


<p><b>Modal verbs:</b> Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs. After a modal verb, the root form of a verb is generally used.</p>	<p><b>Examples:</b> can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must.. <i>dare, ought to, had better, and need not</i> also behave like modal auxiliaries</p>	<p><b>Parenthesis:</b> Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or clarifying information.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> A parenthesis is usually offset with <b>parentheses</b> (i.e., round brackets), commas, or dashes.</p>
<p><b>Ability - can, could</b></p>	<p>David <b>can</b> play the drums.</p>	<p>1. <b>commas</b> - most commonly used</p>	<p>I miss seeing John, <b>my best friend from school</b>, every day.</p>
<p><b>Permission - can, could, may</b></p>	<p><b>May</b> I borrow your dictionary?</p>	<p>2. <b>brackets</b> - tends to be used in formal writing although no set rule.</p>	<p>George Washington (<b>born in 1732</b>) was the first president of America.</p>
<p><b>Advice - should</b></p>	<p>You <b>should</b> eat fruit for a snack.</p>	<p>3. <b>dashes</b> - tend to be used in informal writing although no set rule</p>	<p>The train - <b>which was late</b> - was heading to Paris.</p>
<p><b>Obligation- must</b></p>	<p>I <b>must</b> practise my times tables.</p>	<p><b>Building cohesion within and across a paragraph:</b> Transitional phrases and adverbials of time allows us to show relationships between ideas, logically connect sentences and paragraphs.</p>	
<p><b>Possibility- could, might, can, may, will, shall, must</b></p>		<p><b>Time:</b></p>	<p><b>Recently, In the blink of an eye, later</b></p>
<p><b>Relative clauses:</b></p>	<p><b>Examples of relative pronouns:</b></p>	<p><b>Location:</b></p>	<p><b>On the shore, around the corner, nearby</b></p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Who, whom, whose, that, which, where, when</b></p>	<p><b>Feelings/manner:</b></p>	<p><b>In a flash, anxiously, as fast as she could</b></p>
<p>I like the person. <b>The person</b> was nice to me.</p>	<p>I like the person <b>who</b> was nice to me.</p>	<p><b>Number/sequence:</b></p>	<p><b>Secondly, in conclusion</b></p>
<p><b>Embedded clause:</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p>	<p><b>Tense choices:</b></p>	<p>He <b>had</b> seen her before.</p>
<p>An embedded clause is a clause that is within a main clause, usually marked by commas.</p>	<p><b>The witch, who had green eyes, is very spooky.</b></p> <p>Main clause: <b>The witch is very spooky.</b> Embedded clause: <b>,who had green eyes,</b></p>	<p><b>Commas to clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p>
		<p><b>Let's eat kids</b> - this suggests we are going to eat the children.</p>	<p><b>Let's eat, kids</b> - the comma and the pause suggests we are going to eat something with the children.</p>
		<p><b>Clause:</b> a group of words in a sentence that contains a subject and verb.</p>	<p><b>Phrase:</b> a group of words in a sentence that does not contain a subject and verb.</p>
		<p>The boy is playing.</p>	<p>On the wall, in the distance,</p>