

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



Leas Park 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."