Modal verbs: Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs. After a modal verb, the root form of a verb is generally used.	**Examples: can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must.. *dare, ought to, had better,*** and ***need not*** also behave like modal auxiliaries
Ability - can, could	David **can** play the drums.
Permission - can, could, may	**May** I borrow your dictionary?
Advice - should	You **should** eat fruit for a snack.
Obligation- must	I **must** practise my times tables.
Possibility- could, might, can, may, will, shall, must	

Relative clauses:	**Examples of relative pronouns:**
A relative clause is one kind of dependent clause. It has a subject and verb, but can't stand alone as a sentence. It is always with a main clause.	**Who, whom, whose, that, which, where, when**
I like the person. **The person** was nice to me.	I like the person **who** was nice to me.

Embedded clause:	**Example:**
An embedded clause is a clause that is within a main clause, usually marked by commas.	**The witch, who had green eyes, is very spooky.** Main clause: **The witch is very spooky.** Embedded clause: **,who had green eyes,**

Parenthesis: Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or clarifying information.	**Example:** A **parenthesis** is usually offset with **parentheses** (i.e., round brackets), commas, or dashes.
1. **commas** - most commonly used	I miss seeing John**, my best friend from school,** every day.
2. **brackets** - tends to be used in formal writing although no set rule.	George Washington **(born in 1732)** was the first president of America.
3. **dashes** - tend to be used in informal writing although no set rule	The train **- which was late -** was heading to Paris.

Building cohesion within and across a paragraph:	**Transitional phrases and adverbials of time allows us to show relationships between ideas, logically connect sentences and paragraphs.**
Time:	**Recently, In the blink of an eye, later**
Location:	**On the shore, around the corner, nearby**
Feelings/manner:	**In a flash, anxiously, as fast as she could**
Number/sequence:	**Secondly, in conclusion**
Tense choices:	He **had** seen her before.

Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity.	**Example**
Let's eat kids - this suggests we are going to eat the children.	**Let's eat, kids** - the comma and the pause suggests we are going to eat something with the children.

Clause: a group of words in a sentence that contains a subject and verb.	**Phrase:** a group of words in a sentence that does not contain a subject and verb.
The boy is playing.	On the wall, in the distance,

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