Year 5	
modal verb	Verbs used to express ideas such as possibility, intention, obligation and necessity. E.g. Can, could, will, would, shall, ought, to, dare, might and need.
relative pronoun	A relative pronoun is used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. They are used frequently. The most common are: who, whose, which, where, when and that.
relative clause	A relative clause explains or describes something that has just been mentioned, and is introduced by that, which, who, whom, whose, when, or where. A relative clause can either restrict meaning: For example: Of all Tolkien's books, the one which I prefer is The Hobbit. Or it can simply add further information, in which case you put a comma before it: For example: The book, which Tolkien wrote for his children, was an instant success.
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. Inside the parenthesis is usually extra information.
bracket ( )	A pair of marks ( ) useful for separating off parts of a sentence which introduce subordinate information which could be omitted.
dash (-)	A pair of marks - - useful for separating off parts of a sentence which introduce subordinate information which could be omitted. Also used to introduce afterthoughts, particularly those of a surprising or unexpected nature.
cohesion	Using words and phrases to link paragraphs and sentences to help guide a reader through a piece of writing.
ambiguity	Something that does not have a single clear meaning: something that is ambiguous. We use commas to help avoid ambiguity i.e. 'Let's eat Grandma,' said the children. This should be 'Let's eat, Grandma,' said the children.