

A subordinate clause

Recognize a **subordinate clause** when you **find** one. A **subordinate clause**—also called a dependent **clause**—will begin with a **subordinate** conjunction or a relative pronoun. Like all **clauses**, it will have both a subject and a verb. This combination of words will not form a complete sentence.

Watch this video clip to explain what a subordinate clause is

https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=definition+of+a+subordinate+clause&safe=active#kpvalbx=_Id1IYLiiE9-R1fAP_MK92A419

A determiner

A **determiner** is a word placed in front of a noun to specify quantity (e.g., "one dog," "many dogs") or to clarify what the noun refers to (e.g., "my dog," "that dog," "the dog").

All **determiners** can be classified as one of the following: An Article (a/an, the) A Demonstrative (this, that, these, those)

An auxiliary verb

An **auxiliary verb** (or a helping **verb** as it's also called) is used with a main **verb** to help express the main **verb's** tense, mood, or voice. The main **auxiliary verbs** are to be, to have, and to do. They appear in the following forms: To Be: am, is, are, was, were, being, been, will be.