## Non-negotiables English Year 5



Year 5 Reading			
Word Reading	Comprehension		
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to		
■ Fluently and automatically read a range of age- appropriate texts from the following: modern fiction and those from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry; plays; non-fiction and reference or text books.  ■ Determine the meaning of new words by applying morphological knowledge of root words and affixes e.g. suspect/suspicious, change/changeable, receive/reception.  ■ Know securely the different pronunciations of words with the same letter-string e.g. bought, rough, cough, though, plough.  ■ Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reciting or reading aloud to an audience, to make the meaning clear.	<ul> <li>Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language (e.g. simile, imagery) and its effect on the reader.</li> <li>Readily ask questions to enhance understanding.</li> <li>Make comparisons within and across tests e.g. compare two ghost stories.</li> <li>Draw inferences and justify these with evidence from the text e.g. explain how a character's feelings changed and how they know this; make predictions.</li> <li>Distinguish fact from opinion with some success.</li> <li>Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.</li> </ul>		
Year 5 Writing			
Transcription		Composition	
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Write from memory, dictated sentences which include words from the ks2 curriculum.  Spell most words with prefixes and suffixes in the YR 3-4 spelling appendix and some from the YR 5-6 e.g. cious, cial, ant, ent, ance, ence.  Spell correctly words with letters which are not sounded e.g. knight, solemn.  Use the hyphen to join a prefix to a root e.g. reenter.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 3-4 statutory word list and some words from the YR 5-6.	Handwriting Evidence:  Writing is legible and becoming increasingly fluent. (Quality may not be maintained at speed.)  Correct choice is made about whether to join handwriting or print letters e.g. to label a diagram.	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Discuss and develop initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing.  Write to suit purpose and with a growing awareness of audience, using appropriate features. May include humour or suspense.  Organise writing into sections or paragraphs; create cohesion by linking ideas within paragraphs. (Joins between sections may need development; coverage within sections may vary.)  Use a range of presentational devices, including use of title, subheadings and bullet points.  Use dialogue to indicate character and event.  Describe characters, settings and plot, with growing precision.  Find key words and ideas; begin to write a summary.  Evaluate own and others' writing; with direction, proof read, edit and revise.	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Write a range of sentence structures which are grammatically accurate. Understand 'relative clause' which begins with relative pronouns: who, which, where, when, whose.  Demarcate sentences correctly. Use comma for a pause in complex sentences. Begin to use punctuation for parenthesis: brackets, commas, dashes.  Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs e.g. perhaps, surely; and modal verbs e.g. might, should, must.  Usually maintain correct tense. Begin to recognise active and passive voice. Identify and select determiners.  Choose vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing, with guidance. Use vocabulary which is becoming more precise. Use a dictionary and thesaurus to check the meaning of words and expand vocabulary.