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

accompany

according

achieve

aggressive

amateur

ancient

apparent

appreciate

attached

available

average

awkward

bargain

bruise

category

cemetery

committee

communicate

community

competition

conscience

conscious

controversy

convenience

correspond

criticise (critic + ise)

curiosity

definite

desperate

determined

develop

dictionary

disastrous

embarrass

environment

equip (–ped, –ment)

especially

exaggerate

excellent

existence

explanation

familiar

foreign

forty

frequently

government

guarantee

harass

hindrance

identity

immediate(ly)

individual

interfere

interrupt

language

leisure

lightning

marvellous

mischievous

muscle

necessary

neighbour

nuisance

occupy

occur

opportunity

parliament

persuade

physical

prejudice

privilege

profession

programme

pronunciation

queue

recognise

recommend

relevant

restaurant

rhyme

rhythm

sacrifice

secretary

shoulder

signature

sincere(ly)

soldier

stomach

sufficient

suggest

symbol

system

temperature

thorough

twelfth

variety

vegetable

vehicle

yacht

Examples of relative clauses

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

Great adverbs! adverbs are words which describe actions

How?		When?	How often?	Where?	How much?
angrily	joyously	afterwards	always	above	almost
anxiously	loudly	again	annually	around	completely
cautiously	madly	before	constantly	away	entirely
cheerfully	merrily	beforehand	daily	below	little
courageously	nervously	early	hourly	down	much
crossly	quickly	lately	monthly	downstairs	rather
cruelly	sadly	never	never	everywhere	totally
defiantly	safely	now	occasionally	here	very
doubtfully	shyly	often	often	inside	
elegantly	solemnly	punctually	once	outside	
enthusiastically	vivaciously	recently	regularly	there	
foolishly	weakly	soon	repeatedly	up	
frantically	well	then	sometimes	wherever	
gently	wildly	today	usually		
gladly		tomorrow	yearly		
gracefully		yesterday			
happily					
hungrily					
inquisitively					
irritably					

Other useful adverbs...

additionally	fittingly	insufficiently
appropriately	hence	suitably
consequently	however	therefore

<u>Expanded noun phrase</u>

The dog.

The *fluffy, playful* dog.

The car was dirty.

The *new, expensive car* was dirty.

<u>Cohesive devices</u>

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

<u>Modal verbs</u>

These words indicate that something might or might not happen.

could
may
might

These words indicate that something needs to happen but still might not.

would
should
ought to

These words indicate a degree of certainty that something will happen.

will
can
must

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.