

**Clause or Phrase?** - A clause contains a verb.

Laura danced in the rain.

A phrase does not contain a verb.      *towards the gate*

**Adverbial** - Tells us when, where or how.

Beautiful flowers grew in the meadow.

**Main Clause** - A sentence which contains a subject (noun) and a verb. It must make sense on its own.

*I went to Asda. OR The snowflakes plummeted towards the frozen lake.*

**Subordinate Clause** - A clause that contains a verb and joins with a main clause to make a sentence. It does not make sense on its own and may begin with a conjunction (joining word).

Startled by the noise, a flock of birds erupted from the treetops.

A rabbit hid behind the bushes because the fox was prowling around.

**Apostrophes** - used to indicate singular and plural possessions  
e.g. *The girl's name is Lisa      The boys' books are on the table*

**Past/present progressive tense** - is used when describing actions that continue for a period of time in the present or in the past.

E.g. *I was walking      I am walking*

# Sherwood Junior School



## Year 5

## GPaS

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Guide for Parents

**Abstract noun** - a feeling or concept that you cannot touch, such as happiness or education.

**Collective noun** - A word used to name a group of items, animals or objects.

*E.g. A pack of cards, a flock of sheep*

**Relative pronouns** - a word which is used to refer back to nouns which have already been mentioned in the sentence. The most commonly used are: *that, which* and *who*.

**Relative clause** - a type of subordinate clause that gives extra information about a noun by using a relative pronoun (*who, that* or *which*).

*E.g. The girl, who has blonde hair, attends Leas Park Junior School.*

**Parenthesis** - a phrase that is added to a sentence to give extra information. (The sentence can still make sense without the extra phrase). Parenthesis can be marked using commas, brackets or dashes.

*E.g. The house, that is on the hill, is 120 years old.*

**Modal verb** - a special verb which is used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability or show obligation (*would, could, should, might, will*).

**Determiner** - a word that introduces a noun.

**Quantifying determiner** - states precisely or suggests approximately the amount or the number of a noun (*some, any, many, much, a lot of, a few, three*)

**Demonstrative determiner** - used in a situation in which the speaker can point to the item they mean, making them even more specific (*this, that, these and those*).

**Adverbs** - Add more detail to a verb.

*(E.g. walked quickly, shouted loudly, danced gracefully)*

**Adverbs of time** - often, regularly sometimes, usually

**Adverbs of place** - nearby, far away, miles apart

**Adverbs of quantity** - almost, completely, exactly, very

**Adverbs of probability** - certainly, doubtless, maybe, perhaps

**Adverbs of frequency** - occasionally, often, once, seldom

**Homophones** - words that are pronounced the same way but differ in meaning or spelling (*bear and bare, sea and see*)

**Inverted commas** - these are also known as speech marks and are placed at the beginning and end of speech.

*E.g. "I'm so hungry," moaned Alice.*

*"Me too," replied Mark, "I can't wait for dinner."*