

# Grammar

Year 5



;

## **Semicolon**

Use to join two related independent clauses in place of a comma or coordinating conjunction.

eg.

It is raining today; we're going puddle jumping.

OR

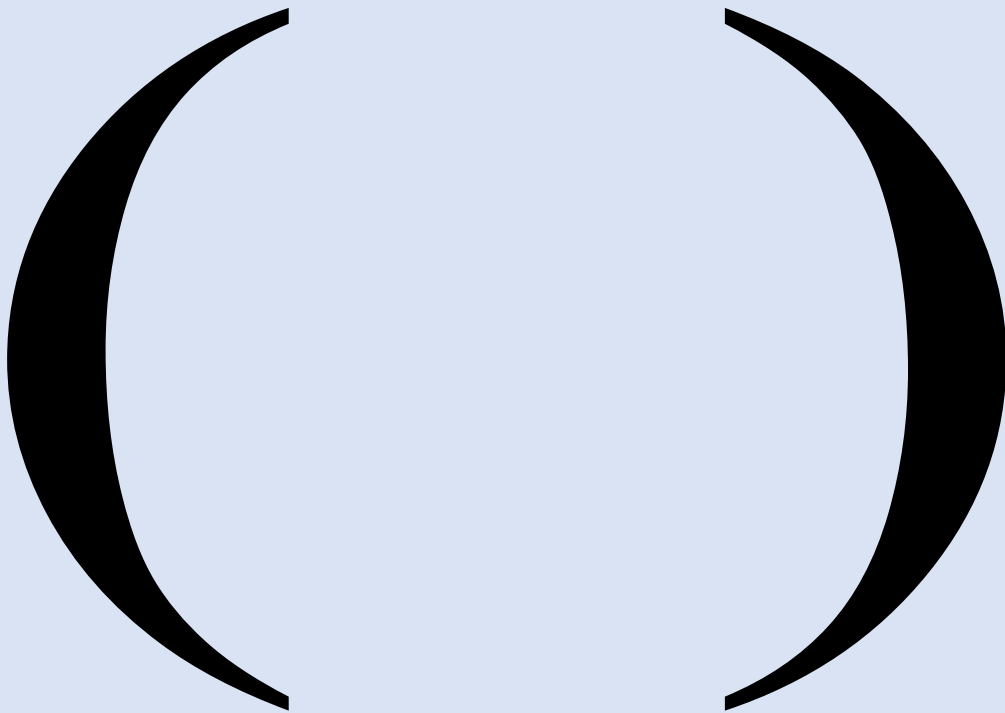
Use to link items in a list, such as objects, locations, names and descriptions - usually where the items are phrases.

eg.

I have been to Newcastle, Carlisle, and York in the North; Bristol, Exeter, and Portsmouth in the South; and Cromer, Norwich, and Lincoln in the East.

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## **Brackets**

Used to separate a word or phrase that has been added to a sentence as an explanation or afterthought. If you take out the word or phrase between the brackets, the sentence should still make sense.

eg.

My birthday cake was chocolate (which is my absolute favourite) with chocolate icing and chocolate buttons on top as well.

# Grammar

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*parenthesis*

( )

‘ ’

— —

## **Parenthesis**

Brackets, commas, and dashes can all be used to separate a word or phrase that has been added to a sentence as an explanation or afterthought. This can be an embedded or relative clause. The word or phrase inside the brackets, commas or dashes is called a parenthesis.

eg.

I looked up, squinting because of the sun, and saw the birds flying across the sky.

# Grammar

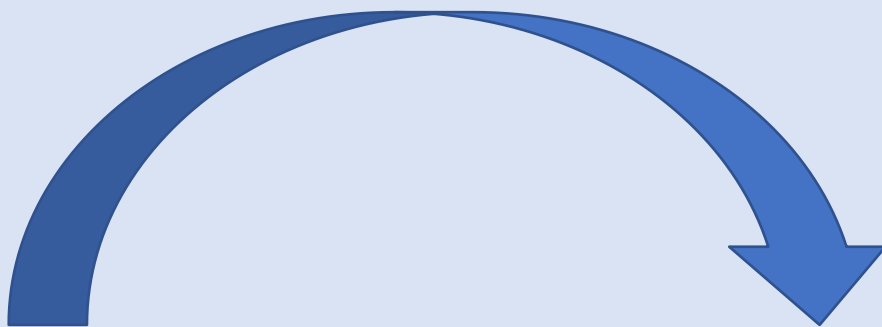
Year 5



*present  
and past  
participle*

*verb*

*adjective*



## Past and present participle

A participle is a non-finite verb which can be used as an adjective.

The two types of participle are the present participle (ending ing) and the past participle (ending ed, -d, -t, -en, or -n).

Participles can appear as standalone words or as participle phrases.

Verb	Present Participle	Past Participle
To burn	The <b>burning</b> pancakes	The <b>burnt</b> pancakes
To break	The <b>breaking</b> engine	The <b>broken</b> engine
To scald	The <b>scalding</b> water	The <b>scalded</b> child
To reward	The <b>rewarding</b> task	The <b>rewarded</b> person

### Participle Phrases

Participles are commonly found in participle phrases.

These are phrases that also act as an adjective.

- The girl wearing the scarf is my sister.
  - o The word 'wearing' is the verb, and the participle phrase as a whole describes the sister.
- Winded by the impact, Harry gathered his breath.
  - o 'Winded' is the verb, and the act of being winded describes Harry.

# Grammar

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*infinitive  
verb*

*to run*

*to eat*

*to love*

## **Infinitive verb**

The infinitive form of a verb is the verb in its basic form. It is the version of the verb that appears in the dictionary.

The infinitive form of a verb is usually preceded by "to" .  
eg. "to run," "to dance," "to think"

The infinitive form is not always preceded by "to."  
eg.

- I need to run every day.

(The infinitive form with the word "to" is called the "full infinitive" or "to-infinitive.")

- I must run every day.

(After certain verbs, the "to" is dropped. The word "to" is not a preposition. It is often called the "sign of the infinitive.")

- I run every day.

(This is not in the infinitive form. This is a finite verb, i.e., a verb functioning as the main verb.)

An infinitive is a non-finite verb. In other words, it cannot be the main verb in a sentence. An infinitive can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

Grammar

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*indirect or  
reported  
speech*



### **Indirect or reported speech**

Unlike direct speech, which relies on speech-marks to directly quote what someone has said, reported speech relays the same information without quoting the speaker.

eg.

#### **Direct speech**

'I'm going to buy some milk.'

#### **Reported speech**

He told me he was going to buy some milk.

# Grammar

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## *modal verb*



## **Modal verb**

Modal verbs are used for expressing:

- Possibility, ability or likelihood: ‘can’, ‘could’, ‘may’, ‘might’, ‘should’.
- Necessity: ‘must’, ‘ought to’, ‘should’.
- The future: ‘shall’, ‘will’, ‘would’.

eg.

‘can’, ‘could’, ‘will’, ‘would’, ‘may’, ‘might’, ‘shall’, ‘should’, ‘must’, and ‘ought to’.

# Grammar

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*article*

*a / an*

*the*

## **Article**

### **Definite article:**

The determiner 'the' is the definite article.

eg.

The book is on the table.

### **Indefinite article:**

The determiner 'a/an' is the indefinite article.

eg.

Bring me a book.

# Grammar

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## *simple tense*

<i>Past</i>	<i>I walked</i>
<i>Present</i>	<i>I walk</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>I will walk</i>

## **Simple tense**

"Simple tense" is a category of verb tense. It covers the simple past tense, the simple present tense, and the simple future tense.

The three simple tenses express facts or habitual activities. Unlike the other tenses, the simple tenses describe actions without specifically stating whether the actions are completed or ongoing.

Be aware that the "simple present tense" is an oddity. Despite its name, it is not always about activities in the present. The simple present tense can be used for activities that are not currently happening, and it can be used for future events.

eg.

Past : I cleaned the window.

Present : I clean the window.

Future : I will clean the window.

# Grammar

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*hyphen*

*man-eating*

*re-enter*

*deep-blue*

## Hyphen

Used to join two or more words that should be read as a single unit. A hyphen is shorter than a dash. Often a hyphenated word is an adjective.

eg.

Great–aunt; fair–haired.

A hyphen is also used to help avoid ambiguity.

eg.

A man eating fish; a man–eating fish.

A hyphen is sometimes used between a prefix and a root word, especially if the hyphen makes the word easier to read (for example, when the prefix ends with the same letter that the root word starts with).

eg.

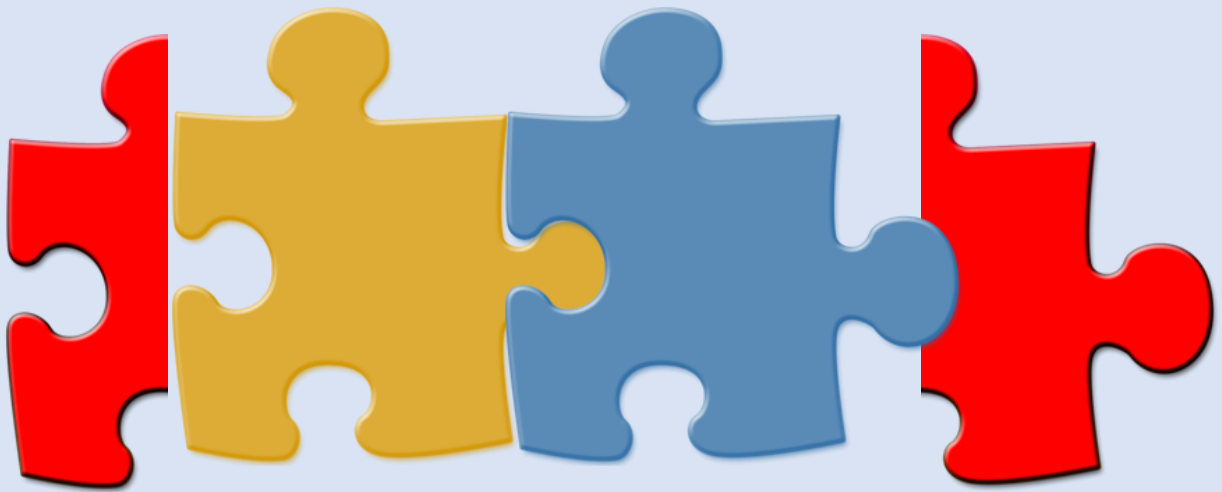
Co–own; re–educate.

# Grammar

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## *embedded clause*



*The dog, despite the  
wind and rain, loved  
his walk.*

## Embedded clause

An **embedded clause** is a clause used in the middle of another clause to give the reader more information about a sentence. Embedded clauses rely on the main clause and don't make sense in isolation.

We separate embedded clauses from the main sentence with punctuation on either side of the clause. This can be commas (,), dashes (—), or brackets (()).

**Embedded relative clauses** are clauses which include relative pronouns: who, that, which, whose, where, when. They are usually used to define or identify the noun which goes ahead of them.

eg.

The coat, which was old, had a hole in the pocket.



*relative  
clause*



## **Relative clause**

A type of subordinate clause. It is connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as 'that', 'which', 'who', 'whom' or 'whose'. Often a relative clause adds information about a noun.

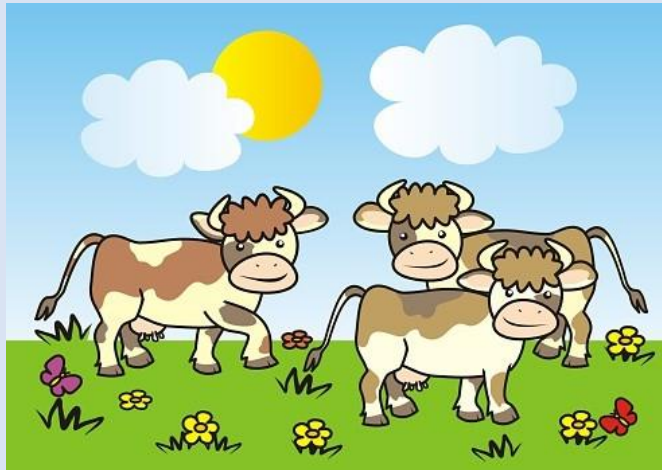
eg.

I enjoyed the film that we saw last night.

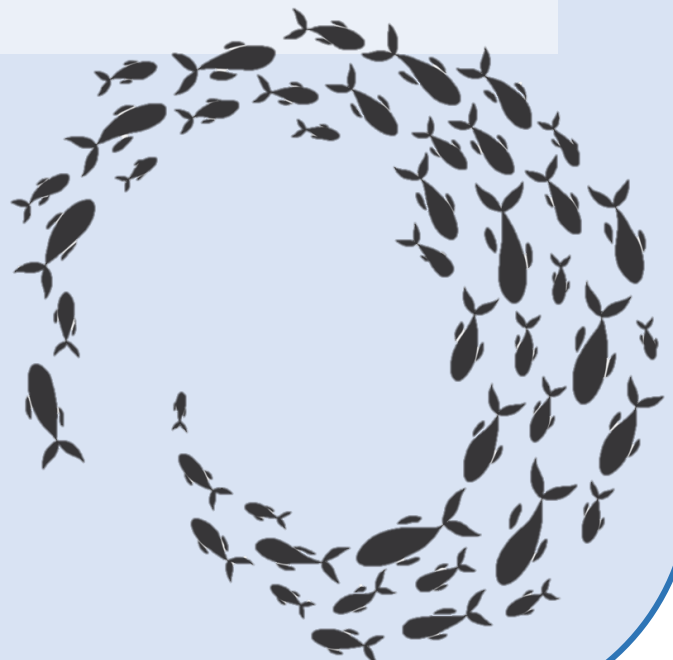
The t-shirt, which is pink, is her favourite.

# Grammar

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*collective*  
*noun*



## **Collective noun**

A collective noun is the word used to represent a group of people, animals, or things.

eg.

- Flock
- Crowd
- Committee
- Choir
- Group
- Team
- School
- Band
- Pack
- Panel

# Grammar

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*abstract*  
*noun*



## **Abstract noun**

Abstract nouns are things that don't have a physical form, but are still things. Abstract nouns might be concepts, ideas, or emotions.

eg.

knowledge, intelligence, love, friendship,  
kindness, betrayal.