

# Year 5 Grammar Glossary

| Year 5            |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Grammar term      | What does it mean?  |
| 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 <u>man-eating</u> shark’. |
| Brackets<br>( )   | 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, <u>walking along with his dog</u> , 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 <u>might</u> have pizza for tea’), ability (e.g. ‘You <u>can</u> ride a bike now’) or permission (e.g. ‘You <u>may</u> go out now’).                                    |
| Parenthesis       | See brackets.   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Relative clause  | <b>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, <u>which</u> made him feel ill'.</b> |
| Relative pronoun | <b>A pronoun used in a relative clause (who, that, which).</b>   |
| Second person    | <b>A sentence is written in the second person if it is written from the point of view of a person being spoken to – in other words, using the pronoun 'you'.</b>   |
| Third person     | <b>A sentence is written in the third person if it is written from the point of view of a person being spoken about – in other words, using the pronouns 'he', 'she', 'it' or 'they'.</b>                                  |