

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Relative pronouns</b>	Refers to pronouns such as who, which, where, when, that, etc.
<b>Relative clauses</b>	Relative clauses must begin with a relative pronoun and they link one part of a sentence back to another noun or pronoun that has been mentioned previously. Relative clauses do not make sense on their own. Relative clauses add extra detail to sentences and should be demarcated using commas.
<b>Modal verbs</b>	The modal verbs are: can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, will, would, ought to. They work with another verb to indicate the possibility of something. They tell you how certain, how necessary or how able the other verb is, e.g. 'It will rain today.' indicates that it is certain, whereas 'It may rain today.' indicates that there is also a possibility that it won't rain.
<b>Parenthesis</b>	Parenthesis can be demarcated using brackets, dashes or commas and can be positioned mid-sentence or at the end of a sentence as an afterthought. It is used to add non-essential, extra information into a sentence which is otherwise grammatically correct.
<b>Expanded noun phrases</b>	Changing a long noun phrase (or one that includes unnecessary information) into a concise noun phrase, for example: 'the huge, grey elephant behind the tree'. The adjectives 'huge' and 'grey' don't tell the reader specific information about the elephant, as most people would know that elephants are 'huge' and 'grey'. This could be changed either to be more concise while giving the same information (the elephant behind the tree) or to give more information by adding specific adjectives (the playful elephant behind the tree).

### Cohesion

<b>Pronouns to avoid repetition</b>	Recap personal pronouns I, he, she, we, they, them and begin recognising and using the relative pronouns who, whom, whose, which, that and what to replace nouns within sentences and paragraphs, in both fiction and non-fiction texts.
<b>Adverbials</b>	An adverbial clause behaves like an adverb and gives additional information about how, when, where and why something is happening. They begin with words such as: because, although, after, while, as and until.
<b>TiP ToP</b>	Ti = Time. New paragraph when you start writing about a new time. P = Place. New paragraph when you start writing about a different place. To = Topic. New paragraph when you change topic. P= Person. New paragraph for a new speaker.