



Writing Knowledge Organiser- Year 5



Expectations

In year 5 you are expected to use all your knowledge from previous years including using a wide variety of vocabulary to make your writing interesting. You need to think more about making your writing cohesive for your reader by thinking carefully about language choices and punctuation.

Parenthesis

Parenthesis is used to add extra information or an explanation into a sentence. Parentheses need to be punctuated with brackets, dashes or commas.

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Brackets

The athlete (who had been training hard) won the race.

Mount Snowdon is very tall (1,085m).

Dashes

—

The winner - as expected - was Sarah.

My favourite type of food is chocolate - dark chocolate.

,

Commas

King Charles, the reigning monarch, arrived at Buckingham palace.

Alan Peat Sentences

Noun, which, where, who

These sentences use relative clauses.

Cakes, which come in all different flavours, are delicious.

My brother, who is 11, likes dinosaurs.

The more, more

These sentences are in two parts and emphasise emotions.

The more upset she was, the more her tears flowed.

O. (I.) Outside, (Inside)

These sentences show a character's inner feelings.

He smiled kindly at the crowd. (Inside however, he was angrier than ever.)

2 Pairs

2 Pairs sentences start with 2 pairs of related adjectives.

Exhausted and hungry, cold and tired, they had so much further to travel.



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Degrees of Possibility

Sometimes we need to make it clear how likely or possible something is.

Adverbs of possibility	Modal verbs
Perhaps Surely Obviously Possibly	Can must ought may won't

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause. They always start with a relative pronoun.

who, that, whose, whom, which, where, when

My friend, who is a year older than me, came to my house.

The runner fell during the race which was a shock to everyone.

Cohesion

Adverbials

Adverbials should be used to link ideas between and in paragraphs.

Adverbials of time	Adverbials of place	Adverbials of number
Later, After a while, Eventually, As soon as she could,	In the distance, Below the sea, Miles away, Close by,	Secondly, Twice a week, Finally

Tense choices

We can use different tenses to make it clear when something has happened.

He had seen her before.

I will be going to the party.

Commas can be used to change to meaning of phrases and sentences. It helps to avoid ambiguity in your writing.

Let's eat grandma! This sounds like you want to eat grandma.

Let's eat, grandma! This sounds like you are telling grandma it is time to eat.