



Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause used to adapt, modify or describe a noun. Relative clauses often start with relative pronouns: who, which, where, when, whose, that.

John is visiting his friend who lives in Nelson.

Sometimes the relative clause is embedded within the sentence. Commas are used around the embedded clause.

The house, which is at the end of the row, is haunted.

Sometimes the relative pronoun is omitted for effect.

Nothing that Jim does surprises me anymore.

Parenthesis

Parenthesis is when a word, phrase or clause is inserted as an afterthought or explanation. The sentence will still make sense without the parenthesis. Brackets, commas or dashes can be used to indicate parenthesis.

Jane (his daughter) visits every weekend.

Sam is, in my opinion, the best at times tables.

The cake was lovely - delicious in fact- so I had more.

Possibility

Modal Verbs

Model verbs show certainty or ability of other verbs.

must
will
would
ought to
should
can
could
may
might

Most Certain



Least Certain

Adverbs of Possibility

maybe perhaps certainly
definitely maybe possibly
clearly obviously perhaps
probably

Commas to clarify meaning

Commas can be used to make the meaning of a sentence clear. This can be very important!

Suggests we are eating mum! → Can we eat Mum?

Asking mum if we can eat. → Can we eat, Mum?



Sentence openers

A range of different opening clauses can be used to create complex sentences. A comma is placed between the opening clause and the main clause.

-ed opening clauses



Horrified by
what he saw, the
man ran away.

-ing opening clauses

Jumping for joy,
Sophie collected
her award.



Simile Starters



With a face
like thunder,
he stomped
off

Linking ideas across paragraphs (cohesion)

Fronted adverbials can be used to show relationships between ideas and link sentences and paragraphs together.

Number / Frequency

Firstly,
Secondly,
Finally,
Lastly,
Occasionally,
Rarely,
Often,
Sometimes,

Time

Today,
Yesterday,
On Monday,
In the blink of an
eye,
Later,
Recently,
In June,
After dusk,

Place

Over the mountain,
In the distance,
On the shore,
In the house,
Down the stairs,
Outside,
In the corner,
On the boat,
Beneath the water,

Manner

Anxiously,
In a flash,
Intrigued,
Nervously,
Devastated,
Feeling nervous,
As fast as she
could,
Scanning the room,

Expanded Noun Phrases

Noun phrases can be used to give detailed information about a noun. This is particularly effective in non-fiction texts.

The landscape is full of deciduous trees that shed their delicate frost-prone leaves.



Year Five and Six Spelling Words

Can you spell all of these words?

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Adverbial	A word or phrase expressing time, place or manner
Ambiguity	Could have more than one meaning
Bracket	Punctuation used to add additional information to a sentence
Cohesion	'Tying' words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs together to create a piece of writing which is clear and logical to the reader, giving the text 'flow'.
Dashes (pair)	Punctuation used to add additional information to a sentence
Parenthesis	A word, phrase or clause inserted as an afterthought or an explanation
Modal verb	Used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express meanings such as certainty or ability. The main modal verbs are will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.
Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.
Relative clause	A special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as who or that to refer back to that noun. E.g. That's the boy <u>who lives near school</u> .
Relative pronoun	Introduce a relative clause. The most common relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that.
Subordinate clause	Is dependent on a main clause. It doesn't make sense on its own. E.g. <u>After she picks me up</u> , Mum is taking me to buy new shoes.