



<p>Modal Verbs: Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs. After a modal verb, the root form of a verb is generally used.</p>	<p>Examples</p>	<p>Parenthesis: a word, phrase, or clause inserted in to a sentence to add extra, subordinate, or clarifying information.</p>	<p>Example</p>
<p>Ability: can, could</p> <p>Permission: can, could, may</p> <p>Advice: should</p> <p>Obligation: must</p> <p>Possibility: could, can, might, may, will, shall, must</p>	<p>David can play the drums.</p> <p>May I borrow your dictionary?</p> <p>You should eat fruit for a snack.</p> <p>I must practise my times tables.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>Commas – most commonly used.</p> <p>Brackets – tend to be used in formal writing although there is no set rule.</p> <p>Dashes – tend to be used in informal writing although there is no set rule.</p>	<p>I miss seeing John, my best friend from school, every day.</p> <p>George Washington (born in 1732) was the first president of America.</p> <p>The train – which was late – was heading to Paris.</p>
<p>Relative clause: A relative clause is one type of dependent clause. It has a subject and a verb, but can't stand alone as a sentence. It is always with the main clause.</p>	<p>Examples of relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, that, which</p> <p>when and where can also operate as a relative pronoun</p> <p>I like the person. The person was nice to me.</p> <p>I like the person who was nice to me.</p>	<p>Building cohesion within and across a paragraph:</p>	<p>Transitional phrases and adverbials of time allow us to show relationships between ideas and logically connect sentences and paragraphs.</p>
<p>An embedded clause is a clause that is within a main clause, usually marked by commas.</p>	<p>Example: The witch, with green eyes, is incredibly spooky.</p> <p>Main clause: The witch is incredibly spooky.</p> <p>Embedded clause: with green eyes</p>	<p>Time:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Feelings/manner:</p> <p>Numbers/Sequence:</p> <p>Tense choices:</p>	<p>recently, three weeks passed, later on the shore, nearby, around the corner in a flash, anxiously, as fast as she could</p> <p>secondly, in conclusion</p> <p>He had seen her before.</p>
		<p>Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity:</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Let's eat, kids – the comma and the pause suggest that we are going to eat with the children.</p> <p>Let's eat kids - this suggests that we are going to eat the children.</p>
		<p>Clause: A group of words in a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.</p>	<p>The boy is playing.</p>
		<p>Phrase: A group of words in a sentence that does not contain a subject and a verb.</p>	<p>on the wall, in the distance</p>