English Writing Year 5 Summer 1
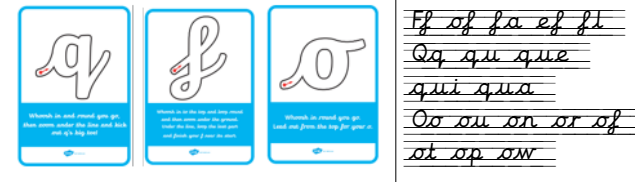
Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Word List – Years 5 and 6		Developing Vocabulary	
apparent	explanation	algae	environment
appreciate	guarantee	exoskeleton	pollution
average	interfere	invertebrates	existence
awkward	occupy	bleaching	tropical
bargain	parliament	symbiotic	microscopic
cemetery	pronunciation	spawn	nutrients
conscious	secretary	gametes	colonies
controversy	signature	polyps	reef
correspond	sincerely	predator	vibrant
criticise	thorough	urchin	
environment		temperature	

THE BRILLIANT DEEP
REBUILDING THE WORLD'S CORAL REEFS
KATE MESSNER   MATTHEW FORSYTHE

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family f q o

Ff of fa ef fl
Qq qu que qui qua
Oo ou on or of ot op ow

Outcome: Persuasion – Persuasive leaflet with information

Writing outcome:
To write an information leaflet to persuade children to consider the effects of climate change on coral reefs.

Greater depth writing outcome:
To write an information booklet with further authorial choices on sections of text and layout.

Persuasive writing includes:
- Use precise word choices
- Use emotive language including use of modals and adverbs for possibility (e.g. surely, every right-thinking person would)
- Use persuasive language: quotes and rhetorical questions
- Directly appeal to the reader
- Support points using persuasive examples and provide evidence
- Provide well-developed factual information for the reader
- Include a summarising statement

Non Negotiables in Year 5 Writing Summer 1

- 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 with a focus on more complex narrative structures
- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- Use relative clauses to add detail and description
- Extend the range of sentences with more that one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (Y4)
- Letters formed correctly
- Handwriting must be joined

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility

What are adverbs?
Adverbs are words that modify verbs but can also modify adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences.
They can give the answers to the following questions within a sentence:
How ...? When ...?, Where…?, How often…? or How much ...?

Adverbs can, but do not always, end with the suffix -ly.

How do adverbs show possibility?
Adverbs also show degrees of possibility.
They are used to indicate how sure or likely an event or situation will be.
Examples include certainly, never, always, definitely and rarely.

Rich *always* remembered to do his homework.
She *never* eats her peas.
That's *definitely* the correct answer.

What are modal verbs?
Adverbs can be used alongside modal verbs to show degrees of possibility.
Modal verbs also modify verbs in a sentence.
Modal verbs are: will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought.

The word 'not' can also be placed after the modal verb to create a negative sentence.

Modal verb examples
You *must* attend the meeting.
Mike *can* come to the party.
Mum says I *should* eat more vegetables.
Mr Williams *would not* listen to the advice.

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 devices to build cohesion within a paragraph

What is cohesion?
Cohesion refers to how a writer links different parts of a text together. It helps the reader understand main points and how they are linked and helps the writing flow. A range of cohesive devices can be used to create writing that is cohesive.

What are cohesive devices
Cohesive devices are the structures, words or phrases that are used to connect ideas in a text.

Pronouns
Pronouns are used to link back to nouns or noun phrases that have already been mentioned. They also help to avoid repetition when writing.

There are many people who have tried camping and hated it!

Adverbials
These can be used to link paragraphs, showing contrasting views, where or when events take place or sequencing ideas and events. Fronted adverbials are often used.

On camping holidays, children have freedom to explore the landscape. In contrast, some people do not enjoy having nature quite so close.

Conjunctions
Conjunctions can create cohesion by linking related sentences to create compound sentences. Subordinate conjunctions can be used to link ideas by showing cause and effect.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

The kit is expensive to purchase initially but is also often uncomfortable.
Despite many sites having excellent shower blocks, many first-time campers hate having to used shared facilities.

Word families
Words within the same word family can help to create cohesion when writing.

camp, campers, campsite

Enhance meaning through selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary

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