



Parent Guide To English In Year 5



Reading	
Key Vocabulary	
decoding	The physical act of reading, breaking down each word into its phonic sounds to read it and understand its meaning.
comprehension	Understanding the content of what has been read and being able to explain this.
retrieval	Finding information from a text.
prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something.
inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea
sequencing	To arrange information taken from a text into the correct sequence or order.
summarising	To read and take the essence of an idea from a text, extracting the key points.
How to help	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for your child to read regularly and discuss what they have read with them. • Encourage reading for pleasure, model and discuss reading yourself. • Visit the library and introduce your child to a range of different authors and styles of both fiction and non fiction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/ • https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/curations/welove-books • Free E-books: https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/forhome • Book Finder: https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-andreading/bookfinder/
Suggested authors for Year 5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emma Carroll • Frances Hardinge • Anthony Horowitz • Eva Ibbotson • Jenny McLachlan • Kate Saunders • Rick Riordan • Katherine Rundell 	<p>Book Trust list of best books for ages 9-11: https://www.booktrust.org.uk/booklists/1/100best-books-9-11/</p>

Spelling	
Key Vocabulary (as previous years plus...)	
antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another (e.g. <i>bad/good, hot/cold</i>).
compound word	A word that contains two or more root words e.g. <i>news+paper, ice+cream</i>
etymology	The study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history.
homophone	Two different words are homophones if they sound the same when pronounced but have different meanings and spellings e.g. <i>hear/here, pair/pear, night/knight</i>
morphology	The study of words and their parts. Morphemes, like prefixes, suffixes and base words, are defined as the smallest meaningful units of meaning. Morphemes are important for phonics in both reading and spelling, as well as in vocabulary and comprehension

prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. <u>dis</u> appear, <u>un</u> happy
root word	This is a basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it e.g. <u>fruit</u> , <u>fruity</u> , <u>fruits</u> , <u>fruitful</u>
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. <u>teacher</u> , <u>helping</u>
synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example <i>shut</i> is a synonym of <i>close</i> .
word family/ word class	Word families are groups of words that have a common feature, pattern or meaning. They usually share a common root word, to which different prefixes or suffixes are added.
How to help	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Practise spelling words from the Year 5 list. <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage your child to spot patterns in their spelling words. <input type="checkbox"/> Practise spelling these words in the context of a sentence. <input type="checkbox"/> Practise using a dictionary to look up the definitions of words. 	Useful links
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/pri-mary-spelling/ <input type="checkbox"/> https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhrd2p

Grammar	
Key Vocabulary (as previous years plus...)	
abstract noun	Abstract nouns name a quality or an idea that cannot be physically quantified with the senses e.g. love, happiness
active/passive voice	To affect the presentation of information in a sentence e.g. ACTIVE: I broke the window in the greenhouse. PASSIVE: The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me).
adverbial	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [e.g. later], place [e.g. nearby] and number [e.g. secondly] or tense choices [e.g. he had seen her before]
adverbial phrase	An adverbial phrase is a group of words that functions as an adverb e.g. Jack will sit <i>in silence</i> . The adverbial phrase "in silence" is functioning as an adverb of manner. It tells us <i>how</i> Jack sat.
ambiguity	Is when the meaning of a word phrase or sentence is uncertain and can be altered dependent upon how the sentence is punctuated e.g. writing, clearly isn't easy or writing clearly, isn't easy
apostrophe for contraction/omission	Used to indicate the omission of a letter to contract a word (e.g. does not becomes doesn't)
apostrophe for possession	Used to show ownership (e.g. the boy's car)
caption	A short piece of text under a picture that describes the picture or explains what the people in it are doing or saying
clause	A group of words which contains a verb.
cohesion	Term used to describe the grammatical means by which sentences and paragraphs are linked and relationships between them established.
colon	Used to indicate the start of a list :
comma	These are used to separate items in a list, to indicate parenthesis within a sentence with an embedded clause, separate direct speech from a reporting clause and to separate main and subordinate clauses.
coordinating conjunction	A conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal rank, e.g. <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>or</i> .
determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has e.g. <i>a</i> , <i>the</i> , <i>every</i> , <i>three</i>
formal language	Formal language is used for more official and serious purposes. The correct grammar should always be used.

fronted adverbial	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news</i>
modal verb	A verb used with another verb to express an idea such as possibility or certainty that is not expressed by the main verb e.g. <i>can, could, may, might, will, would.</i>
parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas)	A remark that is added to a sentence, often to provide an explanation or extra information, that is separated from the main part of the sentence by commas, brackets or dashes. e.g. <i>Her youngest sister - the one who lives in Australia - is coming over next summer.</i>
preposition	A word which shows the relationship (or position) between two nouns in a sentence e.g. <i>The book <u>under</u> the table.</i>
pronoun	Word that takes the place of a noun e.g. <i>it, he, she</i>
possessive pronoun	A pronoun indicating possession, for example <i>mine, yours, hers, theirs.</i>
relative clause	Clauses that add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as <i>who, that</i> or <i>which</i>
relative pronoun	A relative pronoun is one which is used to refer to nouns mentioned previously, whether they are people, places, things, animals or ideas. The most common pronouns are <i>which, that, whose, whoever, whomever, who</i> and <i>whom.</i>
semi colon	Used to separate items within a list ;
subject, object	The subject is the person or thing doing something, and the object is having something done to it
subordinate clause	Typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is dependent on a main clause e.g. <i>'when it rang' in 'she answered the phone when it rang'.</i>
subordinating conjunction	A conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause, e.g. <i>although, because.</i>
How to help	
Useful links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences. Discuss the grammatical terminology with them and ensure they understand and can correctly use the terms to describe their own and other's writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhrd2p https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/primarygrammar/

Writing	
Key Vocabulary	
autobiography	This is a text written about one's own life.
biography	A biography is a text written about someone else's life
diary	This is a narrative record of events where an individual records their experiences, feelings and thoughts.
discussion/ discursive	A discussion text is a text that presents both sides of an argument
explanation	This is a non-fiction text which describes a process e.g. The water cycle, how bees make honey
instructions	These explain to someone how to do something in a methodical and accurate manner, e.g. bake a cake
letters	Letter writing is the exchange of written or typed messages. They can be informal [sent between friends, family or acquaintances] or formal [formal exchanges with businesses or other official organisations].
narrative	A narrative is a story that you write or tell to someone.
newspaper	Newspaper reports are found in newspapers and their purpose is to inform readers of what is happening in the world around them.
non-chronological report	This is a non-fiction report which is not written in time order and includes various facts about a given topic e.g. an animal, a religion, planet or sport.
persuasive	Persuasive writing intends to convince readers to believe in an idea or opinion.
play script	This is a piece of writing written to be performed aloud or on a stage.

poetry	Poetry is a form of artistic writing that is a collection of spoken or written words that expresses ideas or emotions in a powerfully vivid and imaginative way by using rhyme and meter.
recount	A recount text is a piece of writing that gives details of an event that has happened, written in chronological order and in past tense e.g. a diary
report	Reports are documents that presents information in an organised format for a specific audience and purpose.
How to help	
Useful links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise a neat and joined handwriting style in line with the school policy. • Practise using a thesaurus to find synonyms for words. • Encourage children to read a variety of genres and discuss the features of these genres. • Encourage your child to write for pleasure at home, a diary, letter, story etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.letterjoin.co.uk • https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/primary-writing/