

## Spelling

- **-cial** is common after a vowel letter and **-tial** after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.
- Use **-ent** and **-ence/-ency** after soft c, soft g, and qu.
- The **-able/-ably** endings are far more common than the **-ible/-ibly** endings.
- i before e except after c

## Punctuation

- **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.
- **Colon** - Joins two related clauses where one clause cannot stand alone.
- **Semicolon** - Joins two equal clauses that are closely related but could also stand alone.
- **( ) Parenthesis** - a pair of round brackets ( ) used to mark off a parenthetical word or phrase.
- **Hyphen** - the sign used to join words to indicate that they have a combined meaning or that they are linked in the grammar of a sentence.

## Vocabulary

- **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.
- **Relative clauses** - Clauses that begin with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun.
- **Subordinate clause** - Typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is dependent on a main clause (e.g. 'when it rang' in 'she answered the phone when it rang').
- **Direct speech** - Writing down the part being spoken e.g. Rachel shouted loudly "Watch out!"
- **Indirect/ reported speech** - Summarising what has been said e.g. He said they'd already eaten when he'd arrived.
- **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. The most common modal verbs are: will, would, should, could, may, can, shall, ought, to, must, might
- **Parenthesis** - 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.

## 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, choosing the writing implement best suited to the task.
- I can maintain accurate formation and size 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

accompany	controversy	government	persuade
according	convenience	guarantee	physical
achieve	correspond	harass	prejudice
aggressive	criticise	hindrance	privilege
amateur	curiosity	identity	profession
ancient	definite	immediate	programme
apparent	desperate	individual	queue
appreciate	determined	interfere	recognise
attached	develop	interrupt	recommend
available	dictionary	language	relevant
average	disastrous	leisure	restaurant
awkward	embarrass	lightning	rhyme
bargain	environment	marvellous	sacrifice
bruise	especially	mischievous	secretary
category	exaggerate	muscle	shoulder
cemetery	excellent	necessary	signature
committee	existence	neighbour	soldier
communicate	explanation	nuisance	stomach
community	familiar	occupy	sufficient
competition	foreign	occur	suggest
conscience	forty	opportunity	symbol
conscious	frequently	parliament	system