

Y5 Grammar Help Sheet

Relative clause:

This gives more information about a noun (person/place/thing) within a sentence.

e.g. Stoke Bishop, **which is closed at the moment**, is the best school in Bristol.

Stanley made sure that he looked after Zero, **who was severely ill from drinking so much Sploosh**.

Start them with a relative pronoun: **which, that, where, whose and who** (use who for people)

Subordinate Clause:

This is an extra part to a sentence that needs a simple sentence to work.

e.g. **Even though school is closed**, all of the children are working hard.

Zero didn't like answering questions, **especially when people thought he was stupid**.

Start them with a subordinating conjunction (see A WHITEBUS sheet below)

Embedded Clause:

This can be a relative clause, subordinate clause or parenthesis but in the middle of a sentence.

e.g. Relative clause: Stoke Bishop, **which is closed at the moment**, is the best school in Bristol.

Subordinate clause: Mr Sir, **though he acts big and tough**, is terrified of the Warden.

Parenthesis: Stanley blames his no-good-dirty-rotten-pig-stealing- great-great-grandfather (Elya Yelnats) for his
consistent bad luck.

You can punctuate these in three ways:

1. Dashes- these cause a dramatic interruption to your sentence
2. Brackets- these are usually for extra information
3. Commas- these allow your writing to still flow

Figurative language:

There are 3 different ways to include figurative language:

1. **Simile**- directly comparing something to something else using **like** or **as**
e.g. The Warden towered over the boys **like a sky scraper**.
2. **Metaphor**- saying something *is something else*
e.g. A **wave of fear** rushed over Stanley as he was escorted to the Warden's Cabin
"Zero's a mole!" Zigzag called, "He likes to eat dirt!"
3. **Personification**- when you give a something non-human human qualities, actions or feelings
e.g. A shy, lonely tear escaped from Zero's eye and raced down his cheek as he tightly hugged his Mum for
the first time in 5 years.

Glossary:

Verb- doing word

Noun- person/place/thing

Adjective- describing word that describes a noun

Adverb- describing word that describes a verb

Imperative verb- bossy verb e.g. **Cut** the cake

Modal verb- verb that demonstrates possibility e.g. **could/will/can't**

Preposition- describes anywhere a noun can be e.g. **On top of the house/ High in the sky/ Behind the school**

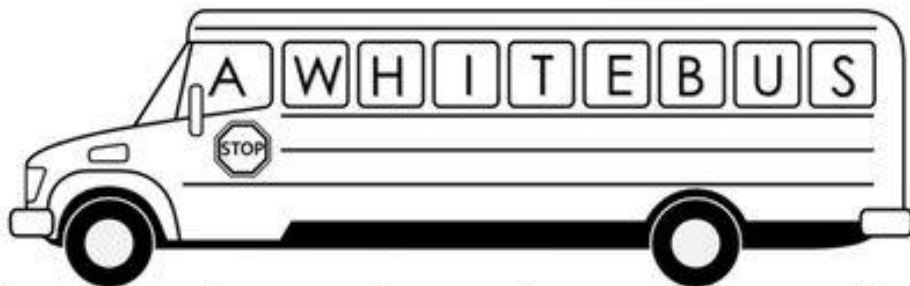
Conjunction- joining word- joins sentences together

Coordinating conjunction- FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

Fronted adverbial- an opener at the start of a sentence that need to be punctuated with a comma after

(See ISPACE openers sheet below)

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

I **ing** - Smiling sweetly, she turned and walked away.

S **simile** - Like the chocolates in the box, she vanished quickly.

P **preposition** - On top of the hill, the wolf stood and watched.

A **adverb** - Hurriedly, he snatched the ticket.

C **conjunction** - When he found his bone, the dog settled at the bottom of the stairs.

E **ed** - Pleased with what he had done, he stood back and admired his work.