

Y5 HOME LEARNING

21.3.24



Dear Year 5 children and families,
Home learning is set every Thursday and should be returned the following Thursday. Reading diaries should be signed and returned on **Mondays**, and should be brought to school **every day**.

Please complete all the tasks set below, producing your best work to show what a star learner you are!

Please let your teacher know before Thursday if you need any help with the home learning.

You can email photos or work to y5homelearning@exwickheights.devon.sch.uk

MAIN TASK

Complete the grammar sheets to practice your core writing skills.

Adults, the answers are on the blog (no cheating, children!)

If you need any help, please ask your teacher before Wednesday!



Keep rehearsing your Maths skills by playing on Sumdog!



SPARX

Complete your Spelling Shed (4 games) and SPARX (100%) assignments!

Read for at least 20 minutes every day. Record your reading in your journals (at least three times a week, with one adult signature) to earn a Read to Succeed ticket each Monday.



Grammar help

Adjectival phrase	A phrase built around an adjective – for example 'bright red', 'frighteningly bad'.
Ambiguity	A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. Pupils are taught to use hyphens to avoid ambiguity; for example, the sentence 'Jaws is about a man eating shark' could be ambiguous, but with the insertion of a hyphen becomes much clearer: 'Jaws is about a man-eating shark'.
Brackets ()	A punctuation mark used to set a non-essential section of a sentence apart. Also known as parenthesis. For example, 'My friend Chloe (who is three months older than me) is coming to my house tonight'.
Cohesion	A sentence will have cohesion if all its parts fit together, for example if tenses and pronouns are consistent and determiners refer to the correct noun.
Dash	Used in a similar way to brackets or parentheses to set information apart in a sentence . For example, 'My three friends – Jack, Sam and Callum – are coming to my house for tea'.
Embedded clause	A clause used in the middle of another clause . It is usually marked by commas . For example, 'The man, walking along with his dog, whistled a tune to himself'.
Future tense	A verb tense which describes actions that are going to take place in the future. Often uses the modal auxiliary verb 'will'. For example, 'Tomorrow I will do the shopping'.
Modal verb	A special verb which affects the other verbs in the sentence by showing obligation (e.g. 'You should do your homework'), possibility (e.g. 'I might have pizza for tea'), ability (e.g. 'You can ride a bike now') or permission (e.g. 'You may go out now').
Parenthesis	See brackets .
Relative clause	A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun (who, that or which). For example, 'He ate too many cakes, which made him feel ill'.

This half term's spellings:

Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5	Set 6
abundance	innocence	dependable	reliably	accommodate	changeable
brilliance	decent	comfortable	dependably	available	noticeable
elegance	frequent	understandable	comfortably	controversy	manageable
extravagance	emergent	reasonable	possibly	dictionary	agreeable
tolerance	confidence	enjoyable	horribly	marvellous	knowledgeable
hesitancy	competence	reliable	terribly	opportunity	replaceable
relevancy	transparent	possible	visibly	secretary	microwaveable
vacancy	eloquence	horrible	incredibly	sincerely	salvageable
dominancy	violent	terrible	sensibly	suggest	rechargeable
abundancy	intelligence	incredible	legibly	twelfth	irreplaceable