



Year 5—Punctuation and Grammar

Sentence types

To make your writing interesting you can use a variety of different sentence types. There are **simple**, **compound** and **complex** sentence types.

Simple sentences have a subject and only one verb. They can be used in writing to add effect. But should not be used all the time if you want to make your writing interesting.

Subject + verb
The girl ran.
The boy sprinted after the tiger.

Main clause + Connective + Main Clause
I like apples and I like grapes.
We ran for the bus but we missed it.

Compound sentences are **two main clauses** joined with a **connective** or **coordinating conjunction**. A **main clause** makes sense on its own, but the conjunction joins them together to help the flow of the writing.

Main clause + Connective + subordinate clause
I love Roast potatoes although my brother prefers them mashed.

Complex sentences are when you add a **main clause** and a **subordinate clause** using a **connective**. A **subordinate clause** is a group of words that **would not make sense on their own**. They often give more **detail to the main clause**. There are different types of complex sentences.

Relative clause

A **relative clause** is a **subordinate clause** that is used to adapt, modify or describe a noun. It helps to give a clear understanding and often starts with a **relative pronoun**. It can also be an **embedded clause** if it is the middle of a sentence. It will need commas

That's the girl who lives near us.
I live in Godmanchester, which has a special bridge.
Alice, who won the race, was cheered by the whole school.

Key Vocabulary

Apostrophe	(') Can be used to show that something belongs to something 'The girl's hat'.
Noun	A word that names a person, place or thing and ideas and emotions.
Expanded noun phrase	Provides more detail about the noun. Usually using one or more adjectives.
Pronoun	Used in place of a noun (she, he, his, her, our)
Verb	Shows and action like movement or thinking
Adverb	A word that adds a little more information about the verb or adjective.
Adverbial	A group of words that can function as an adverb.
Fronted adverbial	Group of words functioning as an adverb, at the front of the sentence before the verb.
Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Preposition	Describes where or when something is in relation to something else.
Complex sentence	Made up of a main clause that makes sense on its own and a subordinate clause.
Inverted Commas	Punctuation that shows what is actually being spoken.
Reporting clause	A reporting clause shows you that something was 'said' and by who.
Subordinate clause	A group of words that do not make sense on their own but add detail to the noun
Relative clause	Form of a subordinate clause that starts with a relative noun.
Relative noun	A word that takes the place of a noun in a relative clause.



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Building cohesion within and across paragraphs

When writing in paragraphs you use transitional phrases and fronted adverbials to make writing more engaging and to help it flow. Below are some words or phrases you can use. Some work better in non-fiction writing than fiction.

Fronted adverbials		
Time	Location	Feelings / manner
Today, Yesterday, On Monday, As quick as a flash, Later, Recently, In the evening,	Over the hill, In the distance, On the shore, In the house, Outside, On the boat, Around the corner,	Anxiously, Suddenly, Nervously, Joyfully, Frantically, As fast as she could, Curiously,

Transitional phrases		
Time and sequence (First paragraph)	Location (Further paragraphs)	Conclusion
First Second In addition After Next Finally Later	Initially Soon Previously Meanwhile During Ultimately	In closing In conclusion In summary Consequently Therefore In the end.

- ### End of year expectations
- Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun
 - Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs
 - Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph
 - Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time and place, number or tense choices.
 - Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.
 - Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity

Using comma's

Comma's are very important. They are used in many different ways within writing such as in an embedded clause (see previous page) Here are some other ways:

Comma's separate speech from reporting clause:
Aden said, "Lets go and see what is inside"

Comma's separate items in a list:
The dog has soft, brown fur.

Comma's can separate a main clause from a subordinate clause:
Before he opened his eyes, Jamie knew that this gift would be special.

Comma's avoid ambiguity:
Lets eat Grandma!
(Sounds like we are going to actually eat her!)
Lets eat, Grandma!
Sounds like you will all eat together.

Parenthesis

Parenthesis is a word, clause or phrase inserted into a sentence to extra information. It is often shown by using brackets, although sometimes dashes can be used. It is important to remember that the sentence needs to make sense whether you have used brackets or not.

I went to the cinema to meet David (my eldest brother).
I went to the cinema to meet David, my eldest brother.
I miss seeing Emily (my best friend from home) everyday.
I miss seeing Emily, my best friend from home, everyday.

Modal verbs

Modal Verbs show the possibility, ability or obligation of something happening. For example:

Possibility: It might rain tomorrow	Obligation: You must stay on the path.
Ability: We could walk to the shops.	Permission: You may have another biscuit.