

Modal Verbs (indicating possibility) could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	Active Voice Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	Passive Voice The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.	Past Progressive Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Present Progressive Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Past Perfect Paul had finished his homework Eva had eaten an ice-cream.
Subjunctive If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	Adverbs (indicating possibility) never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably	Present Perfect Paul has kicked the football. I have eaten the lolly.	Relative Clause Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.	Expanded Noun Phrase The dark haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies.	Punctuating Bullet Points Eva is hoping to: • make lollies • play football with Paul The plan for this lesson is: • We will learn more about SPaG. • The class will have fun.
Commas (to clarify meaning) Eva likes fruit pasta and a drink for lunch. 'Fruit pasta!?' Eva likes fruit, pasta and a drink for lunch.	Colons Paul likes two things: football and reading	Colons (to introduce a list) The children will need several items: lollies, footballs and books.	Hyphens (to avoid ambiguity) a man eating snake a man-eating snake	Brackets, Dashes and Commas (for parenthesis) • Eva (the lolly fan) is ten. • Paul - the football fan - plays in goal. • Eva and Paul, my friends, are kind.	
Dashes Eva and Paul are friends - they have known each other for years.	Semi-Colons Eva loves lollies; strawberry-flavoured ones are her favourite.	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.			