Section 1 – Subordinate clauses

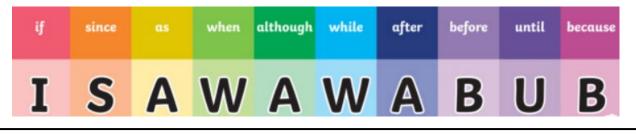
A subordinating clause is a part of a sentence that adds additional information to the main clause. A subordinating conjunction is simply the word/words that is used to join a subordinating clause to another clause or sentence.

A subordinate clause can be moved around the sentence to change its effect. When the subordinating clause comes at the start of the sentence then you need a comma to separate the clauses.

Examples - As he wagged his tail happily, the dog trotted down the road.

The dog trotted down the road as he wagged his tail happily.

The dog, who was wagging his tail, trotted down the road.



Section 2 – Adverbials

An adverb/adverbial phrase tells us more about verbs - they add information to the verb (an action or a doing word).

A variety of adverbials can be used within and between paragraphs to build cohesion.

These are examples of time adverbials: then, after that, this, firstly.

We use adverbs:

- To say how something happens: The family walk (how?) quickly.
- To say where or when something happens: I met him (when?) yesterday.
- To say how often something happens: She gets the bus (how often?) daily.
- To make the meaning of an adjective, adverb or verb stronger or weaker: Dave eats (degree?) more slowly than his wife.

Section 3 – Consistent tense

The tense in a piece of writing should be consistent. When you are writing, the verbs you use show if the events have already happened, are happening now or will happen in the future.

- The past tense is used for things that have already happened. Past tense verbs often end in ed but not always. For example: I <u>walked</u> to the shop.
- The **present tense** is used when something is happening now or when something happens regularly. **For example:** I am <u>walking</u> to the shop.
- The **future tense** is used to talk about things that haven't happened yet. **For example:** I <u>*will*</u> <u>*walk*</u> to the shop.
- The present perfect tense is used for past actions that are related to or continue into the present. It's easily recognised by the auxiliary verbs (or helper verbs) have and has. For example: I have gone fishing since I was a child.