

# Year 5 English Home Learning

## Let's write...

### Mystery and Suspense

We are learning to create tension and suspense in stories.

We identified these techniques for building suspense:

- Short, sharp sentences (not all sentences need to be short, they only become shorter and sharper as the suspense mounts)
- Use of similes/metaphors (e.g. The floorboards groaned like a menacing beast.)
- Use of ellipsis ... (remember to only use ellipsis once or twice in a story)
- Rhetorical questions (e.g. What if we were caught?)

Write a paragraph that creates tension and suspense. You could use one of these sentence starters to begin your writing:

***“ The door creaked open slowly and something crashed to the floor”***

***“ The darkness engulfed them. They were all alone. Helpless.”***

Or you could use one of these pictures:



# Grammar and punctuation

## Formal and informal



We change the way we speak and write depending on the audience. Sometimes we need a more formal tone and at other times a more informal tone.

**Formal** - We went to Barcelona on the 7th July for the weekend. We have a lot of things to tell you.

**Informal**— Went to Barcelona for a couple of days, we've loads to tell you.

Change these sentences to formal:

- How's it going?
- It's been a scorcher today, hasn't it?
- Bring some bangers and we'll chuck them on the barbie!

Come up with some of your own informal sentences and change them to formal.

## Contractions



An apostrophe can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word (a contraction).

we are = we're

should not = shouldn't

Change these:

can not =

she will =

we will =

he had =

would not =

is not =

Change these:

she'd =

could've =

doesn't =

shan't =

it's =

who's =

## Generalisers and Causal connectives



Generalisers and causal connectives are very useful when writing reports.

**Generalisers** are words that make a statement less specific (they are useful if it is not a definitive fact):

e.g. **The majority** of children like to charge around the playground at playtime.

Some useful generalisers are: **generally, most, the majority, some, a few, many**

**Causal connectives** are connectives that are useful for adding more information:

E.g. **In addition**, many children enjoy sports in this time like football or kingball.

Some useful causal connectives are: **in addition, therefore, consequently, as a result, because of this**

Write a series of sentences that use generalisers and causal connectives - they can be on any subject you like but it is a good idea to practise non-fiction writing by writing facts and not a story.