



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

Ff:

familiar
foreign
forty

Gg:

government
guarantee

Hh:

harass

Ii:

identity
immediate(ly)
individual
interfere
interrupt

Ll:

language
leisure
lightning

Oo:

occupy
occur
opportunity

Mm:

marvellous
mischievous
muscle

Nn:

necessary
neighbour
nuisance

Pp:

parliament
persuade
physical
prejudice
privilege
profession
programme
pronunciation

Qq:

queue

Rr:

recognise
recommend
relevant
restaurant
rhyme
rhythm

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

Yy:

yacht

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