Year 5

Relative clause

A type of subordinate clause used to adapt, modify or describe a noun. Creates a clearer picture and starts with a relative pronoun: *who, which, where, when, whose, that*

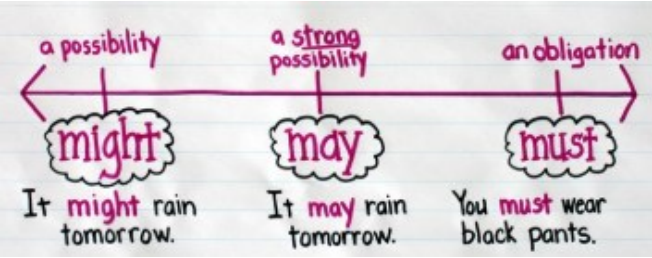
Example:
I live in Bury St Edmunds, which has a lovely cathedral.
They can also be regularly used as an embedded clause:
Walter Tull, who was a celebrated war hero, died in 1918 at the battle of Somme.

Commas to avoid ambiguity

Commas are used to separate parts of sentence when it is important.
Without them this sentence can be misleading.
Let's eat kids!
Suggests we are going to eat children.
Let's eat, kids!.
Suggests we are going to eat something with the kids.

Modal auxiliary verbs

Modal verbs provide clarity of instruction allowing us to understand the level of possibility.



Building cohesion within and across a paragraph

Transitional phrases and fronted adverbials allows us to show relationships between ideas, logically connect sentences and paragraphs. It signals how the reader should process the information and makes writing more readable and engaging. Fronted adverbials can create cohesion when changing paragraph.

What you should be able to do by the end of year 5

- 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

Vocabulary

Ambiguity	Where a sentence is open to more than one meaning.
Relative clause Bracket	Punctuation used for additional information or explanation.
Dash	Punctuation which indicates a stronger pause than a comma.
Modal verb	Type of auxiliary verb that expresses a degree of possibility, probability or certainty.
Parenthesis	A word or phrase added as an explanation or an afterthought.
Relative clause	A clause which is connected to the main clause by a word such as that, which, who, whose, or where
Relative pronoun	Introduces a relative clause e.g. who, whom, whose, which

Parenthesis—bracket vs dashes

Parenthesis adds extra information to a sentence often an explanation that is separate to the sentence. Each one is used for a slightly different emphasis.
Example:
Dashes highlight what is written between them.
Erin - brave and fearless- stood her ground in front of the monster.

Brackets are often used to downplay (make information seem less important) the information.
We have evidence (obtained from a number of sources) that dinosaurs roamed the earth thousands of years ago.

If the information within brackets or parenthesis was removed the sentence would still make sense.

Prior Learning

Children have previously learned how to write using paragraphs. They can expand sentences using fronted adverbials and more precise nouns and pronouns. They can used apostrophes for possession and omission.