Glossary

homophone - words that sound the same but have different spellings

modal verbs - helper verbs that support the main verb by expressing additional information (can/could, may/might, must, will/ would, and shall/should)

noun - an object, person or thing

parenthesis - brackets

perfect form - an action that has happened in the past but has consequences on the present (e.g. I have been to school)

relative clauses - modifies nouns using relative pronouns by adding additional information (The cow, which was spotty, lay down in the field)

relative pronoun - which, that, who, whom, whose

verb - doing word

Joined Handwriting

- Use continuous cursive.
- Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed varying style depending on piece i.e. note taking or published piece.

Bottom joins:

ai but ch ck er ff jig sh th
Bottom to 'c' shaped joins:
as ea ed igh ing sat ss
Bottom 'e' joins:
be her ie men se
Top 'e' joins:
ere oe re ure ve we
Top joins:
oy wh oa oh oi on oo or ou

Ways to help your child

Encourage children to add additional information using relative pronouns—who, which, that, whose etc when describing characters or people.

www.teachhandwriting.co.uk

Year 5

Fundamentals of Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Handwriting



Before children leave Year 5 they should be able to...

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Spelling

Whole word spelling

 Spell >50/100 of the commonly misspelt words.

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

 Spell words with ei after c, -ough and words with silent letters.

Homophones

 Accurately use word pairs with – ce and –se (advice/advise)



Suffixes & Prefixes

 Use and understand suffixes –cious or –tious and suffixes –cial and – tial and use and understand suffixes -ant, -ance or -ancy and suffixes -ent, -ence and -ency.



Punctuation

Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis and uses commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.

Grammar

- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.
- Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
- Use relative clauses beginning with the 5Ws, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.
- Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (-ate, -ise, -ify) and use verb prefixes dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-)