Year 5: The Errand

Vocabulary

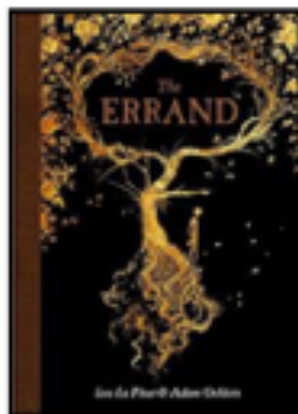|			
errand	a short journey to deliver or collect something	leering	looking in an unpleasant way: staring, eyeing
tardiness	lateness	broil	heat strongly or directly
uncleanliness	the state of being dirty	naught	nothing
mystical	mystery, awe, fascination	glare	scowl, frown
enchantment	delight or the state of being under a spell	gauzy	delicate, light, thin, sheer
inhuman	lacking human qualities such as compassion and mercy	transportation	any type of vehicle used for travel; taking goods from one place to another
awry	amiss, wrong, not right	lurk	hide, sneak, prowl
aglimmer	glimmering	coarse	roughness, unevenness
brimming	completely full	cascades	a large amount of something: flow, fall, pour
profound	sincere, intense, great, seriously	detached	alone, not involved, impartial
courier	a person who takes letters and parcels form one place to another	vital	something that is necessary or/and important
hinder	obstruct, stop, block	severe	strict, hard, harsh, cruel

Grammar, Punctuation and Language Features

phrase	a group of words that does not contain a verb
clause	a group of words that contain a verb
sentence	a group of words containing a subject and verb - a sentence must make sense!
adjective	gives extra information about or describes a noun
repetition	repeating a word or phrase to help emphasise a point/build tension
present tense	the present tense is used for actions in a time which are happening now
adverbial	a word or group of words containing information about how, when or where the verb happened
inverted commas (" ")	used around the words in direct speech or to show that words are being quoted
short sentences	can be used to build tension in fast, intense, angry or urgent moments
similes	figurative language - a comparison using 'as' or 'like'
semi-colon (;)	used between two main clauses of equal importance
hyphen (-)	used to join words together to combine their meaning; often used as an adjective
colon (:)	(like a semi-colon) used to separate two independent clauses when the second clause explains the first or to introduce a list
relative clause	a type of subordinate clause introduced by a relative pronoun: that, who, which, whose, when, why, what
formal	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

cliffhanger narrative	A cliffhanger is a type of narrative in which the ending is abrupt or uncertain, leaving the characters left in a difficult situation with no certain resolution.
instruction manual	Instructions are used to familiarise the reader with how to do something through a series if steps that lead to the completion of the task.