



Year 5: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Appendix 2 from the National Curriculum

Word	Explanation	Example
convert nouns and adjectives into verb	use suffixes: -ate/ -ise/ -ify 1. For most words, just add the -ate 2. for words ending in e remove the e before adding the -ate 3. For most words, just add the -ise 4. for words ending in y change to i before adding the -ise 5. for words ending in e remove the e before adding the -ise 6. For most words, just add the -ify 7. for words ending in y change to i before adding the -ify 8. for words ending in e remove the e before adding the -ify	1. Valid → validate 2. Captive → captivate/ motive → motivate 3. Author → Authorise 4. Fantasy → fantasise 5. Pressure → pressurise 6. Object → objectify/ person → personify 7. Glory → glorify 8. Pure → purify/ notice → notify
verb prefixes	prefixes: 1. dis- means the opposite 2. de- means to undo something 3. mis- means something is wrong 4. over- means too much 5. re- means to do again	1. disapply/ disapprove 2. deescalate/ devalue 3. misunderstand/ mistake 4. overachieve/ overkill/ override 5. rewind/ review/ replay

Text strategy (how to write)	Explanation	Example
cohesive devices with a paragraph	these help transitions take place within a piece of writing. Cohesive devices and adverbials show relationships between ideas, logically connect sentences and paragraphs. It signals how the reader should process the information and makes writing more readable and engaging.	then/ after/ that/ this/ firstly
adverbials across paragraphs for time place, number or tense choice:		later/ nearby/ secondly/ he had seen her before...

Type of sentence	Explanation	Example
relative pronouns	connect a clause or phrase to a noun	who/ which/ where/ when/ whose/ that
relative clauses	a clause which describes a noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child, who was wearing his PE kit, was ready to kick the ball. The wand, which had magical powers, helped Harry get away from the Dementors. In Japan, where the robots live, no one writes using pen. Last month, when it rained a lot, the plants did not need watering. The guitarist, whose car was stolen, could not get home last night. The horse, that Mary was riding, was very beautiful.
Degrees of possibility using adverbs	used to show how sure we are about a situation or event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perhaps, we could go to the cinema over the weekend. Surely, you would want to eat your vegetables if you want to get fit.
Degrees of possibility using modal verbs	used to show how likely things are to happen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We might go to the park. We should go to the park. We will go to the park. We must go to the park.

Punctuation	Symbol	Explanation	Example
Parentheses		extra, non-essential information, when you remove this information, the sentence would still make sense	
Brackets for parenthesis	(...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can be used if you want to add factual information can be used to help clarify information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During WW2 (1939-1945) many lives were lost She (Jane) wasn't too sure about the plan.
commas for parenthesis	,... ,	mainly used around relative clauses to add extra detail about a noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child, who was wearing his PE kit, was ready to kick the ball.
dashes for parenthesis	-...-	special emphasis, perhaps a break in thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Evans- a noted scientist and educator- spoke to the Year 5 and 6 children in an assembly.
commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity	,	used to separate items in a list, aid clarity and prevent ambiguity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The panda eats shoots and leaves or The panda eats, shoots and leaves