Day 1

Teach

Watch the videos on this website and read through the information:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zqk37p3>

Or, read this information below:

**Subordinating conjunctions**

**A conjunction is a word, or words, used to connect two clauses together. Words such as: 'although', 'because' or 'when' .**

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.

**"He was annoyed, the train had stopped."**

**"He was annoyed because the train had stopped."**

By adding 'because' we are linking the subordinating clause "the train had stopped" with the main clause "He was annoyed".

Practice

**Activity 1 & 2**

Activities 1 and 2 can be completed on the website attached at the top.

**Activity 3**





Day 2

Teach

Work through the information on this website, watching the videos:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwwxnb/articles/zc773k7>

**Commas in sentences**

Adding a comma can change the meaning of a sentence.

* Let's eat Albert. = We're going to eat Albert.
* Let's eat, Albert. = We're eating with Albert.

In a long sentence, you can use commas to separate out extra information and make the sentence easier to read. These commas do the same job as brackets but look a lot neater in your writing.

* Albert (the alien with blue spots) is from the planet Zoink.
* Albert, the alien with blue spots, is from the planet Zoink.

A **clause** is the building block for a sentence. Commas can be used to break up sentences that have more than one clause and make them easier to read.

* ***When Albert saw the food***, his tummy started to rumble.
* Albert got used to the blue spots, ***but then they started itching***.

Both these sentences have a **subordinate clause**. Subordinate clauses do not make sense on their own.

These clauses need the main part of the sentence to make sense, so they are connected with a comma.

The comma shows that they are closely connected to the main part of the sentence.

If the clauses make sense on their own, you don’t need to use a comma. For example:

* Albert was excited about eating. He wanted to use a knife and fork.

Practice

**Activity 1 & 2**

Activities 1 and 2 can be completed on the website attached at the top.

**Activity 3**