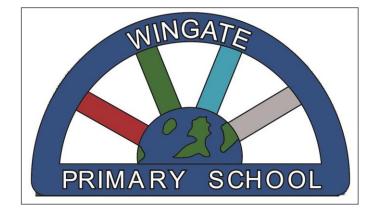
Wingate Primary School

English Resources



Year 5 writing charter

Correct punctuation .,!? Capital letters Expanded noun phrase Conjunctions (however, although) Fronted adverbials, (later, nearby, secondly) Modal verbs (could, would, might, will) Paragraphs Relative clause (beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that) Use of brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis ()-, Colon to introduce a list Cohesive devices Figurative language (similes, metaphors, personification) Accurate spelling Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity, Use of inverted commas Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

Year 5/6 spelling list

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

Examples of relative clauses

Relative clauses	Relative pronoun
The boy, who was ten years old,	Who-used for a
walked to school.	person
	•
In Spain, where my Grandparents live, it	Where - place
is very hot.	
In Autumn, when the leaves fall from the	When - time
trees, it is my favourite time of year.	
The dog, which was very old, went for a	Which - animal or
walk.	object
The chair, that was empty in the classroom,	That - object
was covered in dust.	
Barry, whose car broke down, walked	Whose -
all the way home.	person/animal



adverbs are words which describe actions

How?	When?	How often?	Where?	How much?
------	-------	------------	--------	-----------

angrily anxiously cautiously cheerfully courageously crossly cruelly defiantly doubtfully elegantly enthusiastically foolishly frantically gently gladly gracefully happily hungrily inquisitively

irritably

joyously
loudly
madly
merrily
nervously
quickly
sadly
safely
shyly
solemnly
vivaciously
weakly
well
wildly

afterwards again before beforehand early lately never now often punctually recently soon then today tomorrow yesterday

ards always
annually
constantly
hand daily
hourly
monthly
never
occasionally
often
ually once
ly regularly
repeatedly
sometimes
usually
row
day

above
around
away
below
down
downstairs
everywhere
here
inside
outside
there
up
wherever

almost completely entirely little much rather totally very

Other useful adverbs...

additionally appropriately consequently fittingly hence however insufficiently suitably therefore

Expanded noun phrase

The dog.

The fluffy, playful dog.

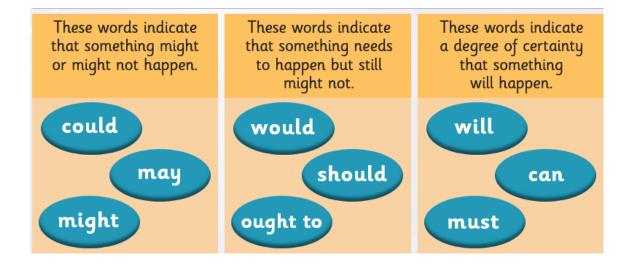
The car was dirty.

The new, expensive car was dirty.

Cohesive devices

Addition	Opposition	Reinforcing	Explaining	Listing	Indicating Result	Indicating Time
also	however	besides	for example	firstly	therefore	in the beginning
furthermore	nevertheless	anyway	in other words	first of all	consequently	just then
moreover	on the other hand	after all	to clarify	lastly	hence	meanwhile
still	in contrast		for instance	secondly	as a result	later
and again			that is to say	thirdly	for this reason	at first

Modal verbs



SPAG terms

Adjective

An adjective is a word used to describe and give more information about a noun, which could be a person, place or object.

Adverb

An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, which means that it tells you how, when, where or why something is being done.

Apostrophe

Apostrophes are punctuation marks used to show possession and to show contraction (also known as omission).

Tim's coat = possession Did not - don't = contraction (omission)

Clause

Clauses are the building blocks of sentences, groups of words that contain a subject and a verb. Clauses can be main or subordinate.

Common noun

A common noun describes a class of objects (car, friend, dog); unlike proper nouns it does not have a capital letter (Honda, Jenny, Smudge).

Complex sentence

A complex sentence is formed when you join a main clause and a subordinate clause with a subordinating conjunction (e.g. although, despite, if, as).

Compound sentence

A compound sentence is formed by joining two main clauses with a coordinating conjunction (e.g. and, so, but).

Concrete noun

A concrete noun is something you can touch, such as a person, an animal, a place or a thing. Concrete nouns can be common nouns (man, city, film) or proper nouns (Mr Edwards, London, Gone with the Wind).

Conjunction

A conjunction is a type of connective ('connective' is an umbrella term for any word that connects bits of text). Co-ordinating connectives include the words and, but and so; subordinating connectives include the words because, if and until.

Contracted words or contractions

Contracted words are short words made by putting two words together. Letters are missed out in the contraction and replaced by an apostrophe, for example I'm (I am) or it's (it is).

Determiner

A determiner is a word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail. Determiners can be articles (a, an, the), demonstratives (this, that), possessives (your, his), quantifiers (some, many), numbers (six, sixty).

Direct and indirect speech

Direct speech is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks (quotation marks or inverted commas). Indirect speech or reported speech is when the general points of what someone has said are reported, without actually writing the speech out in full.

"Go outside," said Sue. - direct Sue told everyone to go outside. - indirect

Fronted adverbials

Fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used like adverbs to describe the action that follows.

Homophone

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings. Some homophones are pronounced the same way and spelled the same way but have different meanings; others are pronounced the same way but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

Modal verbs

A modal verb is a special type of verb which changes or affects other verbs in a sentence. Modal verbs are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. e.g. might, could.

Non-Standard English

Non-Standard English is the vocabulary and sentence structure used in informal English; Standard English is the "correct" form of the language used in schools and in written communication.

Noun

A noun is a naming word. It is a thing, a person, an animal or a place. Nouns can be common, proper, abstract or collective.

Noun phrase

A phrase is a small group of words that does not contain a verb. A noun phrase includes one noun as well as words that describe it, for example:

the red shoe on the box.

Prefix

A prefix is a string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun. Examples of pronouns are: he, she, it, they. Pronouns can be personal and possessive.

Proper noun

A proper noun identifies a particular person, place, or thing (for example, James or Brazil or Monday or Glasgow). Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

Relative clause

A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun (who, that or which). e.g. The tall man who is always collecting litter.

Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own, although it contains a subject and a verb.

Suffix

A suffix is a string of letters that go at the end of a word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can show if a word is a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb.