

# Year 5



Term:	Guidance:	Example:
<b>Ambiguity</b>	We use commas to make sure that the meaning is clear, avoiding ambiguity.	While the chicken was cooking, gravy was made in the jug. Clear meaning While the chicken was cooking gravy in the jug. Unclear meaning!
<b>Brackets</b>	This punctuation is used to separate words or phrases within a sentence (parenthesis).	Did you leave your bag (red with pink flowers) on the bus? Amy (aged 11) joined the local football team.
<b>Comma</b>	This punctuation is used to separate words or phrases within a sentence (parenthesis) and also separate clauses.	Amy, aged 11, joined the local football team. Tom's football, which was a birthday present, went into a neighbour's garden. if you eat you dinner, you may have pudding.
<b>Dash</b>	This punctuation is used to separate words or phrases within a sentence (parenthesis).	Did you leave your bag – red with pink flowers – on the bus? Amy – aged 11 – joined the local football team.
<b>Modal verb</b>	These change the meaning of other words and indicate possibility.	You <b>can</b> go to the party. You <b>might</b> go to the party. You <b>will</b> not go to the party. You <b>should</b> go to the party.
<b>Parenthesis</b>	This is a word or phrase added to a sentence to provide additional information. brackets, commas or dashes are used to punctuate them.	Amy (aged 11) joined the local football team. Did you leave your bag – red with pink flowers – on the bus? Tom's football, which was a birthday present, went into a neighbour's garden.
<b>Past perfect tense</b>	This is used to link ideas within and across sentences and paragraphs. It shows that something had happened before something else in the past.	Katherine <b>had worked</b> very hard. Aliens <b>had landed</b> on the school field. <b>past perfect = had + past tense verb</b>
<b>Relative pronoun</b>	A pronoun that refers back to the noun in a sentence.	<b>who, which, where, whose, whom, that</b>