

# Year 5 SPAG organiser

## What you should know by the end of Year 5.

- How to use relative clauses
- How to indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs
- Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph
- How to link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time and place, number or tense.
- How to use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis .
- Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
- How to convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes
- Verb prefixes

## Vocabulary

Modal verb	A word which changes the possibility of something happening
Relative clause	A subordinate clause which tells us more about a noun. They start with a relative pronoun (who, which, that, when, when)
parenthesis	Punctuation used to separate extra detail in a sentence. This can be a dash or a bracket.
Cohesion	This is when ideas are linked throughout a piece of writing to help guide the reader.
Ambiguity	This is when meaning is not clear and therefore the reader may be confused.

## Parenthesis

This is when we use punctuation to separate an idea from the rest of the sentence. We could take this out and the sentence would still make sense. We can use:

- **Brackets**  
The information (from a secret source) helped to locate the stolen diamond.
- **Dashes**  
John—brave and bold—strolled over to the dragon.

## Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are a subordinate clause which tell us more about a noun. They usually start with the relative pronouns:

- Who
- Which
- That

For example,  
The teacher, **who was very tall**, reached for the book.

## Commas

Commas are used to separate parts of sentence to help avoid ambiguity (when meaning is not clear).

**Let's eat, Granny!** We are going to eat with Granny.

**Let's eat Granny!** We are going to eat Granny.

## Cohesion

This is when writing links and flows through sentences and paragraphs. You can use fronted adverbials or transitional phrases, for example:

- In addition
- Finally
- Initially
- Previously
- Meanwhile
- Ultimately
- In summary
- Consequently
- Therefore

## Modal verbs

Modal verbs tell us how likely something is to happen. For example

- I **must** do my work
- I **may** do my work
- I **might** do my work
- I **won't** do my work.

Adverbs such as 'surely' and 'perhaps' also help with this.

## Verbs using suffixes

You can use -ise, -ate, -ify or -end to convert nouns and adjectives to verbs. For example:

advert	advert <b>ise</b>
Liquid	liquid <b>ate</b>
Class	class <b>ify</b>
Hard	hard <b>en</b>

## Verb prefixes

We can use dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re- to change the meaning of verbs.

For example:

- **Dis**obey
- **De**construct
- **Mis**understand
- **Over**heard
- **re**discover