

# Year 5 Writing Knowledge Organiser

## Previous learning

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them
- spell further homophones
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals
- use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- Organise paragraphs around a theme
- Use organisational devices in non-fiction
- Present perfect
- Fronted adverbials
- Punctuating direct speech
- Y3 Instructions, report, information text, narrative, suspense, comedy
- Y4 Newspaper, playscript, diary, narratives, poetry

## Non fiction covered



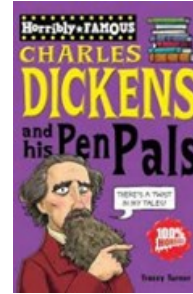
Rainforest animals

(non-chronological report)



Deforestation

(Persuasive writing)



Charles Dickens

(Biography)

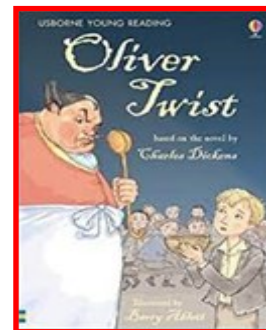
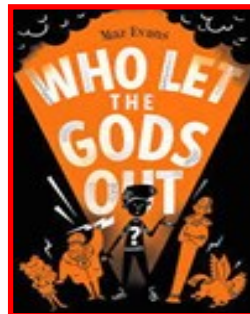
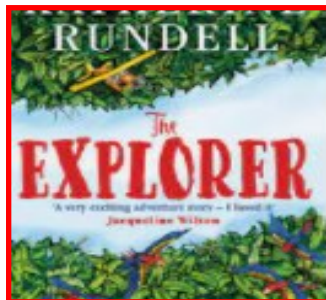
Year 5 and 6 Common Exception Words Mat									
Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz									
<b>Aa</b> accommodate accompany according aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward	<b>Bb</b> bargain bruise	<b>Cc</b> category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience conscious controversy convenience correspond criticise curiosity	<b>Dd</b> definite desperate develop dictionary disastrous	<b>Ee</b> embarrass environment equipment equipped especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation	<b>Ff</b> familiar foreign forty frequently	<b>Gg</b> government guarantee	<b>Hh</b> harass hindrance	<b>Ii</b> identity immediate individual interfere interrupt	
<b>Ll</b> language leisure lightning	<b>Mm</b> marvellous mischievous muscle	<b>Nn</b> necessary neighbour nuisance	<b>Oo</b> occupy occur opportunity	<b>Pp</b> parliament persuade physical privilege profession programme pronunciation	<b>Qq</b> queue	<b>Rr</b> recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm	<b>Ss</b> sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere sincerely soldier stomach suggest symbol system	<b>Tt</b> temperature thorough twelfth	<b>Vv</b> variety vegetable vehicle
ar or ur ow oi ear air ure er					ai ee igh oa oo				
ch sh th ng qu					ss ff ll zz				

## Poetry covered

The River  
Valerie Bloom



## Narratives covered



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Modal verb</b>	Verbs used to express ideas such as possibility, intention, obligation and necessity. E.g. <b>Can, could, will, would, shall, ought, to, dare and need.</b>
<b>Relative pronoun</b>	A relative pronoun is used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. They are used frequently. The most common are: <b>who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, and that.</b>
<b>Relative clause</b>	A relative clause explains or describes something that has just been mentioned, and is introduced by that, which, who, whom, whose, when, or where. E.g. The book, <b>which</b> Boyce wrote for children, was a huge success.
<b>Parenthesis Bracket ( ) Dash --</b>	<b>A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, in writing usually marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas.</b>
<b>Cohesion</b>	Using words and phrases to link paragraphs and sentences to help guide a reader through a piece of writing.
<b>Ambiguity</b>	Something that does not have a single clear meaning: something that is ambiguous. <b>Commas can be used to avoid ambiguity.</b>