



Year 5: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling



Relative Clause

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as 'who' or 'that' to refer back to that noun.

That's the boy **who** lives near school.
(‘who’ refers back to the boy.)

The prize **that** I won was a book.
(‘that’ refers to the prize.)

A relative clause can be used to give extra information about a noun. There are other relative pronouns that introduce a relative clause.

The car, **which was black and shiny**, raced around the track.

The man, **whose name was Jim**, chased the dog.

Relative Pronouns

who, that, which, where, when, whose

Cohesion

A text has cohesion if:

- It is **clearly organised** so the readers can find their way round the ideas.
- It includes **words and phrases that act like ‘signposts’**, helping the reader to follow the author’s train of thought.
- The writing **‘holds together’**, so that it is easy to read and understand.

Parenthesis

Parenthesis is a word, phrase or sentence that is put into writing as extra information or as an afterthought. If you took the parenthesis away, the sentence would still make sense.

The punctuation used for this could be brackets, commas or dashes.

My friend Kerry (**who loves to sing**) is in the choir.
My friend Kerry, **who loves to sing**, is in the choir.
My friend Kerry - **who loves to sing** - is in the choir.

If the parenthesis is a complete sentence you need to use a capital letter and a full stop inside the brackets.

Today we went on a trip to London (**I had never been to London before.**).

Conjunctions and Adverbials to build Cohesion

A	although, as, after
W	where, wherever, when, whenever, while
H	however, how
I	if
T	though, thank
E	even if, even though
B	before, because
U	until, unless
S	so that, since

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can show how possible something is or how likely it is to happen/have happened.

Mum **might** take us swimming after school.
You **should** help your little brother.

The can also show advice or obligation.

Pupils **must** wear a school uniform.
You **should** not smoke.

She **can** go out. **Can** she go out?
We **could** walk to school. **Could** we walk to school?

Relative Pronouns

will, should, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought

Punctuation

.	full stop	()	brackets	,	comma
!	exclamation mark	“”	inverted commas	:	colon
?	question mark	’	apostrophe	;	semi-colon
...	ellipsis	-	hyphen	—	dash



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Suffixes

A suffix is a letter to letters added to the end of a word to make another word, change meaning or tense.

Adding 'ious' to a noun or verb makes an adjective: 'infect' (verb), 'infectious' (adjective).

Adding 'cial' to a noun makes an adjective: 'face' (noun), 'facial' (adjective).

The suffixes 'able/ible' mean 'able to' or 'capable of' and form adjectives from verbs.

The suffix 'en' changes adjectives into verbs.

The suffixes 'ify' and 'ate' change nouns into verbs.

The suffix 'ness' changes adjectives into nouns: mad (adjective), madness (noun).

Root	-ness	Root	-ify
mad	madness	class	classify
clever	cleverness	electric	electrify
ill	illness	dignity	dignify
cold	coldness	notice	notify
truth	truthfulness	justice	justify
Root	-en	Root	-ious
dark	darken	space	spacious
weak	weaken	grace	gracious
light	lighten	vice	vicious
soft	soften	malice	malicious
rough	roughen	office	officious

Apostrophes for Possession

To show possession of a singular noun, add an apostrophe and 's'.

If the noun ends in 's', just add an apostrophe.

This rule applies plural nouns that do not end in 's'.

When the plural noun ends in 's', add just an apostrophe.

boy
tree

boss
James

children
women

dogs
witches

The **boy's** coat was lost during playtime.
The **tree's** leaves were falling on the ground.

The **boss'** son was visiting the office.
James' birthday is in January.

The **children's** playtime was cut short.
The **women's** meeting was postponed.

The **dogs'** biscuits had all gone.
The **witches'** cauldrons had gone missing.

Year 5 and 6 Word List

accommodate	conscience	existence	muscle	rhythm
accompany	conscious	explanation	necessary	sacrifice
according	controversy	familiar	neighbour	secretary
achieve	convenience	foreign	nuisance	shoulder
aggressive	correspond	forty	occupy	signature
amateur	criticise	frequently	occur	sincere
ancient	curiosity	government	opportunity	sincerely
apparent	definite	guarantee	parliament	soldier
appreciate	desperate	harass	persuade	stomach
attached	determined	hindrance	physical	sufficient
available	develop	identity	prejudice	suggest
average	dictionary	immediate	privilege	symbol
awkward	disastrous	immediately	profession	system
bargain	embarrass	individual	programme	temperature
bruise	environment	interfere	pronunciation	thorough
category	equip	interrupt	queue	twelfth
cemetery	equipped	language	recognise	variety
committee	equipment	leisure	recommend	vegetable
communicate	especially	lightning	relevant	vehicle
community	exaggerate	marvellous	restaurant	yacht
competition	excellent	mischievous	rhyme	