

## 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 **walked** to the shop.
- The **present tense** is used when something is happening now or when something happens regularly. **For example:** I am **walking** to the shop.
- The **future tense** is used to talk about things that haven't happened yet. **For example:** I **will walk** 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.