

Dear Parents, listed below are the learning expectations for your child in year 5 to know, apply and understand for SPaG. To support you and your child at home (within their writing and especially learning logs), we have given definitions and examples.

Apostrophe: Apostrophes have two completely different uses:

- showing the place of missing letters (e.g. I'm for I am)
- marking possessives (e.g. Hannah's mother).

Fronted Adverbials: A fronted adverbial is an adverbial which has been moved before the verb. When writing fronted phrases, we often follow them with a comma.

Example:

Before we begin, make sure you've got a pencil.

The day after tomorrow, I'm visiting my grandfather.

Synonyms and Antonyms: 2 words are synonyms if they have the same or similar meanings.

Example: Talk/speak, old/elderly

2 words are antonyms if their meanings are opposite.

Example: Hot/cold, large/small

Year 5, SPaG (Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar)

Colons and Semi Colons:

We use colons to introduce lists, for example - You may be required to bring many things: sleeping bags, pans, utensils, and warm clothing.

We use semi-colons instead of full stops to separate two main clauses. In such cases, the clauses are related in meaning but are separated grammatically. For example - Spanish is spoken throughout South America; in Brazil the main language is Portuguese.

Inverted commas: The proper term for speech marks - used to show direct speech.

"I'm not certain I know how to use inverted commas," the student said, "but I think I do."



Expanded Noun Phrases: In a **noun phrase**, the other words will be modifying a **noun**. In the sentence above, "girl" is a **noun**; "the girl" is a simple **noun phrase**. This can then be **expanded** with an adjective: "the tall girl" is an **expanded noun phrase**, albeit a very straightforward one.

Example:

The strict maths teacher with curly hair, always set homework.

Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns: A relative clause is a special type of clause that adds extra detail to a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as who, where, when, which, whose or that to refer back to that noun.

Example:

The heavy rain, which was unusual for this time of year, destroyed most of the plants in my garden.

The boy, whose parents are both teachers at the school, is always well behaved.

Parenthesis: A parenthesis is a remark that is made in the middle of a piece of speech or writing, and which gives a little more information about the subject being discussed. In writing, a parenthesis is usually enclosed within brackets, dashes or commas.

Example:

Marie (8 years-old) is a little girl who goes to school with my brother.

Everything about the test - especially the surprise essay section - was incredibly difficult.

Critics search for ages for the wrong word, which, to give them credit, they eventually find.

Modal Verbs: Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. They express meanings such as certainty, ability or obligation.

Example:

I can do this maths homework by myself.

You should help your little brother.

Conjunction: A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together.

Examples:

After, although, as, because, if, though, while, whereas, but, so, and.



Year 5 and 6 Spelling list

Dear Parents, listed below are the spelling expectations for your child to remember and apply. Please use this spelling list to support your child at home.



Aa:
 accommodate
 accompany
 according
 achieve
 aggressive
 amateur
 ancient
 apparent
 appreciate
 attached
 available
 average
 awkward

Bb:
 bargain
 bruise



Cc:
 category
 cemetery
 committee
 communicate
 community
 competition
 conscience
 conscious
 controversy
 convenience
 correspond
 criticise
 curiosity

Dd:
 definite
 desperate
 determined
 develop
 dictionary
 disastrous



Ee:
 embarrass
 environment
 equipped
 equipment
 especially
 exaggerate
 excellent
 existence
 explanation

Ll:
 language
 leisure
 lightning

Mm:
 marvellous
 mischievous
 muscle

Oo:
 occupy
 occur
 opportunity

Nn:
 necessary
 neighbour
 nuisance

Ff:
 familiar
 foreign
 forty

Gg:
 government
 guarantee

Hh:
 harass

Ii:
 identity
 immediate(ly)
 individual
 interfere
 interrupt

Pp:
 parliament
 persuade
 physical
 prejudice
 privilege
 profession
 programme
 pronunciation

Qq:
 queue

Rr:
 recognise
 recommend
 relevant
 restaurant
 rhyme
 rhythm

Yy:
 yacht

Ss:
 sacrifice
 secretary
 shoulder
 signature
 sincere(ly)
 soldier
 stomach
 sufficient
 suggest
 symbol
 system

Tt:
 temperature
 thorough
 twelfth

Vv:
 variety
 vegetable
 vehicle

Prefix: is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the **beginning** of a root word and changes the word's original meaning.

Example: de- (defrost), un- (unkind), dis- (disagree)

Suffix: is a string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning.

Example: -graph (autograph), -port (transport)

Homophones: two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

Brake - Break
 Flour - Flower
 Knew - New
 Hoarse - Horse
 Hole - Whole
 Hour - Our
 Plain - Plane
 Right - Write
 Their - There - They're
 Waist - Waste
 Your - You're

Synonyms: Synonyms are words that are similar, or have a related meaning, to another word.

Beautiful: Attractive, Pretty, Lovely, Stunning

Funny: Humorous, Comical, Hilarious, Hysterical

Honest: Honourable, Fair, Sincere, Trustworthy

Intelligent: Smart, Bright, Brilliant, Sharp

Kind: Thoughtful, Considerate, Gracious

Outgoing: Friendly, Sociable, Warm

Rich: Affluent, Wealthy, Well-off

Lucky: Auspicious, Fortunate

Positive: Optimistic, Cheerful

Antonyms: An antonym is a word that is the opposite meaning of another.

Warm - Cool

Late - Early

Simple - Challenging

Empty - Full

Foolish - Wise

Excited - Bored

Wide - Narrow

Dangerous - Safe

Exhale - Inhale

