

# Year 5

**Modal Verb:** Verbs that express certainty, ability or obligation (Should, would, could)

Examples:            Can            may            should            might

**Relative Pronoun:** Introduces extra information that is related to a person, thing or statement.

Examples:            who            which            whom            whose            that

**Relative Clause:** Clause that gives more information relating to the noun. Begins with a relative pronoun.

Examples:            The prize that I won was a book. Tom broke the game, which annoyed Ali.

**Parenthesis:** Extra information enclosed by dashes, or commas.

Examples:            The old man, who had fought in World War 2, visited Belgium for the first time since.  
The old man - who had fought in World War 2 - visited Belgium for the first time since.

**Bracket:** Encloses a word or phrase that adds extra information to the subject and can go in the middle or end of a sentence.

Example:            We visited the Imperial War Museum (That opened in 2014).

**Dash:** Add extra information. Can be used in pairs or as a single dash. Single dash can be used for: extra information, expectant pause or change of direction.

Examples:            We bought some tools – a screwdriver, a hammer and a saw. [Extra Information]  
Eric opened the box and there inside was - a rabbit. [Expectant pause]  
Alex said it was a goal – Kate wasn't so sure [Change of direction]

**Cohesion:** A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together.

**Ambiguity:** A phrase or sentence that is unclear in meaning.



