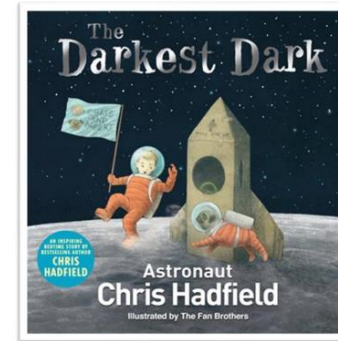


English Writing Year 5 Spring 2



NC Word List – Years 5 and 6		Developing Vocabulary	
according	government	declared	astronaut
amateur	leisure	depended	gravity
communicate	physical	gathered	lunar
develop	programme	experiment	atmosphere
equipment	soldier	darkness	universe
existence	system	explore	galaxy
forty	vehicle	exploration	spherical
frequently		resilient	moonless
		aspiration	orbited
		impossible	military

Outcome: Recount writing - Biography

Writing outcome:

To write a formal biography about Chris Hadfield

Greater depth writing outcome:

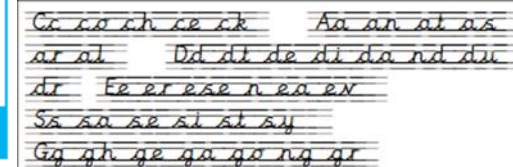
To write a formal biography about Chris Hadfield including an extra section in informal first person

Recount writing for a Biography writing includes:

- Engage reader through use of description, feelings and opinions
- Include the 5Ws – who, what, where, when, why and how - and conclude with a clear summary
- Use real life facts, including dates and place names
- Use thematic language specific to the subject
- Use formal language appropriately

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family c a d e s g



Non Negotiables in Year 5 Writing Spring 2

- Use punctuation at Y4 standard correctly (full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, commas after fronted adverbials, apostrophes for contraction and possession)
- Organise paragraphs around a theme
- Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (recap)

What is parenthesis?

Parenthesis is added to a sentence to give extra information, an explanation or an afterthought. The parenthesis is not needed to make the sentence complete and, if removed, the sentence will still make sense without it. Parenthesis must be punctuated with brackets, dashes or commas to separate it from the rest of the sentence.

When are brackets used for parenthesis?

The use of brackets means the parenthesis can easily be seen, and they are often used when adding numerical information such as dates. They are used less in very formal writing.

When are dashes used for parenthesis?

Dashes are often used in informal formal writing, showing when information is added as an afterthought. They also draw more attention to the parenthesis.

When are commas used for parenthesis?

When commas are used, the parenthesis blends in with the rest of the sentence. They are often chosen in more formal writing. However, if the text already has many commas, this may become confusing for the reader

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing

When are commas used?

Commas are used in a variety of ways. They are used to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity when the meaning could be unclear, which is the focus of this resource pack.

Commas are used in a variety of ways to help clarify information for the reader and avoid ambiguity in the following ways:

- To separate a subordinate clause from the main clause when it comes at the beginning of a sentence or is inserted in the middle of the main clause.
- After a fronted adverbial to separate it from the rest of the sentence.
- To separate names in a sentence when addressing them directly.
- To separate items in a list.
- To punctuate parenthesis.

What does 'clarify' mean?

To clarify means to make something less confusing and more understandable. Related words are clarifying, clarified and clarification.

What does 'ambiguity' mean?

Ambiguity means that something could be open to more than one interpretation. It could be ambiguous.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

How do commas provide clarity and avoid ambiguity?

Commas help make the meaning clear to the reader and avoid confusion. Some examples are listed below.

Making it clear who is being named

Karen, the sports coach is leaving.

In this sentence, Karen is being spoken to and told the information that the sports coach is leaving.

Karen the sports coach is leaving.

In this sentence, Karen is the name of the sports coach.

Making lists clear

Max loves baking, puppies and playing in the park.

In this sentence, three things that Max loves are listed.

Max loves baking puppies and playing in the park.

In this sentence, it looks like Max enjoys two things, one of them being baking puppies!

Making meaning clear

After, dark owls flew above the fields.

In this sentence, the dark owls flew after something else had happened.

After dark, owls flew above the fields.

In this sentence, the owls flew 'after dark'.

Showing who said something in reported speech

The puppy said the young girl was always up to mischief.

In this sentence, the reader may think that the puppy is talking about the young girl.

The puppy, said the young girl, was always up to mischief.

In this sentence, we know that the young girl is talking about the puppy.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Variety of verb forms used correctly and consistently

What is a verb?

Verbs are words that can identify an action - including thinking or feeling - in a sentence. Other verbs join the subject to a description of it and are link verbs. Examples of these include the following: was/were, is/are and be.

What is verb tense?

The tense is shown by the verbs, and the form of the verb will depend on the tense.

What is present tense?

The **simple present tense** can also show things that usually happen or are generally true. Examples of the simple present tense include she works, he writes, the sun rises.

The **present progressive tense** is about things that are still going on now. Examples of the present progressive tense include she is working, he is writing, the sun is rising.

The **present perfect tense** is used to show when something has happened but is still relevant now, or, when something started happening in the past and is still happening now. It is formed by using the simple present tense of have (have/has) + a past tense verb. Examples of the present perfect tense include she has worked, he has written, the sun has risen.

What is past tense?

The **simple past tense** is about things that were finished before now. Examples include she worked, he wrote, the sun rose. Many simple past tense verbs add the suffix -ed to the basic verb (eg worked), but some don't follow the -ed rule (eg wrote, rose).

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

The **past progressive tense** is about things that were happening in the past. Examples include: she was working, he was writing, the sun was rising.

The **past perfect tense** is used to show when something happened before something else in the past, or, when something started happening in the past and was still happening at a later time. It is formed by using the simple past tense of have (had) + a past tense verb. Examples of the past perfect tense include she had worked, he had written, the sun had risen.

What is future tense?

Future tense shows an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not yet exist. Examples include she will work, he will write, the sun will rise

What is a perfect tense?

The perfect tense is used to show how events or actions are related in time or cause.

What is the present perfect tense?

The present perfect tense is used to show that things happened in the past but are still happening, or are still relevant and important now. It is also referred to as the present perfect verb form.

The present perfect tense uses the words has/have + the past tense verb.

She has walked to school.

The present perfect tense can be used instead of the simple past tense.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

What is a perfect tense?

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The present perfect tense is used to show that things happened in the past but are still happening, or are still relevant and important now.

The present perfect tense uses the words has/have + the past tense verb.

She has walked to school.

What is the past perfect tense?

The past perfect tense is used to show something that happened before something else.

It is formed using had and the past tense.

She had walked to school.

Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials and tense choices

What is an adverbial?

Adverbials are used like adverbs. They are words or phrases that add more information to a verb, and explain how, when or where something happened.

Examples of adverbials

Later, we ate our lunch with our friends.

Just then, we heard a noise.

I like to walk through the forest occasionally.