

St. Anselm's Primary –Grammar Progression

Year 5 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 question
Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs: might, should, will, must	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 to 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		

		Far beneath the frozen soil...			
Spelling			Sentence/Grammar Lesson		
<p>Suffixes “-ate”, “-ise”, “-ify” Prefixes “dis-”, “de-”, “mis-”, “over-” and “re-” Modal verbs Adverbs showing degrees of possibility Connectives for exemplification, results and summary Adjectives ending with “-ed” Relative pronouns Indefinite pronouns Technical language</p> <p>It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.</p>			<p>Modal verbs of possibility and obligation Embellishing simple sentences Brackets for parenthesis Commas for parenthesis Dashes/hyphens for parenthesis Expanding phrases starting with an adjective and ending in “-ed” – Frightened and confused, Tom.. Drop-in clauses starting with an “-ed”, with a comma to demarcate for meaning. Relative clauses to add detail Colons Compound sentences Complex sentences starting with a subordinate clause and separating the subordinate clause Onomatopoeia Metaphors Personification Rhetorical questions Future tenses Moving words, phrases and clauses in a sentence to create effects Editing sentences to either minimise or expand How to use indefinite pronouns</p>		