

Use relative clauses.

Relative clauses begin with who, which, where, when, whose, that:

The man, who was hungry, had a noisy belly.

My book, which was torn, fell in the puddle.

Use adverbials of time, place and number.

Adverbials of time:
later that day, suddenly

Adverbials of place:
At the farm, across the city

Adverbials of number:
Firstly, secondly, at the end

Spelling words with silent letters:

E.g.: words with silent 'k', 't', 'n', 'b', 's'

doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight

Year 5 Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Use cohesive devices to join ideas within paragraphs.

Cohesive devices:

Determiners: the, a/an, that, this, [number, e.g.,] four

Pronouns: he, she, her, him, it, they, them, we, us, I

Conjunctions: e.g., and, but, therefore, due to, because, although

Adverbs and adverbials: e.g., quickly, all of a sudden, throughout the day,

Use commas to clarify meaning.

Separate parts of a sentence with a comma to avoid ambiguity:

I'm going to start cooking Mummy. vs
I'm going to start cooking, Mummy.

Use modal verbs to show degrees of possibility:

Main modal verbs: will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, and ought

I may visit the park tomorrow.

Indicate parenthesis using punctuation:

Parenthesis is information. It is indicated with brackets, dashes or commas. They are usually phrases or clauses. A sentence makes sense without the parenthesis:

The car was a Mercedes. → The car, which had broken down, was a Mercedes.

I lay on the floor. → I lay - exhausted and tired - on the gravelled floor.

Add suffixes and Prefixes:

Suffixes: -able, -ible, -ably, -ibly, suffixes from previous years

sociable/sociably; plausible/plausibly

Prefixes and etymology: co-, re-

co-dependent; re-establish

Year 5
Grammar, Punctuation,
Spelling and Handwriting

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

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

Spelling homophones:

aisle/isle, aloud/ allowed,
 affect/effect, altar/alter,
 ascent/assent, bridal/ bridle,
 cereal/serial,
 compliment/complement, descent/
 dissent, desert/dessert,
 draft/draught,
 farther/further/father, guessed/
 guest, heard/herd, led/lead,
 morning/mourning, past/passed,
 precede/proceed,
 principal/principle, profit/prophet,
 stationary/ stationery,
 steal/steel, wary/weary,
 who's/whose

Understand morphology and etymology:

Morphology - the parts of a word; Etymology - the root meaning/history of words

implausibly:

im - prefix referring to opposite/not

plausible - Latinate root from the meaning 'deserving'

ibly - suffix meaning 'capable of'

Handwriting:

- choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
- choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task
- join letters using cursive script