



# Bramhope Primary School

## English- Writing Road Map



### Year 5

#### 1. Spelling:

- Investigate verb prefixes e.g. dis-, re-, pre-, mis-, over-.
- Recognise and spell words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency.
- Recognise and spell words ending in –able and –ible.
- Recognise and spell words ending in –ably and –ibly.
- Recognise and spell words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c, e.g. deceive, receive.
- Recognise and spell words containing the letter string ough.
- To recognise and spell the suffixes -al,- ary,- ic.
- To spell further suffixes, e.g. ll in full becoming l.
- Spell some words with ‘silent’ letters, e.g. knight, psalm, solemn.
- To spell unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words.
- Develop self-checking and proof reading strategies.
- Spell words that they have not yet been taught by using what they have learnt about how spelling works in English.
- Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.
- Use a thesaurus.
- Spell words from the Year 5 common exception list (inc. applying).

#### 2. Handwriting and Presentation:

- Write fluently using a joined style as appropriate for independent writing.
- Choose when it is appropriate to print (lower case or upper case) rather than to join writing e.g. printing for labelling a scientific diagram or data, filling in a form, writing an e mail address.

#### 3. Composition:

- Identify the audience and purpose.
- Select the appropriate language and structures.
- Use similar writing models.
- Note and develop ideas.
- Draw on reading and research.
- Think how authors develop characters and settings (in books, films and performances).
- Select appropriate structure, vocabulary and grammar.
- Use different sentence structures with increasing control (see VGP).
- Use devices to build cohesion (see VGP).
- Use organisation and presentational devices e.g. underlining, bullet points, headings.
  
- Assess the effectiveness of own and others’ writing in relation to audience and purpose.
- Suggest changes to grammar, vocabulary and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.
- Ensure consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.
- Ensure consistent subject and verb agreement.
- Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.
  
- Use appropriate intonation and volume.
- Add movement.
- Ensure meaning is clear.

## 4. Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:

### modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity

- Create complex sentences by using relative clauses with relative pronouns who, which, where, whose, when, that e.g. Sam, who had remembered his wellies, was first to jump in the river. The thief broke into the house which stood on the top of the hill.
- Create and punctuate complex sentences using ed opening clauses e.g. Exhausted from the race, Sam collapsed in a heap.
- Create and punctuate complex sentences using ing opening clauses, e.g. Grinning with anticipation, Paul launched himself from the diving board.
- Create and punctuate sentences using simile starters, e.g. Like a fish out of water, she conversed awkwardly with the other guests.
- Demarcate complex sentences using commas in order to clarify meaning.
- Use commas to avoid ambiguity, e.g. 'Let's eat Grandma.' and 'Let's eat, Grandma.'
- Identify and use commas to indicate parenthesis, e.g. The house, lonely and abandoned, teetered on the edge of the cliff.
- Identify and use brackets to indicate parenthesis, e.g. in formal writing: The Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) inhabits open grassland in Africa.
- Identify and use dashes to indicate parenthesis, e.g. in less formal writing: The cake was lovely – delicious in fact – so I had another slice.
- Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials for time, place and numbers e.g. later, nearby, secondly.
- Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph e.g. firstly, then, presently, this, subsequently.
- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely, e.g. carnivorous predators with surprisingly weak jaws and small teeth.
- Explore, collect and use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. might, could, shall, will, must.
- Explore, collect and use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility e.g. surely, perhaps, maybe, definitely, alternatively, certainly, probably.
- Use suffixes –ate, -ise, -ify to convert nouns and adjectives into verbs.
- Investigate verb prefixes e.g. dis-, de-, re-, pre-, mis-, over-.
  
- **Select vocabulary and grammatical structures that demonstrate a growing awareness of the formality.**
- **Use a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within a sentence, across a range of genres.**
- **Use the full range of punctuation expected at Key Stage Two.**