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| **Term** | **Definition**  Year 5 Grammar Knowledge Organiser | **Example** |
| Active and passive voice | When a sentence is **active** it will include the subject of the sentence performing the action. A sentence is written in the **passive voice** when the subject has something done to it **by** something or someone. | Active voice – The cat was chasing the mouse  Passive – The mouse was being chased **by** the cat.  Active – Sara watered the flowers.  Passive – The flowers were watered **by** Sara, |
| Determiner | A determiner is a word which **modifies a noun** within a sentence, giving it more context for the reader. | '**Our** toast is burning’  ‘How many of the **red** sweets would you like?’  ‘**That** table is brown’ |
| Direct speech | Direct speech is a sentence in which the **exact words** spoken are reproduced in inverted commas (speech marks). | “Class 5 are great at using speech!” exclaimed Miss Hutchinson.  Mrs Sheen added, “Yes and they remember the correct punctuation.” |
| Fronted Adverbials | Adverbials are **words or phrases** that give more information to the sentence. | Time – Last week  Mannar – Quickly,  Place – At the park  Frequency – Every day |
| Indirect speech | Indirect speech is when the **general points** of what someone has said are reported, without actually writing the speech out in full. It is sometimes called reported speech. | Louise told her mum that Class 5 are the best.  Phoebe said that she enjoys PE the most.  Alex asked the man where the football had gone.  Jane said that she had been very busy all day. |
| Modal Verb | These are **verbs** that indicate **likelihood**, ability, permission or obligation. | ‘He **can** borrow my coat’  ‘You **should** learn to ride a bike’  ‘I **must** remember my bag’ |
| Parenthesis | Parenthesis is adding extra information to a sentence using **brackets, dashes or commas**. · brackets · dashes · commas. | My teacher (who has brown hair) is called Miss Hutchinson.  The cat, which was black, liked tuna.  I looked up – squinting because of the sun – and saw birds flying. |
| Prepositions | A preposition is a word that tells you **where** or **when** something is in relation to something else. | The cake was on the table.  The table was next to the piano.  The paper was under the table. |
| Relative clause | Relative clauses add information to sentences by using a **relative** **pronoun** such as **who, that** or **which**. | I don’t like the clown, that has a bright red nose.  Rachel liked her new chair, which was comfortable.  Sam, who is nine years old, plays football. |
| Semi Colon | A semi-colon can replace a full stop or conjunction between two or more sentences that share a theme. The two sentences must make sense on their own. | We are smart; we can use semi colons.  I have a big test tomorrow; I can’t go out tonight.  Florence liked swimming; her sister preferred cycling. |
| Subordinate clause | A subordinate clause contains a **subject** and a **verb**. It must be attached to a **main clause** and does not make sense on its own. | Mum picks me up from school, **after she runs.**  I first met her in London, **where I lived as a child.**  The girl went to her swimming lesson, **even though she was tired.** |

Diagram

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Useful links:

**BBC Bitesize** Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhrrd2p>

**Grammarsaurus** (we love these videos!) - <https://grammarsaurus.co.uk/portal/category/videos/songs-music-videos/>

**National Curriculum** - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-in-england-english-programmes-of-study