

Grammar	Definition	Example
<b>Modal Verb</b>	To show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible – or not!  Examples: can/ could, may/ might, shall/ should, will/ would, must/ ought	Perhaps I <b>should</b> stay behind.  <b>Can</b> I get you a drink?  Sam <b>will</b> be here soon.  I <b>must</b> go now.  This ride <b>may</b> be too scary for you.
<b>Cohesion</b>	Writing is cohesive if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together.  For example, if you start writing in the past tense you should stay writing in the past tense to keep the writing cohesive.	I went to the market this morning and I bought a drink; then, I went to the supermarket a few hours later and purchased another drink.
<b>Ambiguity</b>	When a word has more than one meaning.	The vicar married my sister.  The fisherman went to the bank.  'Someone complimented me on my driving today. They left a note on my windscreen; it

		said 'Parking Fine.' That was nice.'
<b>Active voice</b>	Verbs can be active.  In an active sentence the subject carries out the action.	The dog bit Ben.
<b>Passive voice</b>	Verbs can be passive.  In a passive sentence the subject is on the receiving end of the action.	Ben was bitten by the dog.
<b>Relative pronoun</b> <i>Year 5</i>	Word used to introduce a relative clause- who, whom, which, that	The train was late, <b>which</b> annoyed me greatly.  This is Nick <b>who</b> can play the piano.
<b>Subject</b> <i>Year 6</i>	The noun or pronoun that is carrying out the action in the sentence.	The <b>dog</b> broke the window.  The <b>children</b> ripped the paper.
<b>Object</b> <i>Year 6</i>	The object in a sentence that is having the action done to it.	The dog broke <b>the window</b> .  The children ripped <b>the paper</b> .

**Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:**

<p><b>Brackets ( )</b>  <b>Dashes –</b>  <b>Commas ,</b></p>	<p>Used to separate information that is not essential to the meaning of the rest of the sentence</p>	<p>Mount Everest (8848m) is the highest mountain in the world.</p> <p>Thousands of people- like the man in this photograph - have been left homeless</p>
<p><b>Commas ,</b></p>	<p>Used to make the meaning of sentences clearer.                  Used to clarify meaning/ avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>The school has a vegetable garden in which the children grow cabbages, onions, potatoes and carrots.</p>
<p><b>Semi colon ;</b>  <b>Colon :</b>  <b>Dash -</b></p>	<p>Used to mark the break between two main clauses</p>	<p>The road runs through a beautiful wooded valley; the railway line follows it.</p>
<p><b>Colon :</b></p>	<p>Used to introduce lists</p>	<p>The price includes:                  flight, accommodation and excursions</p>
<p><b>Bullet points</b></p>	<p>Used to draw attention to important information so that the reader can find the key information quickly</p>	
<p><b>Hyphens</b></p>	<p>Used either:                  at the end of a line when a word has been divided</p> <p>or</p> <p>to link two parts of word</p>	<p>Good-hearted                  Man-eating                  Quick-thinking</p>



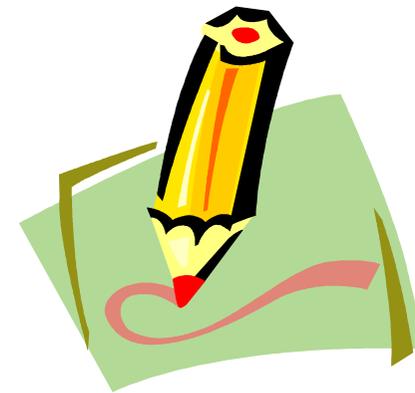
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# Helping Your Child With Grammar



***Upper Key Stage 2***