Year 5 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Overview

Year 6 test content domain	Language Structure	Standard English	Vocabulary/Language Structure	Punctuation	Subordinate clause word list
Aspect covered in Year 5	Nouns Verbs Adjectives Connectives Pronouns Adverbs Prepositions Articles Statements Questions Commands Clauses Phrases Subordinating connectives	Tense agreement Subject-verb agreement Double negatives Use of I and me Contractions	Word meaning Vocabulary content Concision and precisions in vocabulary Synonyms Antonyms Word groups / families Prefixes Suffixes Singular and plural	Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Commas in lists Commas to mark phrases or clauses Inverted commas Apostrophes Brackets Elipses Colons Semi-colons	although because after before once as since when until wherever whenever while whilst unless as soon as if

Year Group	Word Structure	Sentence Structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
5	Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –ate; –ise; –ify) Verb prefixes (e.g. dis–, de–, mis–, over– and re–)	Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, why, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must) or adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely)	Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph (e.g. then, after that, this, firstly) Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later), place (e.g. nearby) and number (e.g. secondly)	Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	relative clause, modal verb, relative pronoun, parenthesis, bracket, dash, determiner, cohesion, ambiguity