

# St. Mary's Catholic Primary School



**Subject: Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar**

Year: 5

Use a mixture of simple, compound and complex sentences. Use a thesaurus to up-level your vocabulary choices.



**Spellings... I need to know most of these:**

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

**Check for tense, subject/verb agreement, person, paragraphs and genre features!**

## Marvellous Modals!

Include modal verbs to show possibility:

can could should  
might must may  
would will ought

(and their negative versions)

Could you pop in an adverb of possibility?

surely possibly  
certainly perhaps

## Super Suffixes!

**-ation** preparation sensation  
**-ous** courageous curious serious  
**-ly** gently angrily frantically

## Super Subordination!

Use these conjunctions to create super complex sentences:

if because as  
before after until  
that since when

## Punctuation Reminders:

<b>A</b>	Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns.
.	Full stops.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks.
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas in lists, and to mark parenthesis, fronted adverbials and clauses.
“ ”	Inverted commas for speech. (Don't forget the commas too!)
-	Hyphen to connect words together.
-	Dashes to show longer pauses or parenthesis.
( )	Brackets for parenthesis.

## It's All Relative!

Use a 'which', 'who' or 'that' relative clause to add extra information:

The Queen, who has reigned for 60 years, has four children.

Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.

The stench was so putrid that it made her eyes water.



## Expanded Noun Phrases:

Get Descriptive!  
the ferocious, snarling beast  
inside the cage  
the breath-taking, scenic  
view beyond the valley

## Front it Out!

Link your sentences and paragraphs:

### Time

At that moment, On Saturday,  
Finally,

### Place

Over the bridge, Inside the chest,  
Beyond the clouds,

### Frequency

Every few weeks, Never before,  
Occasionally, Often,

### Manner/ Behaviour

Breathing heavily, Waiting  
anxiously, Without warning,