# YEAR 5 WRITING – Part 2

The teaching of the following core knowledge and skills should be done within the context of the following text types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imaginative</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Argument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall stories</td>
<td>A letter requesting information</td>
<td>Travel brochures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limericks</td>
<td>Interview questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple play scripts</td>
<td>Explanations of findings in Maths, Science, Technology and Enterprise newspaper articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptions</td>
<td>Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using figurative language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narratives</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Word Study

### ANTONYMS
- Goodness - evil
- Crying - laughter

### SYNONYMS
- Angry - cross
- Over - above
- Wheat - grain
- War - warrior

### HOMOPHONES
- Threw - threw
- Ware - ware
- Our - hour
- Brake - break

### COMPOUND WORDS
- Knockout, showroom, windscreen, gearbox, outdoor, indoor, bedspread, spotlight, screwdriver, horsepower, sheepdog, motorway, greenhouse, overnight

### PREFIXES
- Semi - semicircle
- Up - upwards
- Pro - proceed

### SUFFIXES
- Er - reporter
- Or - sailor
- At - fortunate
- Ling - earthling

### PHONICS
- Tu - future
- U - bury
- Ay - says

### BLENDS and DIGRAPHS
- Tu - future
- U - bury
- Ay - says
- Eo - people
- I - ski
- Ti - question
- Se - friend
- Eo - leoparden

### PHONETICS and VOCABULARY

#### IMPROVING OUR VOCABULARY
- Using Better Words
  - Nice
  - Got
  - Lot
  - Said
  - Went

#### TROUBLESOME WORDS
- Past tense or participle
  - Come - came
  - See - seen
  - Run - ran
  - Did - done
  - Went - gone
  - Write - written
  - Sang - sung
  - Gave - given
- Drank - drunk
  - Swam - swum
  - Rang - rang
  - Broke - broken

#### INCORRECT USAGE
- May or can
- Teach or learn
- Would have
- Could have
- Should have

#### IMAGING WORDS
- Knockout, showroom, windscreen, gearbox, outdoor, indoor, bedspread, spotlight, screwdriver, horsepower, sheepdog, motorway, greenhouse, overnight

#### COLLECTIVE NOUNS
- Audience
- Team
- Crew
- Mob
- School
- Throng
- Choir
- Class
- Crowd
- Library
- Bouquet
- Haul
- Litter
- Herd
- School
- Sheep
- Swans
- Giraffes
- Gooses
- Deer

#### MASCULINE – FEMININE
- Bride - bridegroom
- Lady - gentleman
- Lady - Lord
- Stallion - mare
- Ewe - ram
- Witch - wizard
- Son - daughter
- Sister - brother
- Goose - gander
- Prince - princess
- Duck - drake
- Mother - father
- Grandfather - grandmother

#### ADULT – PROGEÑY
- Rabbit - kiten
- Whelp - calf
- Bird - nestling
- Swan - cygnet
- Eagle - eagle
- Giraffe - calf
- Goose - gosling
- Deer - fawn
- Sheep - lamb
- Lion - cub

#### ABBREVIATIONS

#### ROOT WORDS
- Monos (Gk) - one
- Astro (Gk) - star
- Geo (Gk) - earth
- Biblio (Gk) - book
- Bio (Gk) - life
- Hydor (Gk) - water

### SPELLING RULES

**“PH” AND “GH”**
- Sometimes “ph” and “gh” make an “f” sound.

**FINAL “L”**
- Usually, words of two or more syllables ending in “L” have only one “L”. eg level
- Usually, if a word ends in a vowel and an “L”, the “L” is doubled when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. Eg levelled

**ADDING A SUFFIX**
- A suffix is an ending that can be added to a word. When a suffix is added to a word (except a word ending in “e” or “y”) the word usually stays the same. See Year 4 rules. (“e” goes away and change “y” to “i”)

**ADDING A PREFIX**
- A prefix is a beginning that can be added to a word to change its meaning.
- When a prefix is added to a word, the word usually stays the same.

**ADDITION “full”**
- If the ending “full” is added to a word, one “l” is dropped. The suffix “ful” means “full of”.

**ADDITION “ly”**
- If the suffix “ly” is added to a word (except a word ending in a “y”) the word usually stays the same. The suffix “ly” usually changes adjectives to adverbs.

If “ly” is added to a word ending in “le”, the “le” is dropped. Eg simple - simply