

Grammar

Some of the key grammar skills we will be covering this year:

Investigate the different word classes.	common nouns, proper nouns, collective nouns, abstract nouns, noun phrases, verbs, modal verbs, adjectives, adverbs, adverbial phrases, conjunctions, connectives, pronouns, possessive pronouns, relative pronouns, prepositions, determiners, definite and indefinite articles
Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs	Use the suffixes ~ate, ~ise, ~ify
Understanding verb prefixes	dis~, de~, mis~, over~, and re~
Confidently use different homophones correctly	Homophones—words that sound the same but are spelt differently (steel/steal, where/wear/were)
Know the different types of clauses	Main clause, embedded clause, subordinate clause, relative clause
Classify sentences	Simple, compound and complex sentences, questions statements and exclamations
Using adverbial phrases	A group of words that function in the same way as a single adverb .
Ensure our subject and verbs agree	The subject is the person doing the action. Verbs (a doing, action word) sometimes change depending on the person you are writing about. The subject must agree with the verb.
Ensure our verb tenses are consistent	Knowing how verbs change depending on when the action happened.
Regular and irregular plurals	It is not just about adding an s to a word when writing about more than one thing.



Year 5

English

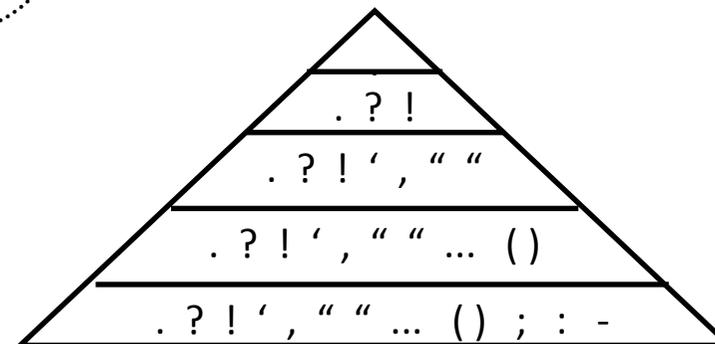
Sentence Types

At Year 5 children should be becoming confident writers who are able to use a range of sentence types and structures to make their writing interesting. They are familiar with using ISPACE as a way of starting their sentences and this year we introduce the following sentence types as well.

I—ing word S = simile P= preposition A= adverb
 C = connective E = ed word

Drop in Sentence	Claire and Holly, the terrible twins , raced across the playground.
A list sentence that contains one pair of related adjectives.	Exhausted and worried , they did not know how much further they had to go.
Begin a sentence using a phrase which begins with although, if, as.	Although it was dark, we went to the park to play football. As it was dark, we couldn't see the ball.
A sentence that begins with a subordinate clause.	Creeping down the corridor , Philip tried not to wake the sleeping teacher.
A sentence that contains two if phrases.	If the alarm had gone off, if the bus had been on time, then his house would not have been destroyed.
Choice question	To turn around or continue on course – which decision should James make?
DE:DE sentence (description:detail)	The vampire is a dreadful creature: it kills by sucking all the blood from its victims.
Personification Sentences (using weather as a starting point)	The wind screamed through the branches.
A sentence which contains three –ed words at the beginning.	Frightened, terrified and exhausted, they ran from the horrible creature.

Punctuation



- .** A **full stop** is used to show the end of a sentence.
- ?** **Question marks** are used at the end of a sentence to show a question.
It's rather warm today isn't it?
- !** **Exclamation Marks** used to show urgency or emotion. *Stop!*
- ,** **Commas** are used to separate items in a list. *I want bread, milk, potatoes and cheese.* **Commas** are also used in complex sentences to separate clauses and to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity. *Without a doubt, that was the best film ever. The film, that I went to last night, was marvellous.*
- " "** **Speech marks, also known as inverted commas**, show what is spoken aloud. *"I will just finish reading this page," he mumbled.*
- '** **Apostrophes** are used to show possession, *Tom's cat, the boys' bags'* or omission, *can't instead of can not.*
- ...** **Ellipsis** creates a cliff hanger or suspense moment. *This piece of writing can be summed up in one word ... sensational!*
- ()** **Brackets** are used to add extra (*but not essential*) information to a sentence.
- ;** **Semi colons** are used for a longer pause than a comma. It can be used in lists or to show two linked sentences. *She loved chasing mice; it was the hunt that fulfilled her.*
- **Dashes** can indicate parenthesis, which is additional information added into a sentence as an explanation or an afterthought. *Her latest song —Rolling by the Sea — is expected to enter the charts in the top 5.*