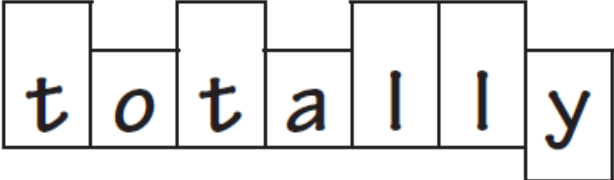





*Parents' Guide to
Vocabulary, Grammar
and Punctuation at
The Bythams Primary
School*

Year 5

These are a range of spelling strategies to support the learning of spellings at home.

<p>Look, say, cover, write, check</p>	<p>This is probably the most common strategy used to learn spellings. Look: first look at the whole word carefully and if there is one part of the word that is difficult, look at that part in more detail. Say: say the word as you look at it, using different ways of pronouncing it if that will make it more memorable. Cover: cover the word. Write: write the word from memory, saying the word as you do so. Check: Have you got it right? If yes, try writing it again and again! If not, start again – look, say, cover, write, check.</p>
<p>Trace, copy and replicate (and then check)</p>	<p>This is a similar learning process to 'look, say, cover, write, check' but is about developing automaticity and muscle memory. Write the word out on a sheet of paper ensuring that it is spelt correctly and it is large enough to trace over. Trace over the word and say it at the same time. Move next to the word you have just written and write it out as you say it. Turn the page over and write the word as you say it, and then check that you have spelt it correctly. If this is easy, do the same process for two different words at the same time. Once you have written all your words this way and feel confident, miss out the tracing and copying or the tracing alone and just write the words.</p>
<p>Segmentation strategy</p>	<p>The splitting of a word into its constituent phonemes in the correct order to support spelling.</p>
<p>Quickwrite</p>	<p>Writing the words linked to the teaching focus with speed and fluency. The aim is to write as many words as possible within a time constraint. Pupils can write words provided by the teacher or generate their own examples. For example, in two minutes write as many words as possible with the /i:/ phoneme. This can be turned into a variety of competitive games including working in teams and developing relay race approaches.</p>
<p>Drawing around the word to show the shape</p>	<p>Draw around the words making a clear distinction in size where there are ascenders and descenders. Look carefully at the shape of the word and the letters in each box. Now try to write the word making sure that you get the same shape.</p> 

<p>Drawing an image around the word</p>	<p>This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable.</p>  <p>You can't use this method as your main method of learning spellings, but it might work on those that are just a little more difficult to remember.</p>
<p>Words without vowels</p>	<p>This strategy is useful where the vowel choices are the challenge in the words. Write the words without the vowels and pupils have to choose the correct grapheme to put in the space. For example, for the word <i>field</i>:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">f _____ ld</p>
<p>Pyramid words</p>	<p>This method of learning words forces you to think of each letter separately.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> p py pyr pyra pyram pyrami pyramid </p> <p>You can then reverse the process so that you end up with a diamond.</p>
<p>Other strategies</p>	<p>Other methods can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rainbow writing.</i> Using coloured pencils in different ways can help to make parts of words memorable. You could highlight the tricky parts of the word or write the tricky part in a different colour. You could also write each letter in a different colour, or write the word in red, then overlay in orange, yellow and so on. • <i>Making up memorable 'silly sentences'</i> containing the word • <i>Saying the word in a funny way</i> – for example, pronouncing the 'silent' letters in a word • <i>Clapping and counting to identify the syllables in a word.</i>

Year 5

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Relative Pronoun

Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a **relative clause**. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.

Parenthesis

We use parenthesis to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it. We can use brackets, dashes or commas to separate the parenthetical information from the main sentence.

- Mrs Jones (my teacher) works in Year 5.
- The product of four and nine – 36 – is a square number.
- Michael, who sits next to me, is brilliant at Art.



Ambiguity / Ambiguous

If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, you can solve this problem by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation.

- I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas. *Is it the horse that's wearing pyjamas? Try... Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.*



Modal Verb

Modal verbs change or affect other verbs in a sentence. They are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. Some common modal verbs are:

- Will, shall, should, can, could, must.

Cohesion

A text which has cohesion fits logically together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning. We use **cohesive devices**, such as connective phrases and determiners, to achieve cohesion.

Relative Clause

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.

- James, who never does his homework, is very lazy. [the extra clause tells us more about James]
- All the chocolate pudding was gone by the time I got in to lunch, which really annoyed me. [this refers to the whole previous clause about chocolate pudding]