

English Year 5

Spoken Language

Speaking, Listening and Responding

Discussion and Interaction

Drama

Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
Use spoken language to develop understanding through
speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of the
Standard English

Participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking
turns and listening to what others say
Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and
knowledge
Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for
different purposes, including for expressing feelings
Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative
conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to
comments
Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and
building on the contributions of others
Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play,
improvisations and debates

Reading

Word Reading

Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in [English Appendix I](#), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

Comprehension

Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:

Continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks

Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes

Increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions

Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing making comparisons within and across books

Learning a wider range of poetry by heart

Preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience

understand what they read by:

Checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context

Asking questions to improve their understanding

Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence

Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied

Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas

Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader

Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion

Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously

explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary

Provide reasoned justifications for their views.

Writing

Spelling

Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused
Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
Use a thesaurus.

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in [English Appendix 2](#) by:
Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
Learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
Indicate grammatical and other features by:
Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
Using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses using a colon to introduce a list
Punctuating bullet points consistently
Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

Writing Composition

Plan their writing by:
Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
Noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
Draft and write by:
Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
Precising longer passages
Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs

Handwriting

Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters

Using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader

[for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]

Evaluate and edit by:

Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing

Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning

Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing

Ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register

Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Spelling work for Year 5&6

Revise work done in all previous years

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious	<p>Not many common words end like this.</p> <p>If the root word ends in -ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. <i>vice</i> – <i>vicious</i>, <i>grace</i> – <i>gracious</i>, <i>space</i> – <i>spacious</i>, <i>malice</i> – <i>malicious</i>.</p> <p>Exception: <i>anxious</i>.</p>	<p>vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious</p> <p>ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious</p>
Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	<p>-cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.</p> <p>Exceptions: <i>initial</i>, <i>financial</i>, <i>commercial</i>, <i>provincial</i> (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance</i>, <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i>).</p>	<p>official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential</p>
Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency	<p>Use -ant and -ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.</p> <p>Use -ent and -ence/–ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position.</p> <p>There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial)</p> <p>innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential)</p> <p>assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence</p>

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Words ending in –able and –ible	<p>The -able/–ably endings are far more common than the -ible/–ibly endings.</p>	<p>adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably</p>

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Words ending in –ably and –ibly	<p>As with –ant and –ance/–ancy, the –able ending is used if there is a related word ending in –ation.</p> <p>If the –able ending is added to a word ending in –ce or –ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the a of the –able ending.</p> <p>The –able ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in –ation. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The –ible ending is common if a complete root word can’t be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).</p>	<p>(consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration)</p> <p>changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p> <p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer	<p>The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred</p> <p>reference, referee, preference, transference</p>
Use of the hyphen	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.	co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own
Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	<p>The ‘i before e except after c’ rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/.</p> <p>Exceptions: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).</p>	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling
Words containing the letter-string ough	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	<p>ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought</p> <p>rough, tough, enough</p> <p>cough</p> <p>though, although, dough</p> <p>through</p> <p>thorough, borough</p> <p>plough, bough</p>
Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
pronunciation of the word)	represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> .	

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>In the pairs of words opposite, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se. <i>Advice</i> and <i>advise</i> provide a useful clue as the word <i>advise</i> (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c.</p> <p><u>More examples:</u></p> <p>aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane). isle: an island.</p> <p>aloud: out loud. allowed: permitted.</p> <p>affect: usually a verb (e.g. <i>The weather may affect our plans</i>). effect: usually a noun (e.g. <i>It may have an effect on our plans</i>). If a verb, it means 'bring about' (e.g. <i>He will effect changes in the running of the business</i>).</p> <p>altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church. alter: to change.</p> <p>ascent: the act of ascending (going up). assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun).</p> <p>bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding. bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse.</p> <p>cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal). serial: adjective from the noun <i>series</i> – a succession of things one after the other.</p> <p>compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun). complement: related to the word <i>complete</i> – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. <i>her scarf complemented her outfit</i>).</p>	<p>advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy</p> <p>farther: further father: a male parent</p> <p>guessed: past tense of the verb <i>guess</i> guest: visitor</p> <p>heard: past tense of the verb <i>hear</i> herd: a group of animals</p> <p>led: past tense of the verb <i>lead</i> lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (<i>as heavy as lead</i>)</p> <p>morning: before noon mourning: grieving for someone who has died</p> <p>past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. <i>In the past</i>) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. <i>he walked past me</i>)</p> <p>passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. <i>I passed him in the road</i>)</p> <p>precede: go in front of or before proceed: go on</p>

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused (continued)</p>	<p>descent: the act of descending (going down). dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun). desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb – to abandon (stress on second syllable) dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal. draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. <i>to draft in extra help</i>) draught: a current of air.</p>	<p>principal: adjective – most important (e.g. <i>principal ballerina</i>) noun – important person (e.g. <i>principal of a college</i>) principle: basic truth or belief profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc. steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired who's: contraction of <i>who is</i> or <i>who has</i> whose: belonging to someone (e.g. <i>Whose jacket is that?</i>)</p>

Word list – years 5 and 6

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

