

# Year 5 Spring Term – English Knowledge Organiser – The Green Scene

## Section 1 – Making a verb by adding suffixes to a noun or adjective

Suffixes forming verbs	Meaning	Examples
-ate	To bring about a state	demonstrate generate communicate illustrate
-en	To become	shorten thicken widen strengthen
-ify	To make something To become	clarify identify modify simplify
-ise	To do something To become	criticise realise modernise optimise

A **noun** is a name of a person, place, thing or a state of being.

An **adjective** is a word which gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

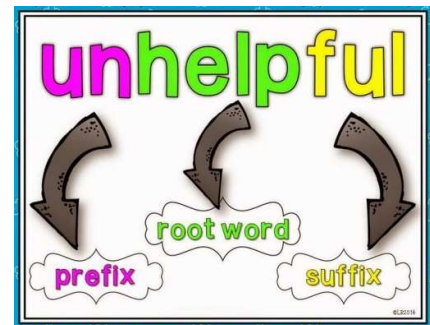
A **suffix** is a string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning.

When a suffix is added to the root word and that root word becomes a verb, it is called a **verb suffix**.

## Section 2 – Changing the meaning of verbs by adding prefixes: re-, dis-, de-, mis- and over-

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
re-	refers to the act of <b>doing something again</b> or <b>moving/backing away</b>	replay rewind revisit
dis-	means <b>don't</b> or <b>not</b> when used before a word (has a reversing negative effect)	dislike disobey disorder
de-	means <b>to remove, off</b> or <b>from</b> can also be used to <b>form an opposite</b>	deflate deactivate decode
mis-	means <b>wrongly</b> or <b>badly</b>	misbehave mislead
over-	means <b>too much</b> of something <b>above</b> or <b>beyond</b>	overcook overreact overpaid

A **prefix** is a string of letters which comes before a root word (at the front) to alter its meaning.



## Section 3 – Parenthesis

When we are writing, we can add extra words to a sentence to give more information or explanation. We use **parenthesis** to add extra information or an afterthought to our writing. It can be a word, phrase or clause.

We use **brackets, dashes or commas** at the start and end of the parenthesis.

When parenthesis is removed, the sentence still makes sense.



Examples of parenthesis:

Albert the alien (*who had no training*) was in charge of the spaceship.

Albert the alien, *who was feeling hungry*, went for his lunch break.

Albert the alien - *and he was shocked to discover this* - had left his packed lunch at home.

dashes   brackets   commas

## Section 4 – Relative Clauses

A **clause** is a group of words which contains a subject and a verb.

A main clause makes sense of its own.

A **relative clause** is a multi-clause sentence that gives us extra information about the **noun** in the main clause.



The relative clause is connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun**.

### Commas

Sometimes relative clauses have **commas** to separate them from the main clause and sometimes they don't.

Commas are needed when the relative clause contains additional, non-essential information.

Example: *The baby giraffe, who had a soft nose, ambled towards her mother.*

Commas are not needed when the relative clause contains essential information.

Example: *The meerkat who bit the zookeeper had to be calmed down.*

## Section 5 – Paragraphs (revision)

### Paragraphs

- are a collection of sentences
- help to structure text; every new paragraph starts on a new line
- are used in writing to introduce new sections of a story, characters or pieces of information
- help readers to enjoy what has been written because they break text up into easy to read sections

**We start a new paragraph to signal that the time, place, topic or person in the sentences has changed.**



**Ti...** you move to a **new period of time**

**P...** you move to a **different place** or location

**To...** you move from one **topic** to another

**P...** you bring a **new person** into your writing or change from one person to another (including a **new speaker** in dialogue)

## Section 6 - Determiners

A **determiner** is a word that adds details to nouns, such as how many of something there is, what order things come in or which thing is being discussed.

They usually come before the noun or noun phrase.

**There are different types of determiners:**

<b>Articles</b>	Tell us whether it is a <b>particular</b> noun or <b>any</b> noun	the an a
<b>Demonstrative</b>	Tell us <b>where</b> the noun is in relation to the speaker	this that these those
<b>Possessive</b>	Tell us <b>who</b> the noun belongs to	my your his her our their
<b>Quantifiers</b>	Tell us the <b>quantity</b> of the noun (not the number)	some any few more every
<b>Number</b>	Tell us the <b>exact number</b>	one two three twenty
<b>Ordinals</b>	Tell us the <b>order</b> the noun came	first second third next last