GGA - Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 adverb of possibility indefinite article modal verb preposition (determiner) noun Cohesion "Maybe you should wear a coat on the trip," " advised Mrs Smith. Cohesive devices pronoun verb noun definite article verb (determiner) **Relative Clauses**

A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that is added to a sentence to give more information about the noun.

Sandra, who lives next door, is having a party tomorrow.

The bananas, which I bought on Monday, are still not ripe.

This is the man who rescued the cat from the tree.

Parentheses

Parenthesis adds extra information to the sentence. When the parenthesis is removed, the sentence will still make sense.

Max – Simon's younger brother – invited us to his wedding.

The oak wardrobe, which belonged to my grandmother, was the perfect hiding place.

first, second

firstly, secondly

next

meanwhile

subsequently

Mo Farah (an Olympic athlete) is competing in the London Marathon.

and

as well as

moreover

furthermore

in addition

Adverbs of Possibility and Modal Verbs

Both modal verbs and adverbs of possibility show how likely something is to happen.

Adverbs of possibility include: certainly, definitely, maybe, possibly, clearly, obviously, perhaps and probably.

He is definitely coming to the party.

Perhaps I'll win the lottery this time.

Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb, this means it & alongside the main verb. Modal verbs include: must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may and might.

You must do your homework.

Isabella might pass the spelling test.

similarly

likewise

like

equally

similar to

sentences and paragraphs together to create a text that is clear and logical to the reader. These are the conjunctions, connectives and pronouns used to link the parts of a piece of writing. Relative clause A relative clause gives additional information about a noun. They are introduced by a relative pronoun or a relative adverb. Adverbs of possibility are used to show how sure Adverb of possibility we are about a situation or event happening. Modal verb A modal verb is a type of verb that is used to indicate modality. Modality is the likelihood, ability, permission or obligation for the main verb to happen. Colons Colons can be used to introduce a list. Semicolons for lists Semicolons are used to separate items in a list. They can make listing using longer phrases less confusing than using a comma. **Parenthesis** Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted Brackets () into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or

Commas,, using brackets, dashes or commas. The form of a sentence where the subject performs Active voice

Dashes - -

Passive voice The form of a sentence where the object and the verb come before the subject.

the action to the object.

Key Vocabulary

Creating cohesion means bringing words, phrases,

clarifying information. Parenthesis is punctuated

Hyphen -A hyphen is a punctuation mark that's used to join words or parts of words.

Cohesive Devices

Qualifying	Contrasting	Cause and effect	Summary	Emphasising
but however although unless except	whereas alternatively although conversely whereas	because due to as a result of therefore consequently	in short on the whole overall in brief generally	above all most importantly in particular significantly notably
Adding	Sequencing	Illustrating	Comparing	Why

for example

such as

as shown by

for instance

one example is

y are we learning this? Why is it important? To know how to write clearly. So we understand how to make our writing clear, interesting and accurate.

GGA – Spelling Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 and 6

Spelling Patterns

After the letter c, the /ee/ phoneme is spelt ei.

Example words: ceiling, deceive, receive, receipt, conceit

The 'ough' words and their pronunciations

/oa/	long /oo/	/off/	/uff/	/ow/	/or/	/u/	/up/
though	through	cough	rough	plough	bought	borough	hiccough
although		trough	tough	drought	fought	thorough	
dough			enough		thought		

Silent Letters

The silent **b** usually follows **m** but not always.

Example words: climb, lamb, bomb, comb, thumb

Other example words: doubt, debt, subtle

The silent w usually comes before r.

Example words: write, wrestle, wrap, wreck

The silent g and silent k usually come before n.

Example words: knight, knife, knit, gnaw, gnat, gnome

The silent **t** usually comes before -le or -en.

Example words: thistle, wrestle, whistle, often, listen, fasten

The silent **n** usually comes after **m**.

Example words: solemn, hymn, column, autumn

The silent **s** usually comes after **i**.

Example words: **island**, **isle**, **aisle**, **debris**

Homophones and near homophones

In homophone pairs ending —ce or —se, -ce usually is a noun and —se is a verb. devise, device license, licence practise, practice prophesy, prophecy advise, advice

Example pairs to remember:

aisle, isle	bridle, bridal
aloud, allowed	cereal, serial
affect, effect	compliment, complement
altar, alter	dissent, descent
assent, ascent	desert, dessert

draft, draught father, farther guessed, guest heard, herd led, lead

morning, mourning past, passed precede, proceed principal, principle prophet, profit stationary, stationery steel, steal wary, weary who's whose

	Key Vocabulary
Prefix	A prefix comes before the root word, it can change the word's meaning or word class.
Suffix	A suffix comes after the root word, it can change the word's meaning, tense or word class.
Common exception words	Words that do not follow spelling rules you have learnt. These are whole words you need to try to remember.
Homophones	Two or more words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Near homophones	Two or more words that have nearly the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Hyphens (spelling)	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.

Why are we learning this?

To know spelling patterns and rules.

To know how to spell the Year 5 and 6 common exception words.

To have a strategy to spell unfamiliar words.

Why is it important?

So our writing can be read and understood.

GGA – Spelling Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 and 6

Suffixes

Adding –cious or –tious to a root word usually forms an adjective. If the root word ends in –ce or -sh use the –cious ending. Example words: delicious, malicious, suspicious, conscious, fictitious, nutritious, ambitious, infectious

Usually add **–cial** after root words ending in vowel letters and **–tial** to root words ending in consonants.

Example words: facial, official, beneficial, essential, partial, residential

Adding **–ant, -ance** and **–ancy**.

Adding -ent, -ence and -ency.

	-ant	-ance	-ancy
observe	observant	observance	
hesitate	hesitant	hesitance	hesitancy
consult	consultant		consultancy
expect	expectant	expectance	expectancy
defy	defiant	defiance	

	-ent	-ence	-ency
consist	consistent	consistence	consistency
depend	dependent	dependence	dependency
intellect	intelligent	intelligence	
differ	different	difference	
reside	resident	residence	residency

	-able	-ably	
adore	adorable	adorably	
apply	applicable	applicably	
tolerate	tolerable	tolerably	
consider	considerable	considerably	the sound is stressed

	-ible	-ibly
horrid	horrible	horribly
sense	sensible	sensibly
possible	possible	possibly
legible	legible	legibly

Example words for doubled r: referring, referral, deterring, transferred, preferring

Example words for single r: difference, offered, offering, interference

Common Exception Words

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