

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.

Adverbial

An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that is used as an adverb to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs can be used as **adverbials**, but many other types of words and phrases can be used this way, including preposition phrases and subordinate clauses.

Adverbial phrase

An **adverbial phrase** is a group of words that have the same impact as an **adverb**. They modify a verb, adjective, **adverb**, clause or an entire **sentence**. **Adverbial phrases** can make a **sentence** more interesting and exciting. They tell us how, when, where, why and how long.

Fronted adverbial

A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or a clause. Adverbs can be used as adverbials, but many other types of words, phrases and clauses can be used in this way, including prepositional phrases and subordinate clauses.

Standard English

Standard English is the variety of **English** which is used, with minor regional and national variations, as a world language. The aim of the national curriculum is that everyone should be able to use **Standard English** as needed in writing and in relatively formal speaking.

Prepositional phrase

A prepositional phrase includes the object that the preposition in a sentence is referring to and any other words that link it to the preposition.

For example: *"He hid beneath the duvet."*

Expanded noun phrase

An **expanded noun phrase** adds more detail to the **noun** by adding one or more adjectives.

An adjective is a word that describes a **noun**. For example: a huge tree, some colourful sweets, the large, royal castle.