

Year 5 Grammar and Punctuation Glossary



This glossary builds on the terminology used in previous years.

Grammar/Punctuation term	What does it mean?
Relative clauses	Relative clauses add information to a sentence using the relative pronouns <i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i> , <i>that</i> and <i>which</i> . e.g. <i>The principal, <u>who hated chaos</u>, felt calm.</i>
Modal verbs	Modal verbs indicate possibility, obligation or ability. e.g. <i>will</i> , <i>would</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>may</i> , <i>can</i> , <i>shall</i> , <i>ought to</i> , <i>must</i> , <i>might</i>
Adverbials of time	Adverbials of time are used to say when something happened, for how long or for how often. e.g. <i>Yesterday, I went to the beach with my friends.</i>
Brackets and dashes	Brackets and dashes are used to interrupt the normal run of a sentence and insert additional information. e.g. <i>The driver bought a new watch. (His old one had stopped working).</i>
Relative pronoun	Relative pronouns are pronouns that link one part of a sentence to another by introducing a relative clause. E.g. <i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i> , <i>which</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>what</i> .
Ambiguity	Ambiguity is the presence of two or more possible meanings.