Year 5	
Adjectival phrase	A **phrase** built around an adjective – for example 'bright red', 'frighteningly bad'.
Ambiguity	A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. Pupils are taught to use **hyphens** to avoid ambiguity; for example, the sentence 'Jaws is about a man eating shark' could be ambiguous, but with the insertion of a hyphen becomes much clearer: 'Jaws is about a man-eating shark'.
Brackets ( )	A **punctuation mark** used to set a non-essential section of a sentence apart. Also known as parenthesis. For example, 'My friend Chloe (who is three months older than me) is coming to my house tonight'.
Cohesion	A **sentence** will have cohesion if all its parts fit together, for example if **tenses** and **pronouns** are consistent and **determiners** refer to the correct noun.
Dash	Used in a similar way to **brackets** or **parentheses** to set information apart in a **sentence**. For example, 'My three friends – Jack, Sam and Callum – are coming to my house for tea'.
Embedded clause	A **clause** used in the middle of another **clause**. It is usually marked by **commas**. For example, 'The man, walking along with his dog, whistled a tune to himself'.
Future tense	A verb tense which describes actions that are going to take place in the future. Often uses the **modal auxiliary** verb 'will'. For example, 'Tomorrow I will do the shopping'.
Modal verb	A special **verb** which affects the other verbs in the sentence by showing obligation (e.g. 'You should do your homework'), possibility (e.g. 'I might have pizza for tea'), ability (e.g. 'You can ride a bike now') or permission (e.g. 'You may go out now').
Parenthesis	See **brackets**.
Relative clause	A **relative clause** is a type of **subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun** (who, that or which). For example, 'He ate too many cakes, which made him feel ill'.

Relative pronoun	A pronoun used in a **relative clause** (who, that, which).
Second person	A **sentence** is written in the second person if it is written from the point of view of a person being spoken to – in other words, using the **pronoun** 'you'.
Third person	A **sentence** is written in the third person if it is written from the point of view of a person being spoken about – in other words, using the pronouns 'he', 'she', 'it' or 'they'.