**Modal Verbs**

They can express meanings such as certainty, ability or obligation.

will would can could may might shall should must ought

**Adverbs of Possibility**

They show how certain we are about something.

perhaps surely certainly definitely maybe possibly clearly obviously probably

**Relative Pronoun**

who that which whom whose where when

**Relative Clause**

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun, though it can be omitted.

**That’s the boy, who lives near school.**

A relative clause can also be attached to a clause. In this case, it refers back to the whole clause rather than the noun.

**Tom broke the game, which annoyed Ali.**

**Cohesion: Linking ideas within a paragraph**

Cohesive devices help the flow of writing and show how the meanings of the texts parts fit together.

**Adverbials: Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials**

**Time:** later, yesterday, etc.

**Place:** nearby, past, by, etc.

**Number:** secondly, etc.

**Tense choice**: ‘he had seen her before’

**Parenthesis**

A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, in writing usually marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas.

**The president (and his assistant) traveled by private jet.**

**Upon discovering the errors—all 124 of them—the publisher immediately recalled the books.**

**Mary Smith, a staff writer at the *Big City Times*, recently wrote a book on that subject.**

**Ambiguity**

Commas can be used to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.

**I like cooking, dogs and children.**

**I like cooking dogs and children.**