

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*,

Examples:

That's the girl *who* lives near us. Each sentence has a main clause followed by subordinate. Relative pronoun starts the subordinate.

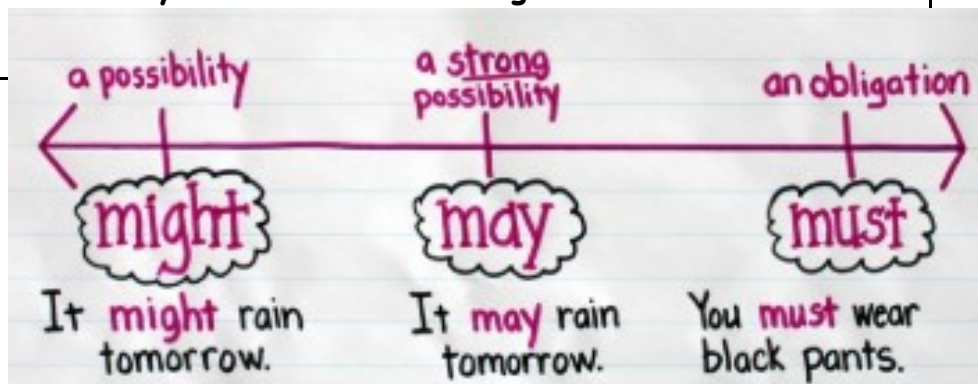
I live in Bury St Edmunds, *which* has a lovely cathedral.

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 Somme. Embedded clause is 'framed' within commas.

Modal auxiliary verbs

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



Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
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	Tell you to do something. Often urgent and short. Get in the car.
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. What happened to your car!
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).
Paragraph	Connected sentence 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. Is that your car? Usually end with question mark.

Sentence that claims something as truth

Commas to clarify meaning

Commas are used to separate parts of 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.