



<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> 	<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>Building cohesion within and across a paragraph:</p> <p>Time:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Feelings/manner:</p> <p>Numbers/Sequence:</p> <p>Tense choices:</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>Transitional phrases and adverbials of time allow us to show relationships between ideas and logically connect sentences and paragraphs.</p> <p>recently, three weeks passed, later on the shore, nearby, around the corner in a flash, anxiously, as fast as she could secondly, in conclusion</p> <p>He had seen her before.</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 when and where can also operate as a relative pronoun</p>	<p>Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity:</p>	<p>Example Let's eat, kids – the comma and the pause suggest that we are going to eat with the children. Let's eat kids - this suggests that we are going to eat the children.</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>Clause: A group of words in a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.</p>	<p>Phrase: A group of words in a sentence that does not contain a subject and a verb.</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. Main clause: The witch is incredibly spooky. Embedded clause: with green eyes</p>	<p>The boy is playing.</p>	<p>on the wall, in the distance</p>



Word Class: Nouns		Word Class:	
Proper Nouns – names of a person, place or thing (always starts with a capital letter)	e.g. John, Warsop, September <u>John</u> lives in <u>Warsop</u> .	Adjective – describes a noun	e.g. blue, small, gentle The <u>white</u> snow blanketed the floor.
Concrete Nouns – things you experience through you five sense	e.g. table, pencil, chocolate, music Put the <u>pencil</u> down please.	Verb – an action (doing), state (being) or occurrence	e.g. run, was, work The sun <u>is</u> hot. I <u>play</u> in the garden.
Abstract Nouns – ideas, emotions and concepts (you can't touch them)	e.g. truth, justice, anger, love I feel <u>hope</u> for the future.	Adverb – modifies the meaning of a verb, noun or other adverb Expresses manner, place, time or degree	e.g. slowly, regularly, soon I liked the cuddly rabbit <u>best</u> .
Collective Nouns – refers to a group of individuals	e.g. herd, class, pack A <u>gaggle</u> of geese were at the pond.		
Pronouns – replaces a proper or common noun	e.g. he, she, they, it John had a bookmark; <u>he</u> used <u>it</u> in his book.		
Word Class: Determiners		Word Class:	
Article – tells us the definite or indefinite	e.g. a/an, the <u>The</u> tree is beautiful in autumn.	Prepositions – show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe, for example, the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something is done.	e.g. after, in, with He moved here <u>after</u> the war.
Quantifier – indicates quantity	e.g. few, many, some, two <u>Lots</u> of fun was had at the party.	Co-ordinating conjunction – a conjunction place between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal importance (main clause).	e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so I like chocolate, <u>but</u> I don't like sweets.
Possessive – indicates who it belongs to	e.g. mine, its, his That is <u>her</u> coat.	Subordinating conjunction – a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.	e.g. while, since, although I went to bed early <u>because</u> I was tired.
Demonstrative – points to something specific	e.g. this, that, those <u>These</u> computers are for sale.		