##  **Modal verbs**

**These are verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation.**

Words like: can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must.

**"The Sea Monster should go away"**

'Should' is the modal verb here as it indicates the likelihood of the Sea Monster going away.

 **Parenthesis**

**Parenthesis is adding extra information to a sentence using brackets, dashes or commas.** Parenthesis adds extra information to a sentence or a paragraph but the passage should still make sense without it. **With brackets:**'James (who was terrified of heights) was taking part in a charity skydive at the weekend.'

##  **Relative clauses**

**A relative clause can be used to give additional information about a noun.** They are introduced by a relative pronoun like 'that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when'. **I won’t stand by the man who smells of slime.** In this example, the relative clause is ‘who smells of slime’. It provides more information about the man. The relative pronoun, ‘who’, is used to connect these clauses in the sentence.

##  **Subordinating conjunctions**

**A conjunction is a word, or words, used to connect two clauses together. Words such as: 'although', 'because' or 'when’ A** subordinating clause is a part of a sentence that adds additional information to the main clause. A subordinating conjunction is simply the word/words that is used to join a subordinating clause to another clause or sentence.

"He was annoyed because the train had stopped." By adding 'because' we are linking the subordinating clause "the train had stopped" with the main clause "He was annoyed".

Can you make some sentences with the above examples? Have a go!