

G3: Combining Words, Phrases and Clauses

Cut out each card following the thick, black line. Then, fold the card along the dotted line to create a double-sided flashcard. You may wish to glue the two halves together or laminate the cards for longevity.

G3.1

Sentences and Clauses

G3.1

A clause contains a subject and a verb.

An independent clause can stand alone. A dependent clause cannot stand alone and must be added to an independent clause using a conjunction.

A sentence contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It can contain one or more clauses.

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G3.1a

Relative Clauses

G3.1a

A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun and is used to add extra information about the noun directly before it.

Relative clauses are usually found within parenthesis or at the end of a sentence. In the final position, a comma is used before the relative clause if the information is non-essential.

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G3.2

Noun Phrases

G3.2

A noun phrase is a small group of words which always contains a noun with a determiner in front of it.

An expanded noun phrase is a noun phrase which has been expanded with modifying adjectives, modifying nouns and/or prepositional phrases to add more information.

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G3.3

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

G3.3

A co-ordinating conjunction links two main clauses together. Both main clauses are of equal importance and make sense on their own.

Co-ordinating conjunctions can be remembered using the acronym

FANBOYS

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G3.4

Subordinating Conjunctions and Subordinate Clauses

G3.4

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause.

A subordinate clause adds extra information to a sentence but does not make sense when it stands alone.

Subordinating conjunctions can be remembered using the acronym

I SAW A WABUB

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