



Year 5: FArTHER

| Vocabulary | |
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| inevitability | the quality of being certain to happen |
| agitated | feeling or appearing troubled or nervous |
| billowing | moving or flowing outwards with smooth motion |
| rallied | come together to defeat or disperse (past tense) |
| incensed | very angry; enraged |
| shards | piece of broken material with sharp edges |
| ambitions | strong desires to do or achieve something |
| contraption | a machine or device that appears strange |
| unique | being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else |
| meticulously | in a way that shows great attention to detail |
| brink | a point which something unwelcome is about to happen |
| disinterest | lack of interest in something |
| components | a part of a larger whole (e.g. machine or vehicle) |
| persistence | continuing on course of action despite difficulty |
| furrows | a long, narrow trench made in the ground |
| brow | a person's forehead; the summit of a hill |
| crave | feel a powerful desire for something |
| fantastical | odd and remarkable; conceived by imagination |



| Other Writing |
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| non-chronological report diary poetry manual |

| Grammar, Punctuation and Language Features | |
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| nouns | a person, place or thing |
| noun phrases | a word or group of words containing a noun and acting as subject or object |
| verbs | an action, doing or being word |
| adverbs | modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb by explaining how, when or where the verb was done |
| adverbial phrases | a group of words containing information about how, when or where the verb happened |
| fronted adverbials | words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows - a comma if often used after the fronted adverbial. |
| simile | a comparison using 'like' or 'as' example: |
| metaphor | a comparison when something 'is' something else example: |
| conjunction | words used to connect clauses or sentences |
| parenthesis () , , - - | a word or phrase inserted as an explanation, punctuated with brackets, commas or dashes |
| modal verbs | indicate possibility, certainty or necessity examples: could, should, must, may |
| formal language | a more official, serious language style where correct grammar must always be used, following Standard English |
| informal | a more relaxed, personal style of language; slang words and abbreviations are more accepted here |

| Focus Writing | |
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| setting description | The setting of the story is the environment your characters are in. The location, time and weather all play major points in a short, and a well-described setting can make it more interesting for your readers to immerse themselves in the fictional world you've created. |
| letters | Letters are a written, typed or printed communication. They can be formal or informal and their purpose is to share information with another party. |

| Wider Reading |
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| <p>Winter's Child by Grahame Baker-Smith</p> <p>The Orchard Book of Aesop's Fables by Michael Morpurgo</p> <p>Leonardo da Vinci: Dreams, Schemes and Flying Machines by Heinz Kaehne</p> <p>Flight (Eyewitness) by Andrew Nahum</p> |