

Year 5 Using Commas in Lists, Adverbials and Clauses – Guidance for Parents/Carers

Worksheet:

The aim of this activity is for children to practise using commas within lists, adverbials and clauses. There are a number of questions to complete. The first four questions allow children to practise the skill, while the next three questions extend them as they have to apply their learning to get the answer.

Vocabulary:

A **clause** contains a subject and a verb. For example: The child ran. 'The child' is the subject and 'ran' is the verb. There are **main clauses** and **subordinate clauses**.

An **adverbial phrase** is a group of words that act in the same way as an adverb.

A **comma** is a type of punctuation mark indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. For example: The cat, dog, mouse and rat ran down the street.

Other resources:

If your child enjoyed this activity and wants to try more activities linked to this learning, you can sign up for £4.83 per month on classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership.

Check out our daily timetable for Year 5 home learning activities on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> Home Learning Timetable.

Using Commas in Lists, Adverbials and Clauses

1. A. Alfie loved chips, pizza and spaghetti.
B. Although it was raining heavily, Alfie still wanted to play outside.
2. True
3. Adverbial
4. A. My house, which has a red door, is next to the park.
B. She really likes running, reading and painting.
5. Example answer: The girl loved playing cricket and had her own bat, ball and gloves.
6. B is correct because the comma is used after the 'where' adverbial.
7. She is incorrect. 'Even though the cast were tired' is the full clause, so the comma should come after the word 'tired'.