

## Spelling

- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.
- The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.
- sub- means 'under'.
- inter- means 'between' or 'among'.
- super- means 'above'.

## Punctuation

- **Full stop** - Marks the end of a sentence.
- **Comma** - Separates items in a list or clauses in a complex sentence. Can be used before direct speech to separate the reporting clause, and after adverbials.
- **Apostrophe** - Shows belonging or missing letters in words like don't and can't. It can also indicate plural possession.
- **Inverted commas** - Show quotation.
- **Question mark** - Ends a question sentence.
- **Colon** - Joins two related clauses where one clause cannot stand alone.
- **Semicolon** - Joins two equal clauses that are closely related but could also

## Vocabulary

- Determiner** — A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has e.g. a, the, every .
- Pronoun** — Word that takes the place of a noun e.g. it, he, she
- Possessive pronoun** — Words that demonstrate ownership e.g. His, her, their
- Adverbial** — Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [e.g. later], place [e.g. nearby] and number [e.g. secondly] or tense choices [e.g. he had seen her before]
- Fronted adverbials** — Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news.
- Paragraph** — a distinct section of a piece of writing, usually dealing with a single theme and indicated by a new line, indentation, or numbering.
- Plural** — More than one
- Cohesion** — forming a united whole. In writing, the sentences will flow and the meaning will be kept.
- Tense** — Shows whether you are writing about the past, present or future
- Clause** — A group of words which contains a verb Spelling Key Vocabulary Compound word A word that contains two or more root words e.g. news+paper, ice+cream Key word A word which can't be phonetically decoded
- Prefix** - A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. disappear
- Suffix** - A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. teacher

## Text types and authors of note

- Fairy tales/traditional/folk tales
- Procedural text
- Setting description
- Stories from another culture
- Poetry (Narrative, lyric)
- Character descriptions
- Play scripts
- Letters
- Persuasive writing
- Expository text
- Newspaper Report
- Biography
- Mythology (Greek/Roman)
- Memoir
- Speeches

- C S Lewis
- David Almond
- Lemony Snickett
- Adeline Yen Man
- Michael Morpurgo
- Antonie de Saint Exupery
- Philippa Pierce
- Phillip Pullman

## Handwriting

- I can join my writing style.
- I can maintain accurate formation of all letters.
- I can space the lines of my writing so that my ascenders and descenders don't touch.
- I can make the downward strokes of my writing equidistant.

## Common Exception Words

accident	imagine	library
consider	arrive	caught
group	earth	favourite
accidentally	increase	material
continue	believe	centre
guard	eight	February
actual	bicycle	medicine
decide	eighth	century
guide	interest	forward
actually	breath	mention
describe	enough	certain
heard	island	forwards
address	build	minute
different	exercise	circle
heart	knowledge	fruit
although	busy	natural
difficult	experience	complete
height	learn	grammar
answer	business	naughty
disappear	extreme	
history	length	
appear	calendar	
early	famous	