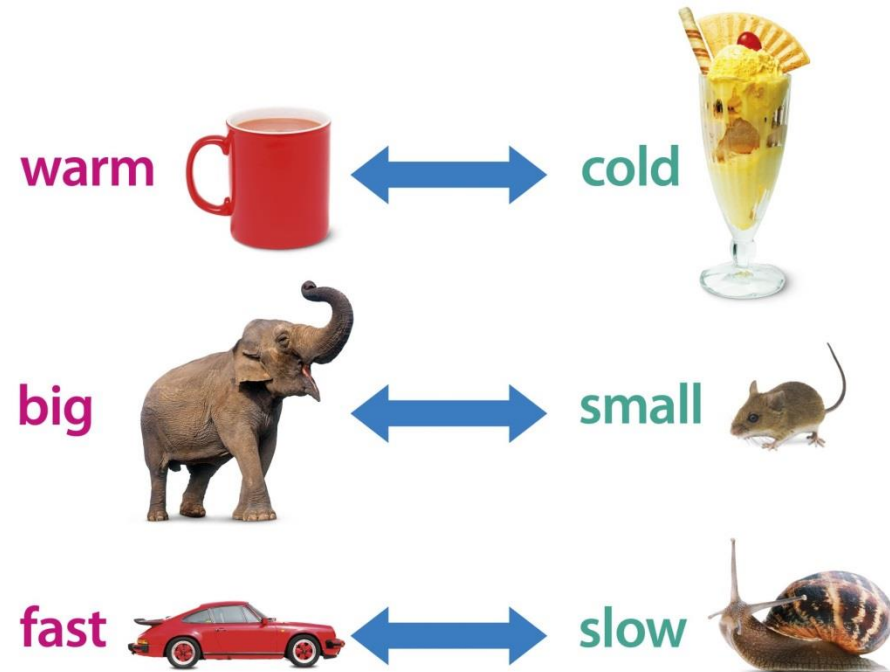
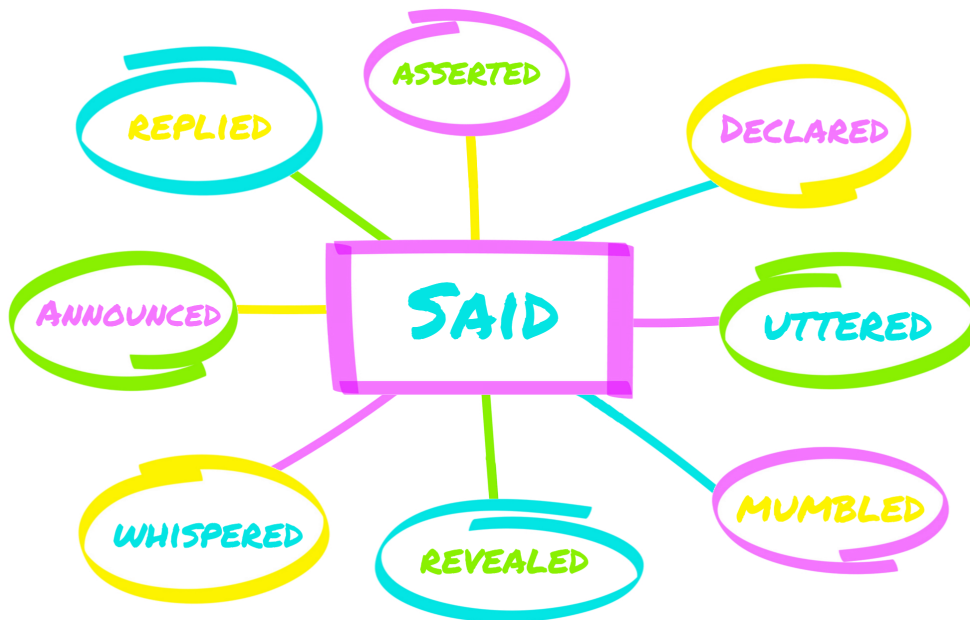
Mrs Brown demands one thing from her pupils – attention.

(Instead of brackets)

LBQ – Tuesday

Synonyms and Antonyms

A **synonym** is a word that has a similar meaning to another word, while an **antonym** is a word that means the opposite.



LBQ – Tuesday

Revision of Y5/Y6 Word Classes

NOUN

Name of a thing, a person, an animal, a place, or an idea.

Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope
- *Mary* uses a blue *pen* for her *letters*.

PRONOUN

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those
- I want *her* to dance with *me*.

ADJECTIVE

Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun
- The *little* girl has a *pink* hat.

VERB

Shows an action or a state of being. It can show what someone is doing or did.

Examples: go, speaking, lived, been, is
- I *listen* to the word and then *repeat* it.

ADVERB

Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when.

Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too
- *Yesterday*, I ate my lunch *quickly*.

PREPOSITION

Shows the relationship of a noun, noun phrase or pronoun to another word.

Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about
- I left my keys *on* the table *for* you.

CONJUNCTION

Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.

Examples: and, or, but, because, until, if
- I was hot *and* tired *but* I still finished it.

INTERJECTION

A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation.

Examples: Ouch! Hey! Wow! Oh! Ugh!
- *Wow!* I passed my English exam.

LBQ – Tuesday

Revision of Y5/Y6 Word Classes

| Word class | examples |
|-------------|---|
| Verb | <i>be, drive, grow, think...</i> |
| Noun | <i>husband, car, him, house, she...</i> |
| Determiner | <i>a, an, my, some, the</i> |
| Adjective | <i>big, foolish, happy, talented, tidy</i> |
| Adverb | <i>happily, recently, soon, then, there</i> |
| Preposition | <i>at, in, of, over, with</i> |
| Conjunction | <i>and, because, but, if, or</i> |

LBQ – Thursday

Active and Passive

ACTIVE VOICE and PASSIVE VOICE

The **active voice** of a verb tells us that someone (or something) does the action in a sentence.

James watered the flowers.



The **passive voice** of a verb tells us that someone (or something) has an action done to them.

The flowers were watered by James.

Sarah finished the homework.



The homework was finished by Sarah.

The puppy chewed the shoe.



The shoe was chewed by the puppy.



Can you change this sentence so the verb is in the **passive voice**?

The horse ate the carrot.

Can you change this sentence so the verb is in the **active voice**?

The book was written by Sam.

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Active and Passive

Watch a video and complete an activity:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zsx2b82>

If you want some practise before completing your LBQ homework try the activity below. You will need to login before clicking the link. Your parents have been emailed your username and password for kids classroom secrets.

You may already have it in your school diary.

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-6-recognising-and-using-the-passive-verb/>