Subordinate Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

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

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

Coordinating

Joins two independent (main) clauses.

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

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

Year 5 English Knowledge Organiser

Modal Verbs – Show degree of certainty or possibility.

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

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.

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
Simple Past	**Simple Present**	**Simple Future**
I walk**ed**	I **walk**	I **will** walk
We **saw**	We **see**	We **will** see
You **ran**	You **run**	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.

James Brindley Primary (located in Walkden) has the best teachers in the country.

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

Parts of speech

The boy asked, "Where are you going?"

inverted

comma

punctuation pre inverted