Year 5 Organising Paragraphs within Texts– Guidance for Parents/Carers

Activity:

The aim of this activity is for children to practise adverbs. There are seven questions to complete. The first three questions allow children to practise the skill, while questions 5-7 extend them as they have to apply their learning to get the answer.

Vocabulary:

An **adverb** is type of word that gives more information about a verb. It can tell you how, when, where or how often. Some examples include slowly, yesterday, regularly.

An **adverbial phrase** is a group of words that act in the same way as an adverb.

A **pronoun** is a word such as I, they, your, or his that takes the place of a noun.

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences that share a common idea. A new paragraph should be started where there is a change of time, location, character or theme.

A **determiner** is a word that comes before a noun or a noun phrase, for example 'the'. A **possessive determiner** tells the reader who an item belongs to, for example, <u>his</u> car.

Other resources:

If your child enjoyed this activity and wants to try more activities linked to this learning, you can sign up for £4.83 per month on **classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership**.

Check out our daily timetable for Year 5 home learning activities on <u>kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk</u> >> Home Learning Timetable.



Organising Paragraphs within Texts

1. Eventually – this is an adverb of time.

2. Dark

 False, the order of events would not make sense. The dark mentioned in paragraph two in linked to paragraph one. So paragraph one and two must follow each other.
His, he and her

5. Various answers, for example: Previously, Angelo had painted many things without trouble.

6. Various answers, for example: Later, he would live to regret what he did next.

7. Various answers, for example: To ensure the reader expects this to be a sad story. To emphasize the main theme of the paragraphs.

