



### Relative clause

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

Examples:

That's the girl **who** lives near us. Each sentence has a main clause followed by subordinate. Relative pronoun starts the subordinate.

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.

Embedded clause is 'framed' within commas.

### Modal auxiliary verbs

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

USED FOR	MODAL VERB	IN USE
OBLIGATION	<b>Must</b>	You must not smoke in the hospital.
	<b>Have</b>	I have to go to the meeting now.
PROBABILITY	<b>Will</b>	If you study more, you will get better!
	<b>Should</b>	If we go now, we should make the flight.
	<b>Could</b>	If you work hard, you could pass your exam.
POSSIBILITY	<b>Might</b>	The shopping centre might be busy.
	<b>May</b>	He may be in the shower.

### 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

### Commas to clarify meaning

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.*

## 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.

### Transitional phrases

ADDING	SEQUENCING	ILLUSTRATING	CAUSE and EFFECT	COMPARING	QUALIFYING	CONTRASTING	EMPHASISING
and	first, second, third...	for example	because	similarly	but	whereas	above all
also	finally	such as	so	likewise	however	instead of	in particular
as well as	next	for instance	therefore	as with	although	alternatively	especially
moreover	meanwhile	in the case of	thus	like	unless	otherwise	significantly
too	after	as revealed by...	consequently	equally	except	unlike	indeed
furthermore	then	illustrated by	hence	in the same way..	apart from	on the other hand..	notably
additionally	subsequently				as long as	conversely	
					if		

Fronted adverbials		
Time	Location	Feelings/manner
Today,	Over the mountain,	Anxiously,
Yesterday,	In the distance,	In a flash,
On Monday,	On the shore,	Suddenly,
In the blink of an eye,	In the house,	Nervously,
Later,	Down the stairs,	Curiously,
Recently,	Outside,	Joyfully,
In June,	Around the corner,	Frantically,
After dusk,	On the boat,	As fast as she could,
Frequency	Degree	Manner
Often	Much admired	As fast as she could,
Sometimes	Nearly asleep	Without a word,
Never	Perhaps	Like a ...
Again	Maybe	Unfortunately,
Weekly	Somewhat flustered	Suddenly=
Fortnightly	Completely exhausted	

## Punctuation 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.

Punctuation and Grammar	Year: 5	English Curriculum
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Subjunctive forms	Expresses the mood of a hypothetical situation. It can express hopes and wishes, desired demands or suggestions.
Passive verbs	When the subject in the sentence is acted on by the verb.
Expanded noun phrases	Gives more information about a noun; usually by adding adjectives.
Modal verbs or adverbs	“modify the verb or adverb and identify how likely the action or state of being or having will occur.”
Relative pronoun	A pronoun that introduced a relative clause.
Parenthesis	A word or phrase found following on from the main clause or embedded within two commas/brackets/hyphens, as extra information or an after-thought.
Relative clauses	A type of subordinate clause that uses a relative pronoun to add information.
Cohesion	It makes different clauses and phrases feel part of the same text. It creates flow.
Informal speech	Casual and relaxed speech like conversations with friends.
Formal speech	Used in ‘serious’ situations and does not use contractions, colloquialisms.
Synonyms	Words with the same or nearly the same meaning.
Antonyms	Words with opposite meanings.
Passive voice	Sentences are written in the passive voice when the author wishes for the attention or focus to be on the person who an action was enacted on rather than the person or thing who did the action.
Cohesive devices	<p>Cohesive Devices: Devices to create flow and clarity of meaning across a text.</p> <p><b>Pronouns and determiners...</b> (To draw relationships across sentences)</p> <p><b>Adverbials...</b> (of time, place)</p> <p><b>Repetition or substitution...</b></p> <p>Help lines of dialogue to flow into one another encourages flow.</p>
Subject	The thing or person doing something, being or having.
Object	The object of a clause or sentence is the person or thing to which the verb is done to.
Active voice	Usual pattern on subject and an object.
Passive	The voice of a verb where the subject has the action of the verb done to it/them.
Ellipses	<p>Any situation where words are missed out and the reader should be able to guess based on the context</p> <p>It can also be marked by the use of ‘...’ when something is left unsaid or unresolved, interrupted or incomplete.</p>
Hyphen	<p>Hyphens can join two single words so that they can be read as one and make meaning of writing clearer.</p> <p>Parentheses: Hyphens can be used to mark the word or phrase found following on from the main clause or embedded within two clauses.</p>