

Year 5 Grammar and Punctuation

Compound sentences

A compound sentence is comprised of two independent clauses that make sense on their own. They are joined by a **coordinating conjunction**, e.g.

- Joshua enjoys playing guitar **and** he has a concert tonight.
- I like apples **yet** I don't like apple pie.

Complex sentences

A complex sentence is formed by an independent and a subordinate clause (one which relies on the other to make sense). They are joined together by a **subordinating** conjunction and separated by a comma. These can tell us about the order in which things happen, illustrate comparison, or specify a cause-and-effect relationship, e.g.

- **If** you want to score well in your spelling test, ~~you had better practise at home.~~
- I love roast potatoes, **whereas** my mum prefers them mashed.
- **Whenever** Becky watches a sad film, ~~she cries.~~

Embedded relative clauses

An embedded relative clause can form a complex sentence. The subordinate clause is inserted within the independent clause using a **relative pronoun**. The sentence can be read with or without the embedded relative clause and should still make sense, e.g.

- James, **who** had been playing Xbox all night, fell asleep at his desk.
- The teacher, **whose** desk was exceptionally tidy, took pride in their classroom.

Speech punctuation

By the end of Year 5, children know how to write speech in 3 ways:

When the speech is at the **beginning** of the sentence:

"Close that door please," requested Gran.

When the speech is at the **end** of the sentence:

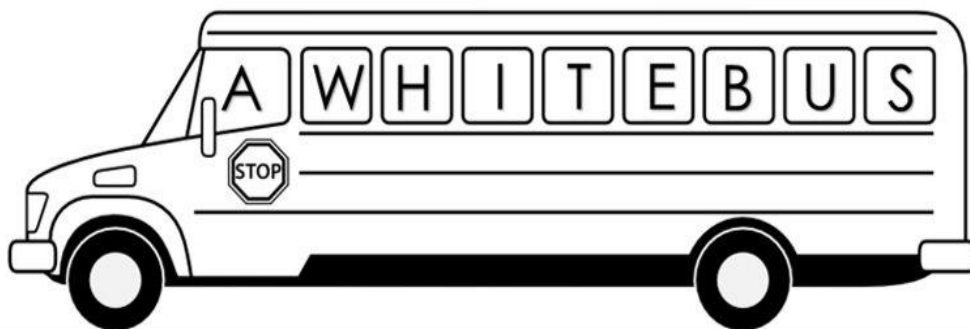
Ryan complained, "It's freezing out here!"

When the speech is **embedded** in the sentence:

"Is it too much to ask," grumbled Mum miserably, "for you to tidy your room once in a while?"

New punctuation	Function
: colon	A colon is most commonly used before a list. It can also be used to separate two sentences when the second directly explains or illustrates the first. e.g. - We had two options: run from the aliens or die. - I had very little time to prepare: my new job started the next day.
; semicolon	A semicolon is used to separate two independent clauses in place of a coordinating conjunction. Here, the semicolon replaces the conjunction 'but': She wanted to visit her grandparents; she lived too far away.
() brackets	Brackets are used to contain extra information that is not necessary for the sentence to make sense. They may contain numbers, one word or phrase, or a relative clause. - Billy (aged 7) had never visited Disneyland. - The canteen (which had recently been cleaned) smelled of disinfectant.

Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although as after	wherever whenever when whereas whether which	if in case in order that	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns

Who

Used for people

- The woman **who** called yesterday wants to buy the house.

Which

Used for things and animals

- Did you see the letter **which** came today?
- I love the puppy **which** is jumping at the kitchen.

Whose

Used for possessions of people, animals

- He's a man **whose** opinion I respect.
- She's the student **whose** handwriting is the best in my class.

Whom

Used for people when the person is the object of the verb

- The author **whom** you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply.

That

Used for people, things, and animals

- The girl **that** we met in France has sent us a card.
- We live in a ground floor flat **that** backs onto a busy street.
- Do you like the cat **that** is sleeping underneath the table?

Fronted Adverbials

are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Degree
Afterwards, Already, Always, Immediately, Last month, Now, Soon, Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Next year, In January, On Tuesday, In the morning, After a while, As soon as she could, Before long, All of a sudden, In the blink of an eye, Just then, Eventually, Later,	Often, Again, Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Yearly, Sometimes, Rarely, Every second, Twice a year, Once a minute, Once, Once or twice, Three times, Constantly, Regularly, Frequently, Infrequently, Occasionally, Rarely, Never in my life, Never before,	Above the clouds, Below the sea, Here, Outside, Over there, There, Under the ground, Upstairs, In the distance, Between the sea and the sky, Everywhere she looked, Around the tent, Back at the house, Nearby, Down by the cliffs, Behind the shed, In the wooden box, Over my bed, Somewhere near here, Far away, Wherever they went, North of here,	Sadly, Slowly, Happily, Awkwardly, Bravely, Like a ... , As quick as a flash, As fast as he could, Without a sound, Without warning, Unexpectedly, Unfortunately, Suddenly, Mysteriously, Frantically, Anxiously, Courageously, Silently, Curiously, Nervously, Rapidly, Carefully,	Almost unbelievably, Much admired, Nearly asleep, Quite understandably, Really happily, Perhaps, Maybe, Just arrived, Certainly amused, Obviously angry, Definitely confused, Completely exhausted, Barely alive, Hardly out of breath, Decidedly unimpressed, Perfectly confident, Positively trembling with excitement, Purely practically, Somewhat flustered, Utterly joyous, Totally overwhelmed,