

Section A – Vocabulary: Conjunctions and Determiners

Subordinate Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

- While** = during the time that
- After** = at a later time
- Because** = for the reason that
- Before** = period of time preceding
- If** = in the event that
- Though** = despite the fact that
- Since** = for the reason, because

Because I go to school, I get to learn about grammar.
I get to learn about grammar because I go to school

Coordinating Conjunctions

Joins two independent (main) clauses

- For** = with the purpose of
- And** = together with
- Nor** = neither that or another one
- But** = however, nevertheless
- Yet** = by now or then
- So** = and for this reason; therefore

I like ice cream **and** I like tea.
Tom knows the alphabet but he doesn't know addition.

Determiners – A word before a noun and identifies the noun in further detail.

articles	a boy, an orange, the cat
demonstratives	this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
possessives	his hat, her homework, my book, their house
quantifiers	some rice, each word, every box
numbers	one chair, two men, three dogs
question words	which bag, what letter, whose computer

Section D – Homework

1. **Read/cover/write and self mark** the meaning of words in **Section A**.
2. Translate the words in **Section A** using your bilingual dictionary. Use the Determiners in full sentences.
3. Look at **Sections B** and write 3 examples of main clauses and 3 examples of subordinate clauses Use different verb tenses, taking examples from **Section C**.
4. Extended Writing: Rewrite the sentences you wrote for Task 3 above by adding determiners from **Section A**.
5. Finish the sentence so it makes sense: 'The children left the park when...'

Section B – Types of Clauses

Clauses

Main clause – A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense on its own

I went to school.

Subordinate clause – Contains a subordinating conjunction. Adds detail to a main clause; is not a full sentence. The subordinate clause can appear at the start, end or middle of a sentence.

I went to school **while my brother stayed at home**.
Or
While my brother stayed at home, I went to school.

Punctuation

Semi-colon(;) – joins two related independent clauses together

Dashes (–), brackets (), commas (,)

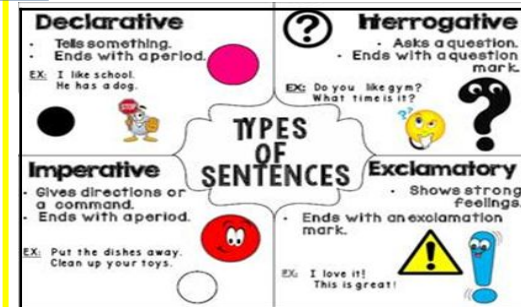
Used within a sentence to add additional information - Parenthesis

The cat (that didn't belong to me) was black.

Section C – Verb Tenses

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past I walked We saw	Simple Present I walk We see	Simple Future I will walk We will see
Past Continuous I was walking We were seeing	Present Continuous I am walking You are running	Future Continuous I will be walking We will be seeing

Tenses – Tells us when in time an action took place



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Commands, Questions and Statements

Commands begin with an imperative verb.

'Wash your hands!'

Questions expect an answer in return.

'Did you enjoy the trip?'

Statements tell the reader something.

'The leaves fall off trees in autumn.'