

## Writing in Year 5!

## <u>Composition: Skills and processes that are needed for writing.</u>

#### Please support your child by helping them to:

- Use plans to note their initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.
- Develop characters, setting and create atmosphere in stories.
- Add dialogue to convey character information and advance the action in the story.
- Make links between paragraphs and across the text.
- Use further organisational devices such as bullet points or headings.
- Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar or punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.
- Ensure tense is accurate and consistent in a piece of writing.
- Check for spelling errors.
- Perform their own compositions.

### The Lego Stony

In 1891 a skilled carpenter was born. Ole Kirk Christianses was a very good man and he never gave up. This story will tell you how the product Lego was created. It started in 1932. In Billund...

An example of handwriting

expectations. Children should be joining accurately across the curriculum. Every lesson is a writing lesson!

### **Spelling**

During Year 5 the children will be taught spellings that rely less on phonic knowledge and more understanding of word structure, e.g.

## What Are Prefixes?

 A <u>prefix</u> is a group of letters we add to the <u>front</u> of a root word.

 Prefixes change the meaning or purpose of the word, e.g.

un + kind = unkind

The word has become its opposite meaning (antonym)



# What Are Suffixes?

 A suffix is a word ending. It is a group of letters you can add to the end of a root word.

e.g. walking, helpful, happily

Adding suffixes to words can change or add to their meaning, but most importantly they show a word will be used in a sentence and what word belongs to





The children will also be given words to learn from the National curriculum spelling list of commonly misspelt words and words from their own personal spelling list to learn at home. The children also need to spell words with apostrophes. Please help your child to learn any words sent home.

At Queen's Hill Primary, we expect every child to write at least two pages of A4 paper in every extended writing lesson.



### Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation:

The children will explore words used in the texts they read in English and be expected to use similar words in their writing. Please help your child by practising these features of grammar...

A relative clause gives us information about which particular person or thing the speaker is referring to.

For example:

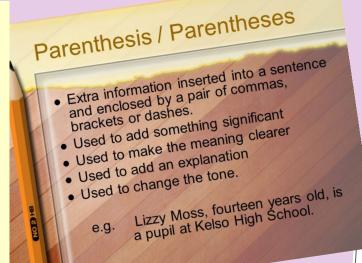
The girl who works in the bakery is my cousin.

Relative Clause

The relative clause tells us which girl we are talking about

A kangaroo is an animal which lives in Australia.

The relative clause tells us which animal we refer to.



Try to help your child to use more ambitious vocabulary. Ask them about word of the week!

A modal verb is also known as <u>a helping verb</u>. It gives additional information about the main verb that follows it.

#### Examples:

They go out . Present simple
They must go out . Must: Obligation
They should go out . Should: Advice
They can go out . Can: permission
They may go out . May: possibility
They will go out . Will: Future tense

### Fronted adverbials

Li: I can identify and begin to use fronted adverbials in sentence structure

- A fronted adverbial goes at the beginning of a sentence
- It describes the verb in the sentence
- It describes where, when and how

# A. NOUN PHRASE

- A noun phrase refers to a phrase that built upon a noun which functions as the headword of the phrase.
- Example:
- 1. The young man threw the old dog a bone.

  (NP) (NP) (NP)
- Pretty girls whispered softly.