



The Federation of
West Leigh Infant School and
Backwell C of E Junior School



**Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) Information to
Support Parents/Carers**

Spelling, Punctuation & Grammar (SPaG) Explained

As part of the 2014 National Curriculum, the Department for Education raised the profile of spelling, punctuation and grammar for primary school pupils. Now, the expectation is that children know the grammar and are able to use it confidently in their writing. In Year 6, they sit a test which is marked externally (this test forms part of the Year 6 SATs). This document will explain what they will be taught in each year group and hopefully give you the information you need to support their writing at home.

Please note that pupils will continue to review the grammar terminology and spelling patterns from previous year groups; therefore, you may find it helpful to refer to the information for previous year groups to the one your child is in.

Terminology and content introduced in Year 1

Adjective		A 'describing' word (this is the term most Year 1 children will use). It is a word used to describe (or tell you more about) a noun. <i>E.g. The burglar was wearing a black jacket.</i>
Capital Letter	CL	Used to begin a sentence and for names. Also used for the personal pronoun 'I'.
Common exception words		Words that are frequently needed in writing but which do not fit in with rules that have been taught so far. <i>Referred to as 'tricky words' by West Leigh children.</i>
Compound word		When two words are joined together to make a new word that has an entirely new meaning. <i>E.g. whiteboard, blackbird, basketball. In Year 1, many children would not use compound word but would be aware that two words can be 'stuck together' to make a new word.</i>
Conjunctions		Words that link ideas within sentences. <i>E.g. I went to the park and a dog chased me. Year 1 children will be introduced to the conjunction 'and'</i>
Exclamation mark	!	Used to demarcate sentences which express a strong feeling of emotion. <i>E.g. What a beautiful day! How exciting!</i>
Full Stop	.	This is one way to end a sentence.
Letter		All letters have a name and a sound. There are 26 letters in the alphabet; these can be upper case (ABC) or lower case (abc). <i>Within Year 1, it is hoped that children will be able to name the letters of the alphabet in order.</i>



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Noun		A word that is a person, place or thing. E.g. boy, table, chair, flower, cow. Proper nouns (specific places, things or people) have a capital letter. E.g. Jack, Wednesday, London, Alton Towers. <i>In Year 1, the children may just know that names of people, places and things have capital letters.</i>
Plural		More than one, e.g. rabbits . A plural noun normally has a suffix –s or –es and means ‘more than one’. There are a few nouns that don’t follow this rule (e.g. sheep).
Punctuation	. ? !	Capital letters and the marks – such as a full stop, exclamation mark, question mark – used in writing to separate sentences. <i>Children in Year 1 will be taught to separate words with spaces and will be introduced to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.</i>
Prefix		A group of letters placed before the stem of an existing word, to create a new word with a different meaning. E.g. when the prefix un- is added to the word happy, it creates the word unhappy. <i>In Year 1, children will learn to use the prefix un-</i>
Question Mark	?	Questions usually begin with who, what, where, when or why . The mark is used at the end of a question.
Sentence		A set of words that is complete in itself – they create a unit of meaning. All sentences contain a subject and a verb.
Speech Bubble		Speech bubbles are a visual means of conveying words spoken by characters.
Singular		Only one e.g. a rabbit .
Suffix		A group of letters added to the end of an existing word to create a new word with a different meaning. E.g. shocked, shocking <i>In Year 1, children will learn the rules for adding –s or –es (as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs), –ing, –ed, –er and –est (where no change is needed in the spelling of root words e.g. helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest).</i>
Verb		A verb can describe: - an action or process (e.g. dive, run, eat, throw) - a feeling or state of mind (e.g. worry, think, know, believe) - a state (e.g. to be – am, was, will, won’t, is). We teach children that a sentence contains at least one verb. <i>Introduced to and known as ‘a doing word’ to most Year 1 children.</i>
Word		A unit of grammatical meaning.

Year 1 Possible Activities

- 1) Read! Read! Read!
- 2) Say and write sentences about family, friends, pets, toys or anything!
- 3) Create stories together!

See *KS1 Spelling* (below Year 2 terminology)



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Terminology introduced in Year 2

Please note that pupils will continue to review the grammar terminology and spelling patterns from previous year groups; therefore, you may find it helpful to refer to the information given in Year 1.

Adverb		<p>Tells you more about the verb (it 'adds' to the verb). Most in English end in -ly and come from adjectives.</p> <p>E.g. soft – softly; slow – slowly.</p>
Apostrophe	,	<p>Contractions: used to show where letters are missing E.g. Is not = isn't Could not = couldn't</p> <p>Showing possession: with nouns (singular only) E.g. The girl's jacket was soaked. James' toy is broken.</p> <p><i>Year 2 children are introduced to apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and need to know that the apostrophe is always placed where the letter has been removed. They should be able to recognise apostrophes in simple contractions and identify which missing letters they replace. Children also are introduced to possessive apostrophes which mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name).</i></p>
Capital Letter	CL	Used to begin a sentence and for names of people, places and titles. Also used for the pronoun 'I'.
Comma	,	Used between a list of three or more words – you should put a comma between each item, except for the last item where you use 'and'. E.g. The giant had a large head, hairy ears and two big eyes.
Homophone		Words with the same pronunciation but different meaning. E.g. sea and see. Hair and hare.
Noun Phrase		<p>Noun phrases are groups of words that function like a noun. E.g. The spotted puppy is up for adoption. <i>(Noun phrase as a subject)</i></p> <p>E.g. I want a cute puppy for Christmas. <i>(Noun phrase as an object to the verb "want")</i></p> <p>A noun phrase adds more detail to the noun.</p> <p><i>In Year 2, children are expected to use expanded noun phrases for description and specification (e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man on the bus).</i></p>
Conjunction		<p>Words that link ideas within sentences. E.g. The boy started to run because he was afraid.</p> <p><i>In Year 2, children are expected to use conjunctions such and, but, or, because, when, if, that.</i></p>
Question	?	These sentences usually begin with 'who', 'what', 'where', 'when' or 'why'. They always end in a question mark. E.g. What is for dinner? Other questions start with, 'does', 'do', 'how', 'could', 'would', 'will', 'may', 'must' etc.
Sentence type	. ? !	<p>There are four types of sentence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statements state facts and are punctuated with a full stop (and sometimes an exclamation mark). E.g. This pizza has cheese and mushrooms on it. 2. Questions ask something and can only be punctuated with a question mark.



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		<p>E.g. What time is it?</p> <p>3. Commands tell somebody to do something and are punctuated with a full stop or an exclamation mark. E.g. Chop the carrots.</p> <p>4. Exclamations begin with 'what' or 'how', include a verb and can only be punctuated with an exclamation mark. E.g. What a fabulous day!</p> <p><i>In Year 2, children taught how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.</i></p>
Suffix		<p>A group of letters added to the end of an existing word to create a new word with a different meaning. E.g. shocked<u>ed</u>, shock<u>ing</u></p> <p><i>In Year 2, children will introduced to the formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding (e.g. whiteboard, basketball) and adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less. They will also be introduced to the use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs.</i></p>
Synonym		<p>These are words that have a similar meaning to another word. We use synonyms to make our writing more interesting and precise. E.g. <u>Bad</u> - awful, terrible, horrible <u>Happy</u> - content, joyful, pleased</p>
Tense (past & present)		<p>This is the choice between present and past verbs and normally indicates differences in time. E.g. He <u>studies</u> all day. [present tense – present time] Yesterday, he <u>studied</u> all day. [past tense – past time]</p> <p><i>Year 2 children are encouraged to use the correct choice and have consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing. They also will be introduced to the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. She is drumming. He was shouting).</i></p>

Year 2 Possible Activities

<u>READ! READ! READ!</u>	<u>Adverb Charades</u>	<u>Word Hunter</u>
<p>Reading is so important! The more you read the more you will notice new words, spelling patterns and punctuation.</p>	<p>Choose an adverb e.g. <u>slowly</u>, <u>sleepily</u>, <u>quickly</u>. The rest of your family give you actions (verbs) to perform e.g. eat a meal, walk. Can your family guess the adverb?</p>	<p>Choose a book, choose a SPaG pattern/feature and see how many of them you can spot in the story. E.g. How many speech marks can you find?</p>
<u>Spot the apostrophe!</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Questions!</u>
<p>When you are out and about with family, see how many apostrophes you can spot. Are they used correctly? Are they showing contractions or possession?</p>	<p>Make your food sound delicious by playing the food game. Name a food and keep adding adjectives! <i>Don't forget to use commas in a list.</i></p>	<p>When reading, ask lots of questions about the characters, plot, grammar and punctuation.</p>



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*KS1 Spelling

In Key Stage 1, spelling is taught using phonics as the main strategy. All schools follow a programme which sets out the order that sounds are taught in and also which common exception words will be introduced and when. Our programme is called 'Letters and Sounds'. The word lists below are the **common exception words** taught at West Leigh. It is expected that children should be able to spell the red words by the end of Year 1, the blue words by the end of Year 2.

tricky
words

	A a a are asked all after again any	B b be by bath beautiful because behind both break busy	C c called come could	child children Christmas class climb clothes cold could	D d do door	E e even every everybody eye
F f friend	G g go gold grass great	H h he here house have her half hold hour	I i I into improve	J j	L l looked love little like	M m me Mr Mrs my money most move
				K k kind		
N n no	O o of oh once one our out	old only	P p people pull push put	pass path plant poor pretty prove	Q q	R r
S s said says school she so some should steak sugar sure	T t the their there they to today told	U u	W w was we were where when what	water who whole wild would	X x	Y y you your
		V v				Z z



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Terminology introduced in Year 3

Please note that pupils will continue to review the grammar terminology and spelling patterns from previous year groups; therefore, you may find it helpful to refer to the information given in Year 1 and Year 2.

'A' vs 'An' (Article)		<p>The choice of article is based upon the phonetic (sound) quality of the first letter in a word.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A” goes before words that begin with consonants. E.g. a cat, a bottle, a phone • “An” goes before words that begin with vowels. E.g. an egg, an apricot, an umbrella <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use “an” before a silent or unsounded “h” (because the “h” does not have any phonetic representation or audible sound, the sound that follows the article is a vowel; consequently, “an” is used). E.g. an honourable man, an honest error, an heir • Use ‘a’ for words that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - begin with a vowel that make a ‘you’ sound - begin with ‘o’ but make a ‘w’ sound. E.g. a <u>u</u>nited front, a <u>u</u>nicorn, a <u>e</u>we, a <u>o</u>ne-legged bird
Alliteration (an example of figurative language)		<p>The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. E.g. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers</p>
Conjunction		<p>Words that link ideas within sentences. There are two types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinating e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (often referred to as ‘FANBOYS’) 2. Subordinating e.g. because, since, when, while, until, although, as, if <p><i>In Year 3, children are expected to use conjunctions such as the following: and, but, or, so, because, when, if, that, before, after, while. They may not distinguish between coordinating and subordinating conjunctions yet but would be expected to use both.</i></p>
Consonant		<p>Letters in the alphabet that are not vowels (a, e, i, o, u). E.g. b, c, d, f, g, h... etc.</p>
Contraction	,	<p>A contraction is a word made by shortening and combining two words. Words like can't (can + not), don't (do + not), and I've (I + have) are all contractions. An apostrophe replaces the missing letter/letters.</p>
Figurative Language		<p>Figurative language is when you use a word or phrase that does not have its normal, literal meaning. Writers can use figurative language to make their work more interesting or more dramatic than literal language which simply states facts. E.g. metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, alliteration etc.</p> <p><i>In Year 3, children are introduced to alliteration, metaphors and similes – with some being introduced to personification (see Year 4's section for more information for personification) but they will continue to practise and become more confident in using figurative language in the rest of KS2.</i></p>
Inverted Commas	“ ”	<p>Punctuation marks used in pairs (“ ”) to indicate direct speech. These separate the words in a sentence that</p>



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Simile (an example of figurative language)		<p>A figure of speech that directly compares two things. Similes differ from other metaphors by highlighting the similarities between two things using comparison words such as "like", "as", "so" or "than".</p> <p><i>E.g. He was as brave as a lion. Last night, I slept like a baby.</i></p>
Subordinate Clause		<p>A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. It is also known as a dependent clause – it depends on a main clause to make sense.</p> <p><i>E.g. Molly bought a new dress <u>when she went shopping</u> 'when she went shopping' would not make sense without the main clause (Molly bought a new dress).</i></p>
Word Families		<p>Word families are groups of words that have a common feature, pattern or meaning. They usually share a common base or root word, to which different prefixes and suffixes are added.</p> <p><i>E.g. The words <u>happy</u>, <u>unhappy</u>, <u>happiness</u> could be considered to belong to the same word family.</i></p> <p><i>Year 3 children learn that common words are related in form and meaning (for example, the words <u>solve</u>, <u>solution</u>, <u>solvent</u>, <u>dissolve</u> and <u>insoluble</u> all belong to the same word family).</i></p>
Vowel		Any of the following letters: a e i o u.
<u>Year 3 Possible Activities</u>		
<u>READ! READ! READ!</u>	<u>Adverb Charades</u>	<u>Word Hunter</u>
Reading is so important! The more you read the more you will notice new words, spelling patterns and punctuation.	Choose an adverb <i>e.g. slowly, sleepily, quickly</i> . The rest of your family give you actions (verbs) to perform <i>e.g. eat a meal, walk</i> . Can your family guess the adverb?	Choose a book, choose a SPaG pattern/feature and see how many of them you can spot in the story. <i>E.g. How many speech marks can you find?</i>
<u>Booklets</u>	<u>Re-writing and editing</u>	<u>Questions</u>
Create a story or an information booklet for a younger member of the family or for fun. They could cut out pictures or draw illustrations.	Get your child to re-read their own homework for errors and to make improvements. Letting them do this for themselves will help them to become more independent.	When reading, ask lots of questions about the characters, plot, grammar and punctuation.
See <u>**Year 3 and 4 Spelling</u> (below Year 4 terminology)		



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Terminology introduced in Year 4

Please note that pupils will continue to review the grammar terminology and spelling patterns from previous year groups; therefore, you may find it helpful to refer to the information given in Key Stage 1 and Year 3.

Adverbial		<p>An adverbial is a word (an adverb) or a group of words (an adverbial phrase) that modifies or more closely defines the sentence or the verb – i.e. it gives extra information about a verb or clause.</p> <p>It usually refers to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When something happens or how often? E.g. The bus leaves <u>in five minutes</u>. • Where something happens? E.g. I can see land <u>in the distance</u>. • How something happens? E.g. My friend visited <u>without warning</u>.
Comma	,	<p>As well using commas in a list, commas should be used after a fronted adverbial: E.g. <u>In five minutes</u>, the bus leaves. <u>In a blink of an eye</u>, it was gone.</p> <p>They should also be used to mark a fronted subordinate clause: E.g. <u>If at first you don't succeed</u>, try again. <u>Although the snake was small</u>, I still feared for my life.</p> <p><i>Year 4 children will be introduced to marking a fronted subordinate clause with a comma but they might not be confident with this yet. N.B. a comma is <u>not</u> used before a <u>following</u> subordinate clause (e.g. I still feared for my life although the snake was small).</i></p>
Cohesion		<p>Cohesion is a term in linguistics that refers to how the structure and content of a sentence or text is linked together to create meaning. Cohesion needs to be achieved in a sentence, within a paragraph and across paragraphs for a text to make sense.</p> <p>Cohesion means writing is well structured, with linked ideas that follow a logical pattern. Its sentences and paragraphs flow smoothly and are written in the same tense, meaning the piece of writing as a whole is fluid and makes sense.</p> <p>Cohesion is important as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it teaches children how to order and structure sentences and paragraphs • it means related ideas are kept together and flow logically from one to another • it helps children express their ideas in a way that the reader will clearly understand <p><i>In Year 4, children are expected to use appropriate pronouns or nouns within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.</i></p>



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<p style="text-align: center;">Determiner</p>		<p>A determiner is a word placed in front of a noun to specify quantity (e.g. "one dog," "many dogs") or to clarify what the noun refers to (e.g. "my dog," "that dog," "the dog"). All determiners can be classified as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an article (a/an, the) • a demonstrative (this, that, these, those) • a possessive (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) • a quantifier (common examples include many, much, more, most, some) <p>Determiners can also specify whether a noun is known or unknown. E.g. <u>The school netball team</u> (known) <u>A netball team</u> (unknown)</p> <p><i>There is sometimes confusion about whether to use 'a' or 'an' – refer to 'A' vs 'An' (Article) in Year 3 section for further information on this.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Expanded Noun Phrases</p>		<p>A group of words in a sentence that function like a noun – they expand the noun, giving more information. They can be expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases. <i>N.B. if more than one adjective is listed to describe the noun, a comma is needed to separate them.</i></p> <p>E.g. 'the <u>teacher</u>' expanded to: 'the tall, strict maths <u>teacher with curly hair</u>'</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fronted Adverbial</p>	<p>‘</p>	<p>A word or phrase placed at the beginning of a sentence which describe the action that follows. It is followed by a comma.</p> <p>E.g. <u>In five minutes</u>, the bus leaves. <u>In a blink of an eye</u>, it was gone.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Paragraphs</p>		<p><i>In Year 4, children are expected to use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Personification (an example of figurative language)</p>		<p>The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human or the representation of an abstract quality in human form.</p> <p>E.g. <u>Lightning danced</u> across the sky. <u>The door protested</u> as it opened slowly.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Possessive Apostrophe (plural nouns)</p>		<p>Plural nouns refer to more than one person or thing (e.g. <u>brothers, cars, flowers, people</u> etc.). Apostrophes are used differently when marking plural possession, in comparison to singular possession (e.g. "the <u>girls' names</u>" = more than one girl [plural]; "the <u>girl's name</u>" = one girl [singular]).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular plural nouns: to show possession when the noun is plural and already ends in s, you just add an apostrophe to the end of the word. E.g. <u>I forgot to attend parents' evening.</u> E.g. <u>All of the girls' hair</u> needed a trim. • Irregular plural nouns: they do not become plural by adding –s. For example, 'children' is an irregular plural noun (you don't stick an 's' on the end of 'child' when you want to talk about more than one child – you use a completely different word: 'children'). Other irregular plural



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	’	<p>nouns include ‘women’, ‘men’ and ‘mice’. In all such cases, the possessive apostrophe is followed by an ‘s’.</p> <p>E.g. The children’s meal was late. E.g. The mice’s tails were very long.</p> <p><i>Common mistake: writing childrens (no apostrophe) or childrens’ (an apostrophe after the ‘s’). Both of these are wrong.</i></p> <p><i>Year 4 children are expected to use possessive apostrophes mostly accurately with plural nouns. They also should also be able to understand the grammatical difference between <u>plural</u> and <u>possessive</u> –s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>plural</u> means more than one, which requires adding only an “s” at the end of most words (e.g. snake becomes snakes [more than one snake] – there is no apostrophe here). - <u>possessive</u> means ownership, which requires inserting an apostrophe before the “s.” (e.g. snake's tongue).
Possessive Pronoun		<p>Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to someone: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours and theirs. They replace a noun or noun phrase already used, replacing it to avoid repetition: "I said that phone was <u>mine</u>."</p> <p>Generally, you use possessive pronouns to talk about a person, place or thing that has already been explained. They prevent repetition in a sentence.</p> <p><i>Possessive adjectives (also called “weak” possessive pronouns) are my, your, his, her, its, our, your, and their. They function as determiners in front of a noun to describe who something belongs to. E.g. <u>His</u> foot hurt.</i></p>
Punctuating Direct Speech	“ ” , . ! ?	<p>Inverted commas (speech marks) are placed around direct speech to show what a person says. The reporting clause is the part of the sentence that tells the reader who or what is speaking; this can come before or after direct speech (<i>it can also be placed in the middle of speech but this will be introduced in Year 5</i>). The reporting clauses are in bold in the examples below:</p> <p>1) Suzie screamed, “Give me my toy back!” 2) “What is for dinner?” asked the boy.</p> <p>Rules for punctuating direct speech:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inverted commas are placed around direct speech to show what a person says. The first word within inverted commas (i.e. the first spoken word) should be capitalised. • When the reporting clause comes before speech (example 1 above), it should be followed by a comma before the opening speech mark. • When the reporting clause comes after speech (example 2 above), punctuation is needed before the closing speech marks: this will usually be a comma but an exclamation mark or question mark are used when appropriate. A full stop should only be used here if there is no reporting clause (e.g. during a long dialogue between characters, reporting clauses are not always used for



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every bit of direct speech).

Children in Year 4 are expected to master the use of inverted commas to show direct speech in their writing. They are also expected to use other punctuation in direct speech such as a comma to separate the reporting clause and other punctuation marks within inverted commas.

Year 4 Possible Grammar and Spelling Activities

<p><u>Scrap booking</u></p> <p>Keeping a holiday diary or making a scrap book to record holidays and interesting days is a great way to practise writing.</p>	<p><u>Apostrophe Detective</u></p> <p>Look for apostrophes within a book and decide how they are being used – are they used for contractions or are they showing possession (singular or plural)?</p>	<p><u>Word Hunter</u></p> <p>Choose a book, choose a SPaG pattern/feature and see how many of them you can spot in the story. E.g. How many speech marks can you find?</p>
<p><u>Booklets</u></p> <p>Create a story or an information booklet for a younger member of the family or for fun. They could cut out pictures or draw illustrations.</p>	<p><u>Letters and e-mails of information</u></p> <p>Write a letter or an e-mail to a relation telling them about something they are proud of or something funny.</p>	<p><u>Suffix search</u></p> <p>Find examples of different suffixes in books and around and about.</p>
<p><u>Re-writing and editing</u></p> <p>Get your child to re-read their own homework for errors and to make improvements. Letting them do this for themselves will help them to become more independent.</p>	<p><u>Homophone Snap</u></p> <p>Create a set of snap cards where pairs are made from homophones (e.g. sea/see and which/witch). The person who says snap first can only keep the cards if they can use each word within a sentence correctly.</p>	<p><u>Word games</u></p> <p>Play word and spelling games e.g. Junior scrabble, Boggle, computer versions of word games such as BBC Schools, Hangman, Countdown, Spelling Ladders etc.</p>

****Year 3 and 4 Spelling**

In Key Stage 2, spelling is taught using the North Somerset Learning Exchange Spelling Progression Scheme, which is aligned with the National Curriculum 'English – Appendix 1: Spelling' document (this gives a breakdown of spellings taught in each year group).

It is expected that children should be able to spell most of the words below by the end of Year 4:



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Word list – years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(ly)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	



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Terminology introduced in Year 5

Please note that pupils will continue to review the grammar terminology and spelling patterns from previous year groups; therefore, you may find it helpful to refer to the information given in Key Stage 1 and Lower Key Stage 2.

Brackets	()	<p>Used for additional information or explanation. Sometimes called parentheses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>To clarify information:</u> E.g. Jamie's bike was red (bright red) with a yellow stripe.• <u>To give extra details:</u> E.g. His first book (The Colour Of Magic) was written in 1989.• <u>For asides and comments:</u> He stopped (at last!)
Cohesive devices		<p>Cohesive devices are words or phrases used to connect ideas between different parts of text, to help the flow of writing.</p> <p><i>In Year 5, children are expected to use adverbials, pronouns, conjunctions and prepositions within and across sentences and paragraphs to show cohesion.</i></p> <p><u>Adverbials:</u> Expressing place, time or manner, adverbials can help create cohesion in or across paragraphs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Without adverbials:</u> Tim left home. He realised he had forgotten his homework.• <u>With adverbials:</u> Tim left home early in the morning. Later that day, he realised he had forgotten his homework. <p>The adverbial of time keeps the sentences in a logical order and makes it easier for the reader to follow the text.</p> <p><u>Pronouns</u> Using pronouns in a sentence allows you to refer back to a noun without having to repeat it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Without pronoun:</u> Billy listened to music while sitting in Billy's car.• <u>With pronoun:</u> Billy listened to music while sitting in his car. <p>In this example, using a pronoun helps the sentence flow more smoothly, while still making sense.</p> <p><u>Conjunctions</u> Words like 'and', 'but', 'if', 'when' and 'or' are used to join sentences and clauses – they link ideas within a sentence and help with the flow of writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Without conjunctions:</u> Simon had a warm shower. He ate his breakfast. He brushed his teeth.• <u>With conjunctions:</u> After having a warm shower and eating his breakfast, Simon brushed his teeth. <p><u>Prepositions</u> For time, direction, place or method, put a preposition in front of a noun or pronoun. This shows a relationship between the noun and the rest of the sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Without prepositions:</u> The girl was hiding.• <u>With pronoun:</u> The girl was hiding under the table.



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<p>Colon</p>	<p>▪</p> <p>▪</p>	<p>Colons are used to introduce an idea that is an explanation or continuation of the one that comes before the colon. Colons are used to separate two main clauses (you should be able to replace a colon with a full stop and the two sentences will still make sense).</p> <p>E.g. There was only one thing the wolf wanted to do now: he wanted to eat that juicy Little Red Riding Hood.</p> <p>E.g. The flaw in the wolf's plan was clear to see: he looked nothing like Grandma.</p> <p><i>Year 5 are introduced to colons in Year 5 but they will consolidate them in Year 6.</i></p>
<p>Commas (¹to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity and ²to mark clauses)</p> <p>Comma Splicing</p>	<p>,</p>	<p><i>In addition to using commas <u>within a list</u>, <u>after fronted adverbials</u> and <u>after fronted subordinate clauses</u> (as mentioned in previous year groups), children in Year 5 should be using them to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity and to mark parenthesis (around embedded clauses).</i></p> <p>In some cases, using a comma in a sentence can change the meaning of the sentence all together. That's why it's important to consider whether you need a comma in a sentence and where to place the comma.</p> <p>E.g. "Let's eat Grandma." vs "Let's eat, Grandma."</p> <p><u>When should commas be used in a subordinate clause?</u></p> <p>A subordinate clause starts with a subordinating conjunction (e.g. because, although, once, since, until, before, even though, since, after etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A sentence with a fronted subordinate clause needs a comma after it – before the main clause that follows it. E.g. Although he was exhausted, Tom continued to read.• A sentence with an embedded subordinate clause – where it is 'embedded' or 'dropped in' the middle of the main clause – needs commas around it, to separate it from the main clause. E.g. Tom, although he was exhausted, continued to read.• A sentence with a following subordinate clause (where it comes after the main clause) does not need any commas. E.g. Tom continued to read although he was exhausted. <p><i>N.B. see relative clauses and non-finite clauses (in Year 5 section) for their comma rules.</i></p> <p>* A word about comma splicing *</p> <p>"Comma splicing" is where a comma is used incorrectly in place of a full stop.</p> <p>E.g. The man walked slowly to the station, he was early for the train.</p> <p>This is incorrect because the comma is placed between two main clauses – a full stop or conjunction is needed instead of a comma: The man walked slowly to the station. He was early for the train or The man walked slowly to the station because he was early for the train.</p>



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<p>Dash</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Dashes look like a hyphen but they are longer in size (– rather than -). They separate information and are a type of parenthesis.</p> <p>They are used to emphasise a sudden change of thought or to add additional information into a sentence. They are used in informal writing.</p> <p>E.g. She might come to the party – or maybe she’ll be doing her homework.</p> <p>E.g. Mr. Jones – the man who found the wallet – was good enough to hand it into the police.</p>
<p>Hyphen</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Used to show interruption (often in dialogue), to show repetition or avoid ambiguity.</p> <p><u>To show interruption</u> “The girl is my –” “Sister,” interrupted Miles, “She looks just like you.”</p> <p><u>To show repetition</u> “You-you monster!” cried the frightened woman. “St-st-stop!” stammered the boy.</p> <p><u>To avoid ambiguity</u> Man eating shark vs. Man-eating shark recover vs. re-cover</p> <p><i>Year 5 are introduced to hyphens in Year 5 but they will consolidate them in Year 6.</i></p>
<p>Parenthesis</p>	<p>() — ,</p>	<p>Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra or clarifying information. When a parenthesis is removed, the sentence still makes sense on its own. The use of brackets, dashes or commas can be used to mark out additional information within a sentence.</p> <p>Your choice of brackets, dashes or commas will be determined partly by the level of formality of your writing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commas are more formal than dashes or brackets. They are also less intrusive. E.g. Lucy, who was feeling hungry, went for her lunch break.• Dashes are less formal than commas or brackets. We use dashes a lot in emails but you would not expect to see them in a formal report. The language with dashes may also be less formal. E.g. Jack – my best friend – baked me a cake for my birthday.• Brackets are most useful to include short asides or background information such as dates, percentages and financial information. The information within the parentheses can also be in note form. E.g. The University of Georgia (UGA) is where my mom went to school.



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<p style="text-align: center;">Passive voice</p>	<p>The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. It allows writers to highlight the most important participants or events within sentences by placing them at the beginning of the sentence and making them the subject.</p> <p>Active voice – the subject does the action: The school (subject) arranged a visit (object). The rain (subject) drenched the boy (object).</p> <p>Passive voice – the subject is acted upon: The visit (subject) was arranged by the school (object). The boy (subject) was drenched by the rain (object). <i>The ‘by’ part can be left off to add suspense and intrigue when appropriate.</i></p> <p>The passive voice is useful in when the writer wants to remain detached from the event (e.g. in a science report – ‘the liquid was poured’ [passive] sounds better than ‘I poured the liquid’ [active]).</p> <p><i>Year 5 are introduced to the passive and active voices in Year 5 but they will consolidate them in Year 6.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Object of a sentence</p>	<p>This is usually a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after the verb and shows what the verb is acting upon.</p> <p><i>E.g. He played the <u>drums</u>.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Non-finite clause</p>	<p>A non-finite clause is a dependent clause (it needs a main clause to make sense) which does not start with a conjunction or pronoun. To make it simple, we often describe non-finite clauses as starting with an ‘-ing’, ‘-ed’ or ‘-en’ word (e.g. <u>running</u>, <u>scared</u>, <u>shaken</u>...) – although, non-finite clauses don’t always start with these!</p> <p>The non-finite clause can be ‘fronted’ <i>E.g. <u>Running after the bus</u>, Tom realised he’d forgotten his lunch.</i> A comma is needed after a fronted non-finite clause.</p> <p>The non-finite clause can be ‘embedded’ – ‘dropped in’ the middle of the main clause <i>E.g. The monkey, <u>suffering from the loud noise</u>, hid in the corner of the cage.</i> Commas are usually used around the embedded clause.</p> <p>The non-finite clause can be ‘following’ <i>E.g. Tom raised his hand, <u>wondering what the time was</u>.</i> A comma is sometimes used after a following non-finite clause – it depends on the sentence.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Modal Verb</p>	<p>These are verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation. The main modal verbs are: will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.</p> <p><i>E.g. She <u>might</u> come to the party.</i></p>



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<p style="text-align: center;">Relative Clause</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Relative Pronoun</p>		<p>A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun (e.g. that, who, whose when, where, which etc...).</p> <p>The relative clause can be 'embedded' – 'dropped in' the middle of the main clause. Commas are needed around the embedded clause.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. The cat, who was fat, sat on the mat.</p> <p>The relative clause can be 'following' – after the main clause</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. I go to school in Backwell, which is in Bristol.</p> <p><i>N.B. If the information is not essential, and the first part of the sentence would make sense on its own, a comma is needed (see example above). However, if the extra information is essential for the sentence to make sense, no comma is used before a relative clause (e.g. It is best not to stroke a dog that you do not know) – no comma needed.</i></p> <p>The relative pronoun can be omitted – this is still considered a relative clause.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. This is the dress that I bought yesterday.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Since 'that' does not change the meaning or structure of the sentence, we can omit it.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Semi-colon</p>	<p>;</p>	<p><u>To link two closely related independent clauses</u></p> <p>A semicolon can be used to join two related independent clauses, in place of a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. It's raining; I'm fed up.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I have a rugby match next week; I really hope we win.</p> <p><u>To separate items in a list if any of the items contain commas (to avoid ambiguity)</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. Last year, we travelled to Dorchester, Dorset; Edinburgh, Scotland; and Whitby, North Yorkshire.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Year 5 are introduced to semi-colons in Year 5 but they will consolidate them in Year 6.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Subject of a sentence</p>		<p>This is usually a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that shows who or what is performing an action in the sentence.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. <u>He</u> played the drums.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Venus</u> is the only planet that rotates clockwise.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>The car</u> broke down.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sentence Structures (simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences)</p>		<p><u>A simple sentence</u> has one independent clause/main clause (one happening) e.g. <u>The girl was dancing</u>.</p> <p><i>An independent clause (or main clause) makes sense by itself. It expresses a complete thought and has a subject and verb.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple sentence may have a compound verb construction (two or more verbs): <p style="padding-left: 40px;">E.g. <u>The girl was dancing and smiling</u>.</p>



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- A simple sentence may have compound subject construction (two or more subjects):
E.g. The boy and girl were dancing.

A compound sentence is made up of two main clauses (simple sentences) which are joined together by a coordinating conjunction (often referred to as ‘FANBOYS’ – **For And Nor But Or Yet So**). No comma is needed before or after a coordinating conjunction.

**To check if it’s a compound sentence, replace the conjunction with a full stop and the two sentences should be able to stand alone.*

E.g. The girl was dancing and she was smiling. The ‘and’ could be replaced with a full stop.

A complex sentence contains an independent (main) clause and at least one dependent clause. A dependent clause could come in the form of a:

- subordinate clause:
E.g. The girl was dancing because she liked the song.
- relative clause
E.g. That is the woman who stole my purse!
- non-finite clause:
E.g. Spoiled by the warm temperature, the sandwiches were covered in mould.

A compound-complex sentence contains compound and complex elements.

E.g. Jenny, who lost her favourite toy last night, woke up in a bad mood so she decided to go to the shops to buy herself a new one.

E.g. Sophie’s mum gave me a lift home but I forgot my key even though Mum reminded me to put it in my bag this morning.

Year 5 Possible Activities

READ! READ! READ!

Encourage your child to read from all sources: emails, internet, games instructions, daily newspapers, magazines, flyers, books...!

Letter of Persuasion

Get writing! Write a persuasive letter about something important to them e.g. Why they should have the new computer game.

Word Hunter

Choose a book, choose a SPaG pattern/feature and see how many of them you can spot in the story.
E.g. How many speech marks can you find?



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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Booklets</u></p> <p>Create a story or an information booklet for a younger member of the family or for fun. They could cut out pictures or draw illustrations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Letters and e-mails of information</u></p> <p>Write a letter or an e-mail to a relation telling them about something they are proud of or something funny.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Scrap booking</u></p> <p>Keeping a holiday diary or making a scrap book to record holidays and interesting days is a great way to practise writing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Re-writing and editing</u></p> <p>Get your child to re-read their own homework for errors and to make improvements. Letting them do this for themselves will help them to become more independent.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Homophone Snap</u></p> <p>Create a set of snap cards where pairs are made from homophones (e.g. sea/see or which/witch). The person who says snap first can only keep the cards if they can use each word within a sentence correctly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Word games</u></p> <p>Play word and spelling games e.g. Junior scrabble, Boggle, computer versions of word games such as BBC Schools, hangman, countdown, spelling ladders etc.</p>
<p>See ***<u>Year 5 and 6 Spelling</u> (below Year 6 terminology)</p>		

Terminology introduced in Year 6		
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"><i>Please note that pupils will continue to review the grammar terminology and spelling patterns from previous year groups; therefore, you may find it helpful to refer to the information given in other year groups.</i></p>		
<p><i>Note that children in Year 6 will consolidate many things that have been introduced in Year 5, especially the following: parenthesis; hyphens; semi-colons; colons; passive and active voice; and object/subject of a sentence.</i></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Antonym</p>		<p>A word opposite in meaning to another. E.g. bad is an antonym of good. off is an antonym of on.</p> <p><i>Antonyms are often linked to synonyms (words with the same or similar meaning – see Year 2 for further information).</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bullet Points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Bullet points are little markers at the start of a line which are used to separate items in a list. Bullet points, like numbered lists, help to break down a set of key ideas or items so that the reader can see them all easily; we use bullets instead of numbers when the items in the list don't need to go in any particular order.</p> <p><u>Punctuating Bullet Points</u></p> <p>The information on some bullet point lists needs to follow specific punctuation rules:</p> <p><u>Listing facts:</u> facts are usually given as statements in a sentence and need a capital letter and full stop. E.g. Fascinating Space Facts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of Mars's lower gravity, you would weigh less there than you do on Earth. • Venus spins in the opposite direction to the other planets. • Uranus takes 84 Earth years to orbit the sun. <p><u>Listing questions:</u> typically in sentences so they need a capital letter and question mark. E.g. Questions for Queen Victoria</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many children do you have? • Which is your favourite palace? • Have you got any pets? <p><u>Listing things or items:</u> usually just words or phrases so they don't need sentence punctuation. If your list has a stem followed by a colon, each item needs a semi-colon except the last, which has a full stop. Please note that a colon can only be used after a main clause (a full sentence) – e.g. you could use it after 'You will need several items' but not after 'You will need'. <i>See below for example:</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0ffff;"> <p>stem (full sentence if followed by a colon)</p> <p>You will need the following items: ← colon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tea bags; ← semi-colon • milk; ← semi-colon • water; ← semi-colon • kettle; ← semi-colon • mug; ← semi-colon • teaspoon; ← semi-colon • sugar. ← full stop </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0ffe0;"> <p>Football tournament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> blow-up goalposts <input type="checkbox"/> footballs <input type="checkbox"/> cones <input type="checkbox"/> whistles <input type="checkbox"/> stopwatches </div> </div> <p>If your list has a stem followed by a colon, each item needs a semi-colon except the last, which has a full stop.</p> <p>You don't have to use : and ; in your list of items. The most important thing is to be consistent. Stick to one style only in each list.</p>
Colon	:	<p>In addition to using a colon to separate two main clauses (see Year 5), they can be used to introduce a list. Note, the first part of the sentence (before the colon) should make sense as a complete sentence – i.e. you should be able to put a full stop after it.</p> <p>E.g. Little Red Riding Hood carried a selection of provisions for Grandma: a loaf of bread, some apples and a freshly-wrapped pat of butter.</p>
Ellipsis	...	<p>An ellipsis is a punctuation mark made up of three dots (...) and it is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show an omission of a word or words (including whole sentences) from a text – this can help keep writing succinct by removing redundant words: E.g. [...] The Eagle has landed. Astronaut Neil Armstrong). <i>Original: "Houston, Tranquillity Base here. The Eagle has landed."</i> • create a pause for effect or to cause tension: E.g. And the winner is ... James Dean! • show an unfinished (but obvious) thought: E.g. "I never thought..." • trail off into silence: E.g. With the Lord's Prayer mumbling across our lips, we climbed the ladders... <p><i>Note that when an ellipsis ends a sentence, you need the three dots for the ellipsis and one for the full stop.</i></p>
Homonyms		<p>Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and/or pronunciation but have different meanings.</p> <p>E.g. I am sure I am <u>right</u>. (<i>right as in correct</i>) Take a <u>right</u> turn at the traffic lights. (<i>right as in the direction</i>)</p>



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<p style="text-align: center;">Past progressive form</p>		<p>Indicates a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past. This tense is formed with the helping "to be" verb (i.e. was/were), in the past tense, plus the present participle of the verb (with an <i>-ing ending</i>): <u>E.g. I was riding my bike all day yesterday.</u> <u>Joel was being a terrible role model for his younger brother.</u></p> <p>The past progressive indicates a limited duration of time and is thus a convenient way to indicate that something took place (in the simple past) while something else was happening: <u>Carlos lost his watch while he was running.</u></p> <p>The past progressive can express incomplete action: <u>I was sleeping on the sofa when Bertie smashed through the door.</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Perfect form</p>		<p>Used to indicate a completed, or "perfected," action or condition. Perfect verb forms connect an event or activity in the past to another point in time (past, present or future). Verbs in the perfect form use a form of "have" or "had" + the past participle (it is the form of the helping verb that indicates the tense).</p> <p>Verbs can appear in any one of three perfect tenses: present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect: <u>Present Perfect: I have finished my homework already.</u> <u>Past Perfect: He had watched TV for an hour before dinner.</u> <u>Future Perfect: We will have finished our project by Friday.</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Present progressive tense</p>		<p>The present progressive tense (sometimes called the present continuous) is a tense which describes an action which began in the past and is still going on now. It requires a present form of the verb 'to be' and the '-ing' form of the main verb.</p> <p>Any sentence that uses 'is' or 'are' and then a verb with the '-ing' suffix is present progressive tense. <u>E.g.</u> <u>Ali is swimming in the pool.</u> <u>I am buying my Christmas gifts early this year.</u> <u>The car is going very fast.</u> <u>The team are winning the game.</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Question tags</p>		<p>A question we can add to the end of a statement. The basic rules for forming the two-word tag questions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subject in the statement matches the subject in the tag • the auxiliary verb or verb 'to be' in the statement matches the verb used in the tag • if the statement is positive, the tag is usually negative and vice versa <p><u>E.g. You've posted my letters, haven't you?</u> <u>You aren't going to cry when I leave, are you?</u> <u>Jack plays with you, doesn't he?</u> <u>There's nothing wrong, is there?</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Semi-colon</p>	<p>;</p>	<p>In addition to using semi-colons to link two closely related independent clauses and to separate items in a list (see Year 5), they can also be used to link one sentence to another closely related sentence that uses a conjunctive adverb.</p>



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	<p>E.g. The wolf liked Little Red Riding Hood; <u>nevertheless</u>, he was looking forward to eating her. Little Red Riding Hood didn't like the forest much; <u>however</u>, she did like visiting Grandma. <i>Other examples of conjunctive adverbs which could be preceded by a semi-colon: otherwise, therefore, moreover, nevertheless, thus, besides, accordingly, consequently, instead, hence.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Subjunctive forms</p>	<p>The subjunctive form (or subjunctive mood) is a verb form which shows things that could or should happen. You use it to show things like hopes, dreams, demands and suggestions. E.g. If I <u>were</u> you, I would put that back. If that <u>were</u> the case, I would leave. <i>Beyonce's song 'If I Were A Boy' is a perfect example of the subjunctive form. You use this when you're talking about something you wish or something that isn't true. This is why Beyonce says 'If I <u>WERE</u> a boy' instead of 'was' – because she's referring to something that isn't true.</i></p>

Year 6 Possible Activities

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>READ! READ! READ!</u></p> <p>Encourage your child to read from all sources: emails, internet, games instructions, daily newspapers, magazines, flyers, books...!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Letter of Persuasion</u></p> <p>Get writing! Write a persuasive letter about something important to them e.g. Why they should have the new computer game.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Word Hunter</u></p> <p>Choose a book, choose a SPaG pattern/feature and see how many of them you can spot in the story. E.g. How many speech marks can you find?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Booklets</u></p> <p>Create a story or an information booklet for a younger member of the family or for fun. They could cut out pictures or draw illustrations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Letters and e-mails of information</u></p> <p>Write a letter or an e-mail to a relation telling them about something they are proud of or something funny.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Scrap booking</u></p> <p>Keeping a holiday diary or making a scrap book to record holidays and interesting days is a great way to practise writing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Re-writing and editing</u></p> <p>Get your child to re-read their own homework for errors and to make improvements. Letting them do this for themselves will help them to become more independent.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Homophone Snap</u></p> <p>Create a set of snap cards where pairs are made from homophones (e.g. sea/see or which/witch). The person who says snap first can only keep the cards if they can use each word within a sentence correctly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Word games</u></p> <p>Play word and spelling games e.g. Junior scrabble, Boggle, computer versions of word games such as BBC Schools, hangman, countdown, spelling ladders etc.</p>



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***Year 5 and 6 Spelling

In Key Stage 2, spelling is taught using the North Somerset Learning Exchange Spelling Progression Scheme, which is aligned with the National Curriculum 'English – Appendix 1: Spelling' document (this gives a breakdown of spellings taught in each year group).

It is expected that children should be able to spell most of the words below by the end of Year 5:

Word list – years 5 and 6

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