GRAMMAR

Year 5

By the end of Year 5 most children should know:

How to use relative clauses, beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that

How to indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs (e.g. perhaps, surely) or modal verbs (e.g. might, should, will, must).

How to link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. later, before, then), place (e.g. nearby, far away) and number (e.g. secondly, finally) or tense choices (e.g. he had seen her before)

How to use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. This is used to offset additional information in your sentence (called parentheses)

Definitions and Examples

Modal Verbs	Brackets	Dashes
Modal Verbs are used to show degrees of certainty. E.G It will be very cold tomorrow. John might have missed the train. You could finish your writing by break-time.	Brackets are sometimes called 'parentheses' They are used around parts of the sentence which give extra information. E.G. The sweetshop (which you probably visited after school) is the best shop in the village!	Dashes are sometimes called 'parentheses'. They are used to separate out pieces of information. They are common in informal writing. E.G. My friend – who is standing by the table – would like to speak with you.
Main Clause	**Subordinate Clause**	**Relative Clause**
These make sense on their own and contain a subject and a verb. E.G It was hot The tree is old	These add extra information and do not make sense on their own. E.G Running down the hill Who was nine years old	Relative Clauses are clauses that begin with a relative pronoun 'who, which, that, where and when' E.G Will, who enjoyed playing football, played every Saturday.