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Year 5 Grammar Glossary



| Grammar term | What does it mean? |
|---------------------|--|
| Ambiguity/ambiguous | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 | <p>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.</p> |
| Modal verb | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will, shall, should, can, could, must. |
| Parenthesis | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <p>Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a relative clause. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.</p> |
| Relative clause | <p>A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] |