



Sutton Bonington Primary School

Year 5 Grammar and Punctuation Glossary

From Year 4: Apostrophe, paragraph, plural, possessive, determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial, fronted adverbial

Modal verb

- **Definition:** Modal verbs are used with a main verb to show the possibility of likelihood of something – might, will, should, may, could, ought, work, can, shall. They can also be used to create questions.
- **Example:** Mum might take us swimming after school; it's summer so the weather should improve; can I go to the park later?

Relative clause

- **Definition:** A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that adds extra information to another noun or clause. It is usually introduced by a relative pronoun (who, whose, which, that, where)
- **Example:** Mars, which is also known as the red planet, is the fourth planet in the solar system.

Relative pronoun

- **Definition:** A relative pronoun is a word which introduces a relative clause
- **Example:** who, whom, whose, which, that, where.

Parenthesis

- **Definition:** We use parenthesis to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it. We can use brackets, dashes or commas to separate the extra information from the main sentence.
- **Example:** The woman – only 25 years old – was the first to win a gold medal for Britain.

The dog (a black labrador) ran over to the children.

Albert, who was feeling hungry, went for his lunch break.

Brackets ()

- **Definition:** Brackets are punctuation used to add extra information to a sentence.
- **Example:** Mr Smith (my teacher) works in Year 5.

Dash (-)

- **Definition:** A dash is a punctuation mark that can be used within a sentence (instead of brackets or a colon) to show parenthesis. It shows a stronger pause than a comma and is less formal.
- **Example:** The woman – only 25 years old – was the first to win a gold medal for Britain.

Cohesion

- **Definition:** A text has cohesion if it is clear how the parts of it fit together. Words and phrases are used to show relationships such as time and cause and link sentences and paragraphs together.
- **Example:** Making use of conjunctions, adverbs and adverbials to ensure a text flows from one idea to another. Synonyms are helpful to avoid repetition and ensure cohesion.
- As Tom ate his dinner, he smiled.

Ambiguity

- **Definition:** A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. This can be resolved by rearranging the sentence or using punctuation.
- **Example:** *I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas* – it is unclear who is wearing the red pyjamas. It could be written as *wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse*.

In the ocean was a man eating shark – it is unclear if a man is eating a shark or a shark that eats men. It could be rewritten as *in the ocean was a man-eating shark* with use of a hyphen to clarify.

Adverbial

- **Definition:** An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to add information to a verb or clause. This tends to be around where, when or how the verb takes place.
- **Example:** The bus leaves in 5 minutes; I promised to go to the cinema last night; without warning, the girl let out a scream.