

Year group: Year 5

English

Grammar and Punctuation

Relative Clause

A type of subordinate clause used to adapt, modify or describe a noun. Creates a clearer picture and often starts with a relative pronoun: who, which, where, when, whose or that.

Examples:

That's the girl who lives near us.

I live in Burnley, which is near Padiham.

Each sentence has a main clause followed by a subordinate. This subordinate clause begins with a relative pronoun.

They can also be regularly used as an embedded clause:

My bike, which is very old, is broken.

The relative clause is 'framed' within commas

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs provide clarity of instruction allowing us to understand the level of possibility.

• **ALMOST CERTAIN**



• **VERY UNCERTAIN**

- **MUST**
- **WILL**
- **WOULD**
- **OUGHT TO**
- **SHOULD**
- **CAN**
- **COULD**
- **MAY**
- **MIGHT**

Commas to Clarify Meaning

Commas are used to separate parts of sentence when it is important.

Without them this sentence can be misleading.

Let's eat kids!

Suggests we are going to eat children.

Let's eat, kids!

Suggests we are going to eat something with the kids.

Comma clarifies meaning

Convert Nouns and Adjectives into Verbs

Using suffixes -ate, -ise, -ify, nouns and adjectives can be converted to verbs.

Vandal → vandalise (just add -ise)

Medical → medicate (remove 'al' before adding -ate)

Note → notify (remove the 'e' before adding -ify)

Horror → horrify (remove 'or' before adding -ify)

Building Cohesion Within and Across Paragraphs

Fronted adverbials allow us to show relationships between ideas and to logically connect sentences and paragraphs.

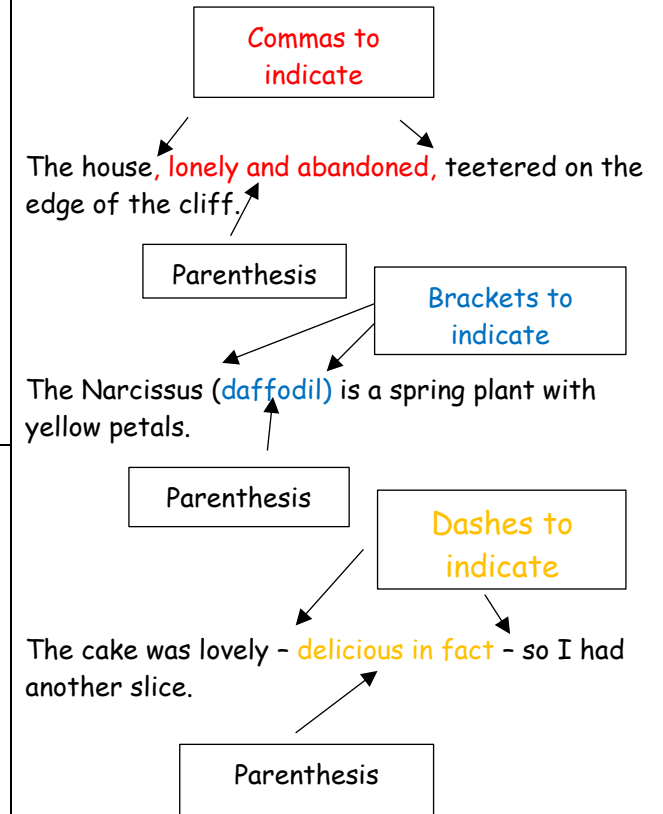
Number/Frequency	Time	Place	Manner
Firstly, Secondly, Finally, Lastly, Once.. Occasionally, Rarely, Often, Sometimes,	Today, Yesterday, On Monday, In the blink of an eye, Later, Recently, In June, After dusk, At that moment, In the end,	Over the mountain, In the distance, On the shore, In the house, Down the stairs, Outside, Around the corner, On the boat, Beneath the water, Upon the table,	Anxiously, In a flash, Intrigued, Nervously, Quickly gathering his sword, Devastated, Feeling nervous, As fast as she could, Scanning the room, Stopping dead in her tracks,

Verb prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Dis-	Opposite of	Disagree, disappear
De-	Reverse of change	Decrease, deflate
Re-	Again	Rewrite, repay
Pre-	Before	Prehistoric, prepay
Mis-	Wrong/bad	Misbehave, misprint
Over-	Too much	Overcook, overcharge

Using Brackets, Dashes and Commas to Indicate Parenthesis

Parenthesis is when a word, phrase or clause is inserted as an afterthought or an explanation. The sentence will still make sense if this is removed.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Adverbial	A word or phrase expressing time, place or manner
Ambiguity	Could have more than one meaning
Bracket	Punctuation used to add additional information to a sentence
Cohesion	'Tying' words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs together to create a piece of writing which is clear and logical to the reader, giving the text 'flow'.
Dashes (pair)	Punctuation used to add additional information to a sentence
Parenthesis	A word, phrase or clause inserted as an afterthought or an explanation
Modal verb	Used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express meanings such as certainty or ability. The main modal verbs are will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.
Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.
Relative clause	A special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as who or that to refer back to that noun. E.g. That's the boy who lives near school.
Relative pronoun	Introduce a relative clause. The most common relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that.
Subordinate clause	Is dependent on a main clause. It doesn't make sense on its own. E.g. After she picks me up, Mum is taking me to buy new shoes.