## Vocabulary, punctuation and grammar

Year: 5

# English Knowledge Organiser

## 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, that

Examples:

That's the girl who lives near us.

Each sentence has a main clause followed by a subordinate clause. A relative pronoun starts the subordinate clause.

I live in Scarborough, which has a lovely beach.

They can also be regularly used as an embedded clause:

Nelson Mandela, who became South Africa's first black president, died on 5th December 2013.

Embedded clause is 'framed' within commas.

### Examples of modal verbs

should could might shall ought to may can cannot could not should not will not might not must not

### Commas to clarify meaning

Commas are used to separate parts of a sentence.

Without them sentences can be misleading.

Let's eat kids!

This suggests we are going to eat children.

Let's eat, kids!.

This suggests we are going to eat something with the kids.

| Vocabulary            |   |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| ambiguity             | where a sentence could have more than one mean-<br>ing  |  |  |
| bracket               | a form of punctuation placed around extra information that has been added to a sentence                                 |  |  |
| adverb                | a word that describes a verb, telling us when, where, how often and how much a verb is done                             |  |  |
| adverbial             | a group of words that functions as an adverb  |  |  |
| cohesion              | the words chosen to link ideas and sentences smoothly   |  |  |
| dash                  | a punctuation mark that can be used within a sentence (instead of brackets or a colon) to show parenthesis              |  |  |
| modal verb            | a verb which is used to indicate possibility, obligation or ability   |  |  |
| parenthesis           | a word, phrase, or sentence that is inserted into<br>writing as extra information using brackets, com-<br>mas or dashes |  |  |
| relative clause       | a specific type of subordinate clause that adapts<br>describes or modifies a noun (e.g. who, what,<br>which, that)      |  |  |
| relative pro-<br>noun | a word that introduces a dependent (or relative) clause and connects it to an independent clause                        |  |  |
| verb prefixes         | letters added to the start of a base word to create a verb  |  |  |
| verb suffixes         | letters added to the end of a base word to create a verb  |  |  |

#### Building cohesion within and across paragraphs

Transitional phrases and fronted adverbials allow us to show relationships between ideas and logically connect sentences and paragraphs.

| For example In conclusion After all |
|-------------------------------------|
|                                     |
| After all                           |
|                                     |
| In other words                      |
| Of course                           |
| Especially                          |
| Particularly                        |
| Particularly                        |
| place                               |
| Above                               |
| ls Below                            |
| Nearby                              |
|                                     |
| Inside                              |
| Inside<br>Outside                   |
|                                     |
| le<br>2                             |

#### Parenthesis: brackets, dashes, commas

Parenthesis adds extra information to a sentence. Example:

<u>Dashes</u> add emphasis or a strong interruption

Erin - brave and fearless- stood her ground in front of the monster.

Brackets are used to add extra information

We have evidence (obtained from a number of sources) that dinosaurs roamed the earth thousands of years ago.

Commas are used in a similar way to brackets

Blue whales, like human beings, are warm-blooded mammals.

If the information within brackets or parenthesis was removed the sentence would still make sense.



- Use brackets when you want your parenthesis to stand out clearly and it comes with its own extra punctuation, such as an exclamation mark.
- Use dashes when you want your writing to sound more chatty and informal.
- Use commas, when your writing is more formal and you haven't already used lots of commas in your sentence

## End of year expectations

- I can use verb prefixes
- I can use verb suffixes
- I can write relative clauses
- I can use adverbs and modal verbs to show possibility
- I can build cohesion in a paragraph
- I can use adverbials to link paragraphs
- I can use brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis
- I can use commas to clarify meaning

| 1 | Verb | prefixes |  |
|---|------|----------|--|
|   |      |          |  |

dis- de- mis- over- re- in- il- ir- im-

# Verb suffixes -ify -ate -en -ise