

### Subordinate Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

If, Since, As, When, Although, While, After, Before, Until, Because,

Try to remember these important subordinating conjunctions by remembering the phrase, 'I Saw A Wabub'

### Coordinating Conjunctions

Joins two independent (main) clauses.

For  
And  
Nor  
But  
Or  
Yet  
So

Try to remember these important coordinating conjunctions by remembering the acronym: **FANBOYS**

**Modal Verbs** – Show degree of certainty or possibility.

Could, should, would, might, often, ought, can



Year 5 English Knowledge Organiser

### Apostrophes

For possession: Shows us that something belongs to the subject, e.g. My Mum's bag.

Take care when using apostrophes with plurals, e.g. the pupils' coats. (More than one pupil has a coat)

For omission: Shows us that a letter has been missed out to create informality, e.g. Do not do that = don't do that.

### More Punctuation

Hyphen (-) – Creates compound words to give a clear meaning.

The **man-eating** shark.

The man eating shark.

### Cohesion

Words which link paragraphs

e.g. then, after that, this, firstly, then, later, next, following this

**Noun Phrases** – Gives detail about a noun but does not contain a verb

An ancient book in a leather sleeve was hidden in the library.

### Passive and Active Voice

Active – Subject performs the action.

Passive – When the subject has something done to it.

If you see 'by someone' or can add by zombies to the end and the sentence and it makes sense you know it is written in the passive voice.

**Prepositions:** Indicate position of a noun in a sentence, e.g. over, by, under, along, for, down, through and in.

### Commands, Questions, Statements and exclamations

**Commands** - begin with an imperative Verb, e.g. *Wash your hands.*

**Questions** - expect an answer in return e.g. *Did you enjoy the trip?*

**Statements** - tell the reader something e.g. *The leaves fall off trees in autumn.*

**Exclamations** – Must start with a How or What, e.g. *What an amazing piece of work!*

**Determiners** – A word before a noun and identifies the noun in further detail.

articles	a boy, an orange, the cat
demonstratives	this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
possessives	his hat, her homework, my book, their house
quantifiers	some rice, each word, every box
numbers	one chair, two men, three dogs
question words	which bag, what letter, whose computer

### Clauses

**Main clause** – A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense on its own, e.g. *I went to school*

**Subordinate clause** – Contains a subordinating conjunction. Adds detail to a main clause; is not a full sentence. The subordinate clause can appear at the start, end or middle of a sentence, e.g. *I went to school while my brother stayed at home.*

**Relative Clause** – A type of subordinating clause that always begins with a relative pronoun.

**Relative Pronouns** = *who, which, where, when, whose, that*

### Punctuation

**Colon(:)** – Introduces a list or separates two main clauses when the second explains or describes the first clause.

**Semi-colon(;)** – joins two related independent clauses together e.g. *the sun was shining; the children all wore hats.*

### Tenses – Tells us when in time an action took place

Past	Present	Future
<b>Simple Past</b> I walked We saw You ran	<b>Simple Present</b> I walk We see You run	<b>Simple Future</b> I will walk We will see You will run

**Parenthesis** – add extra information inside dashes (-), brackets ( ) or commas (,)

E.g. Brasilia (the capital city of Brazil) has a population of 2.4 million.

St. Andrew's CE Primary School (located in Boothstown) has the best teachers in the country.

Comma      Parts of speech      Inverted Comma

The child asked, "What are your plans for the weekend?"

Inverted Comma      Capital letter      Punctuation pre inverted comma