


Working above year 5 expectations

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Active	When a sentence is in the active voice, the pattern is subject-verb-object. The <u>subject</u> of the verb is more important. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>James</u> broke the window. • <u>The PTA</u> painted the playground.
Antonym	Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • young – old, straight – bendy, full - empty
Object	The object is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb. It shows what the verb is acting on. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wednesday is <u>my favourite day</u>. • Cheryl's mum is picking <u>me</u> up today. • Are you coming to <u>the sleepover</u>?
Passive	When a sentence is in the passive voice, the pattern is usually object-verb-(subject). The object of the verb is more important. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The window</u> has been broken. • <u>The playground</u> was painted (by the PTA).
Subject	The subject is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which does the verb in a clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Wednesday</u> is my favourite day. • <u>Cheryl's mum</u> is picking me up today. • Are <u>you</u> coming to the
Synonym	A synonym is a word or phrase with the same or similar meaning to another. You can find synonyms in a thesaurus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk = speak = mention • sleep = doze = kip

Wood End Park Academy Grammar Dictionary

Year 5 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

<p>Word I can</p> <p>convert nouns and adjectives into verbs using suffixes use verb prefixes to change meaning</p>	<p>Sentence I can</p> <p>recognise and use relative clauses and relative pronouns show degrees of possibility using adverbs show degrees of possibility using modal verbs</p>	<p>Text I can</p> <p>build cohesion within paragraphs link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place or number link ideas across paragraphs with my choice of tense</p>
<p>Punctuation I can</p> <p>use brackets, dashes and commas to add extra information (parenthesis) use commas to clarify meaning</p>	<p>I can talk about my work using these words</p> <p>modal verb relative clause relative pronoun bracket parenthesis dash cohesion ambiguity</p> 	



Year 5
Grammar
Workshop
Tuesday 19th
January 2016
3.30 - 4.30pm

Working towards year 5 expectations

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Adverbial	Adverbials are words or phrases that we use to add information to a verb or clause. They act like adverbs. • She laughed <u>like a hyena</u> . • Please hang up your coats <u>over there</u> . • We had a sleepover <u>last night</u> .
Determiner	Determiners are words which specify which noun we mean. They come before any adjectives or other describing phrases. • <u>a</u> , <u>an</u> and <u>the</u> are common determiners. They are called articles . • <u>that</u> small book, <u>his</u> own name, <u>some</u> flowers
Possessive pronoun	Possessive pronouns take the place of a noun+apostrophe+s to show who something belongs to. • It is Rachel's birthday. It is <u>her</u> birthday
Pronoun	A pronoun takes the place of a noun which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence. • <u>I</u> like cheese. • <u>They</u> come from London. • <u>These</u> socks are smelly!

Example questions

1. Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence below.

One has been done for you.

Although his Mum thought they were very smart, Peter disliked his new trousers.

Before he could go swimming, Ali packed his towel.

The twins asked Dad to turn up the heating, as it was cold.

After drinking his water, Mark washed up his glass.

2 marks

2. Put the baker's words into direct speech.

The baker said that he hoped to sell all of the loaves by lunchtime.

Working at year 5 expectations

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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. • <u>I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas</u> . <i>Is it the horse that's wearing pyjamas? Try...</i> Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.
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 .
Modal verb	Modal verbs add meaning to the main verb. Modal verbs only have a single form, so you don't add -ing or -s to them. Some common modal verbs are: • Will, shall, should, can, could, must.
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 (<u>my teacher</u>) works in Year 5. • The product of four and nine – <u>36</u> – is a square number. • Michael, <u>who sits next to me</u> , is brilliant at Art.
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.
Relative clause	A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause. • James, <u>who never does his homework</u> , 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, <u>which really annoyed me</u> . [this refers to the whole previous clause about chocolate pudding]