



## **Eagle Owls – What to expect**

### **In Literacy Lessons...**

#### **The following content will be introduced Year Five and Six.**

##### Word

###### Year 5

- Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. -ate; -ise; -ify).
- To use verb prefixes (e.g. dis-; de-; mis-; over- and re-).

###### Year 6

- The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing (e.g. find out, discover, ask for, request, go on, enter).
- How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little).

##### Sentence

###### Year 5

- Write relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun.
- Use adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility (e.g. perhaps, surely).
- Use modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must).

###### Year 6

- Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence (e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse versus the window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)).
- The differences between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing (such as the use of question tags, e.g. He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were... or Were they to come... in some very formal writing and speech).

##### Text

###### Year 5

- Build cohesion within paragraphs (e.g. then, after that, firstly, this).
- Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later). Place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly).



Year 6

- Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections (e.g. the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence) and ellipsis.
- Layout devices, such as headings, subheadings, columns, bullets, or tables to structure text.

Punctuation

Year 5

- Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (additional information).
- Use commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity.

Year 6

- Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses (e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up).
- Use of a colon to introduce a list.
- Punctuation of bullet points to list information.
- How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity (e.g. man eating shark vs man-eating shark or recover vs re-cover)

Terminology

Year 5

- Modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity

Year 6

- Subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet point.

Reading

See additional sheet.