

Year 5 Grammar Coverage

Date: September 2018

Grammar coverage						
Suffixes: converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using "-ate", "-ise" or "-ify"	Brackets for parenthesis	Developing technical language	Editing sentences by either expanding or reducing for meaning and effect	Moving parts of sentences around to create different effects	Metaphors	
Verb prefixes: "dis-", "de-", "mis-", "over-" and "re-"	Dashes for parenthesis	Start a complex sentence with a subordinate clause and use a comma to separate the subordinate clause	Drop-in "-ed" clauses: Poor Tom, frightened by the fierce dragon, ran home.	Future tense verbs	Rhetorical questions	
Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs : <i>might, should, will, must</i>	Commas for parenthesis	Connectives to build cohesions: - Exemplification - Results - To summarise - To sequence	Indefinite pronouns: somebody, something, someone, nobody, nothing, no-one, everything, anything, nothing	Onomatopoeia	Personification	
Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs: perhaps, surely	Relative pronouns: who which that whom whose	Start a sentence with an expanded "-ed" clause: Frightened of the dark, Tom hid under the bed all night.	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later), place (nearby) and sequence (secondly)	Colons for play scripts and to start a list	Secure use of compound sentences	
Embellishing simple sentences	Relative clauses to add detail beginning with "who", "which", "where", "when", "whose", "that", or an omitted relative pronoun	Developing fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect: Throughout the stormy winter	Speech in inverted commas			

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	Far beneath the frozen soil			
Spelling		Sentence/ grammar Lessons		
Suffixes "-ate", "-ise", "-ify"		Modal verbs of possibility and obligation		
Prefixes "dis-", "de-", "mis-", "over-" and "re-"		Embellishing simple sentences		
Modal verbs		Brackets for parenthesis		
Adverbs showing degrees of possibility		Commas for parenthesis		
Connectives for exemplification, results and summary		Dashes/hyphens for parenthesis		
Adjectives ending with "-ed"		Expanding phrases starting with an adjective and ending in "-ed" - Frightened and confused, Tom		
Relative pronouns		Drop-in clauses starting with an "-ed", with a comma to demarcate for meaning		
Indefinite pronouns		Relative clauses to add detail		
Technical language		Colons		
It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the 2014 National Curriculum.	ne spellings advised by	Compound sentences		
		Complex sentences starting with a subordinate clause and separating the subordinate clause		
		Onomatopoeia		
		Metaphors		
		Personification		
		Rhetorical questions		

Future tenses

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Moving words, phrases and clauses in a sentence to create different effects
Editing sentences to either minimise or expand
How to use indefinite pronouns

This document is to be used in conjunction with the accompanying "Grammar progression" and "Sentence development" documents. It is important to look at the year before and after to be able to differentiate and to identify how the children could develop further. Using these documents will arm you with information on how to help your pupils, set goals and identify next steps for their writing.

This covers all the areas for the 2014 National Curriculum and more.

Each year group builds on the year before, so it is fundamental that teachers are aware of what has been taught in previous years. Therefore, teachers could highlight the sections covered and embedded and pass this information on to the next class teacher.