

Relative clause

A type of subordinate clause used to adapt, modify or describe a noun. Creates a clearer picture and often starts with a relative pronoun: *who, which, where, when, whose, that*

Examples:

That's the girl who lives near us.

I live in Durham which has a lovely cathedral.

They can also be regularly used as an embedded clause:

Walter Tull, who was a celebrated war hero, died in 1918 at the Battle of The Somme.

Embedded clause is 'framed' within commas.

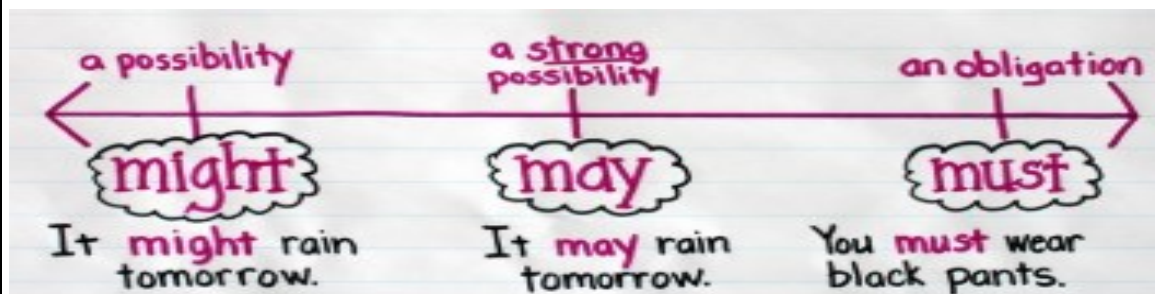
Each sentence has a main clause followed by subordinate .

Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun. <i>The ferocious dragon.</i>
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
Adverbial	A group of words that can function as an adverb
Command	Tells you to do something: urgent and short. They often start with an imperative (bossy) verb. <i>Get in the car.</i>
Exclamation	Usually begins with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. It shows a surprise or a strong feeling. <i>What a beautiful day!</i>
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).
Paragraph	Connected sentences about one idea or theme.
Preposition	Shows the relationship between words. Usually describe the position of something, the time when something happens and the way in which something is done .
Question	Sentences that ask something or show doubts. <i>Is that your car?</i> Usually ends with a question mark.
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. <i>My car is red.</i> Ends with full stop.

Modal auxiliary verbs

Modal verbs provide clarity of instruction allowing us to understand the level of possibility.



Determiners go before a noun to identify it in further detail.

articles
demonstratives
possessives
quantifiers
numbers
question words

a boy, an orange, the cat
this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
his hat, her homework, my book, their house
some rice, each word, every box
one chair, two men, three dogs
which bag, what letter, whose computer

Commas to clarify meaning

Commas are used to separate parts of a sentence when it is important.

Without them, this sentence can be misleading.

Let's eat kids!

Suggests we are going to eat children.

Let's eat, kids!.

Suggests we are going to eat something with the kids.

Building cohesion within and across a paragraph

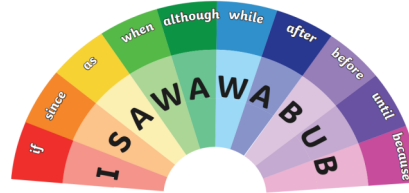
Transitional phrases and fronted adverbials allows us to show relationships between ideas, logically connect sentences and paragraphs. It signals how the reader should process the information and makes writing more readable and engaging. Fronted adverbials can create cohesion when changing paragraph.

Transitional phrases		
1A. Time and sequence	1B. Time and sequence	2. Conclusion
First	Initially	In conclusion
Second	Soon	In closing
In addition	Previously	In summary
After	Meanwhile	Consequently
Next	During	Therefore
Finally	Ultimately	In the end
Later		

Fronted adverbials		
Time	Location	Feelings/manner
Today,	Over the mountain,	Anxiously,
Yesterday,	In the distance,	In a flash,
On Monday,	On the shore,	Suddenly,
In the blink of an eye,	In the house,	Nervously,
Later,	Down the stairs,	Curiously,
Recently,	Outside,	Joyfully,
In June,	Around the corner,	Frantically,
After dusk,	On the boat,	As fast as she could,

Subordinating conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).

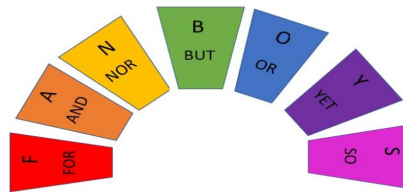


We went to London **when** I was seven.

After the film, we went shopping.

Coordinating conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or **clauses** of equal weight (they make sense by themselves).



We wanted to ride my bike. The tyre was flat.

Becomes

I wanted to ride my bike, **but** the tyre was flat.

Punctuation bracket vs dashes

Parenthesis adds extra information to a sentence often an explanation that is separate to the sentence. Each one is used for a slightly different emphasis.

Example:

Dashes highlight what is written between them.

Erin - brave and fearless- stood her ground in front of the monster.

Brackets are often used to downplay (make information seem less important) the information.

We have evidence (obtained from a number of sources) **that dinosaurs roamed the earth thousands of years ago.**

If the information within brackets or parenthesis was removed the sentence would still make sense.

End of year expectations

- Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun
- Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs or modal verbs
- Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph
- Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time and place, number or tense choices.
- Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis .
- Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity

Speech

Direct speech.

Opens with inverted commas which are placed around what is being said.

"I don't like the zoo," said Alfred.

Apostrophe for omission

Words that are contracted to require an apostrophe for the omitted words (letters removed)

I am **I'm**
Do not **Don't**
Would not **Wouldn't**

Contracted words often indicate informal language.