Year 5
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

By the end of Year 6 pupils should be able to:

Demonstrate their understanding by:

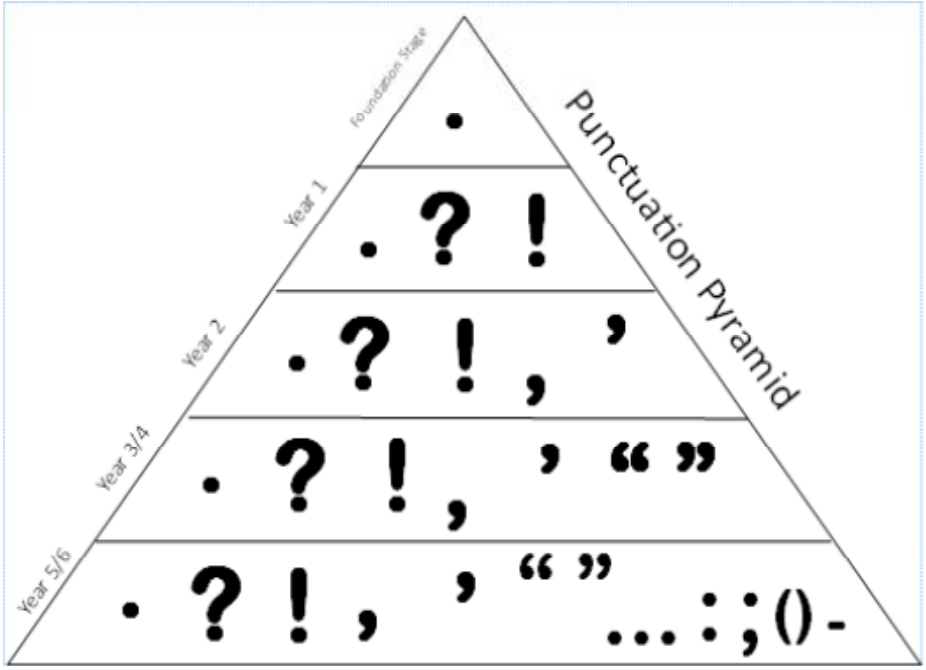
- recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
- using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun

Indicate grammatical and other features by:

- using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently

Terminology for pupils to be introduced in Year 5:

- **modal verbs**- are used for expressing possibility, ability or likelihood. They are: can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should, must, ought to e.g. *We could stay, it may rain*
- **relative pronouns**- introduce a clause that gives more information about a noun. They are: that, which, who, whom, whose and sometimes when and where e.g. *I enjoyed the film that we saw*
- **relative clause**- is a type of subordinate clause and is introduced using the relative pronouns: that, which, who, whom and whose e.g. *The book that we bought today is very interesting*
- **parenthesis**- The word or phrase inside brackets, commas or dashes is called a parenthesis or is said to be in parenthesis e.g. *I looked up (squinting because of the sun) and saw the birds*
- **brackets** and **dashes**- can be used to separate a word or phrase that has been added to a sentence as an explanation or afterthought e.g. *I looked up – squinting because of the sun – and saw the birds, I looked up (squinting because of the sun) and saw the birds*
- **cohesion**- refers to the ways in which a writer makes the different parts of a text link together, for example, by: paragraphs, using particular words and phrases to link ideas
- **ambiguity**- open to more than one interpretation


Punctuation Pyramid
Foundation Stage
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Year 1
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