

**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

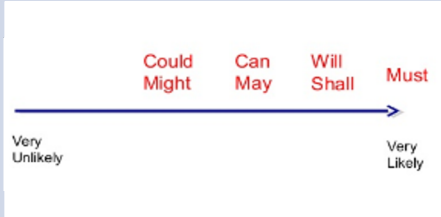
**Ability - can, could**  
David **can** play the drums.

**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,