

# YEAR 5

## GRAMMAR GLOSSARY

Name	Definition
<b>Modal verbs</b>	<p><b>Modal verbs</b> are auxiliary verbs which cannot usually work alone. <i>Might, will, should, may, could, ought to, would, can, shall</i></p> <p>They are used with a main verb to indicate the possibility or likelihood of something. <i>Example: Mum <u>might</u> take us swimming after school. It is snowing so it <u>must</u> be very cold outside.</i></p> <p>They can also be used to create questions. <i>Example: <u>Can</u> I go to the park later?</i></p>
<b>Relative clause</b>	<p>A <b>relative clause</b> is a special type of subordinate clause that adds extra information to another noun or clause. It is introduced by a relative pronoun (<i>who, whom, whose, which, that</i>).</p> <p><i>My brother, <u>who lives in France</u>, drives a blue van. All the chocolate pudding was gone by the time I got into lunch, <u>which really annoyed me</u>.</i></p> <p>Sometimes we can miss out the relative pronoun if the pronoun is the object of the sentence <i>Example: Did you find the money (<u>which</u>) you lost?</i></p>
<b>Relative pronoun</b>	<p>A <b>relative pronoun</b> is a word which introduces a relative clause</p> <p><i>Example: <u>who, whom, whose, which, that, where</u>.</i></p>
<b>Parenthesis</b>	<p>We use <b>parenthesis</b> to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it.</p> <p>We can use <b>brackets, dashes or commas</b> to separate the parenthetical information from the main sentence.</p>
<b>Bracket</b>	<p>Brackets are used to add extra information to a sentence.</p> <p><i>Example: Mrs Jones (<u>my teacher</u>) works in Year 5.</i></p>
<b>Dash</b>	<p>A dash is a form of punctuation which indicates a stronger pause than a comma.</p> <p><i>Example: The woman <u>- only 25 years old -</u> was the first to win a gold medal for Britain.</i></p>

<b>Cohesion</b>	<p>Cohesion is when a text fits logically together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning.</p> <p>We use cohesive devices such as <b>backward and forward references</b>, <b>connective phrases</b>, <b>deliberate repetition</b> and <b>synonyms</b> to achieve cohesion.</p>
<b>Ambiguity</b>	<p>If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, the problem can be solved by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation.</p> <p><i>Example: I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas.</i></p> <p>This sentence causes ambiguity because it is unclear who is wearing the red pyjamas.</p> <p>To avoid ambiguity, the sentence could instead be written as: Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.</p>