

Year 5

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Relative Pronoun

Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a **relative clause**. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.

Parenthesis

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 parenthetical information from the main sentence.

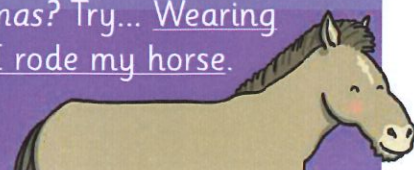
- Mrs Jones (my teacher) works in Year 5.
- The product of four and nine – 36 – is a square number.
- Michael, who sits next to me, is brilliant at Art.



Ambiguity / Ambiguous

If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, you can solve this problem by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation.

- I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas. Is it the horse that's wearing pyjamas? Try... Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.



Modal Verb

Modal verbs change or affect other verbs in a sentence. They are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. Some common modal verbs are:

- Will, shall, should, can, could, must.

Cohesion

A text which has cohesion fits logically together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning. We use **cohesive devices**, such as connective phrases and determiners, to achieve cohesion.

Relative Clause

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.

- James, who never does his homework, is very lazy. [the extra clause tells us more about James]
- All the chocolate pudding was gone by the time I got in to lunch, which really annoyed me. [this refers to the whole previous clause about chocolate pudding]