

Application and Reasoning

Step 2: Clauses

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 3: (3G3.4) [Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although](#)

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Reasoning)

Developing Explain whether the statements about main clauses or co-ordinating conjunctions are true or false.

Expected Explain whether the statements about subordinate clauses or subordinate conjunctions are true or false.

Greater Depth Explain whether the statements about multi-clause sentences are true or false.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Application)

Developing Extend the main clause using the given co-ordinating conjunctions. Extra main clause to be added after the given main clause.

Expected Extend the main clause using the given subordinating conjunctions. The position of the subordinate clause is given.

Greater Depth Extend the main clause using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions. No position is given for the subordinate clause.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning)

Developing Explain what is the same and what is different between two sentences, using co-ordinating conjunctions. Word bank provided to help with explanations.

Expected Explain what is the same and what is different between two sentences, using subordinating conjunctions. Word bank provided to help with explanations.

Greater Depth Explain what is the same and what is different between two multi-clause sentences, using a wider range of subordinating conjunctions. No word bank is provided.

[More resources](#) from our Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling scheme of work.

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Clauses

Clauses

1a. Anju says,



A main clause
makes sense on its
own.

True or false? Explain how you know using examples to prove it.



R

1b. George says,



A co-ordinating
conjunction joins
two main clauses
together.

True or false? Explain how you know using examples to prove it.



R

2a. Use each of the co-ordinating conjunctions to write three sentences by adding another main clause after the main clause below.

The elf jumped into the air...

and

but

so



A

2b. Use each of the co-ordinating conjunctions to write three sentences by adding another main clause after the main clause below.

She could hide...

or

so

but



A

3a. Look at the sentences below. What's the same? What's different? Use the word bank below to help you explain your answers.

A. The girl looked all around but she was lost.

B. The girl gazed all around and she was lost.

verb

main
clause

co-ordinating
conjunction

noun



R

3b. Look at the sentences below. What's the same? What's different? Use the word bank below to help you explain your answers.

A. Paul was tired so he stopped to rest.

B. Paul was tired but he continued on his way.

verb

main
clause

co-ordinating
conjunction

noun



R

Clauses

Clauses

4a. Eilish says,



A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.

True or false? Explain how you know using examples to prove it.



R

4b. Ranveer says,



A subordinating conjunction is always in the middle of the sentence.

True or false? Explain how you know using examples to prove it.



R

5a. Use each of the subordinating conjunctions to write three sentences by adding a subordinate clause after the main clause below.

The prince mounted his horse...

when

although

because



A

5b. Use each of the subordinating conjunctions to write three sentences by adding a subordinate clause before the main clause below.

...the moon shone brightly.

although

as

when



A

6a. Look at the sentences below. What's the same? What's different? Use the word bank below to help you explain your answers.

A. When day dawned, the eagle soared.

B. The hawk soared when day dawned.

subordinate clause subordinating conjunction main clause



R

6b. Look at the sentences below. What's the same? What's different? Use the word bank below to help you explain your answers.

A. The king ate the cake because he was greedy!

B. The queen ate the cake as she was hungry.

subordinate clause subordinating conjunction main clause



R

Clauses

Clauses

7a. Montana says,



In multi-clause sentences, there will be a main clause and one or more other clauses.

True or false? Explain how you know using examples to prove it.



R

7b. Yunus says,



Multi-clause sentences only have one verb which is in the main clause.

True or false? Explain how you know using examples to prove it.



R

8a. Write three sentences by adding a subordinate clause to the main clause below. Use each of the subordinating conjunctions and change the position of each subordinate clause.

The majestic mountain stood tall.

until

while

after



A

8b. Write three sentences by adding a subordinate clause to the main clause below. Use each of the subordinating conjunctions and change the position of each subordinate clause.

He should have noticed the danger ahead.

rather than

since

although



A

9a. Look at the sentences below. What's the same? What's different?

A. The mysterious forest disappeared though it would return at dusk when the moon was at its brightest.

B. Though it would return at dusk whilst the moon was at its brightest, the mysterious house disappeared.

Use grammatical vocabulary to explain.



R

9b. Look at the sentences below. What's the same? What's different?

A. Wherever he went, the figures followed him because they must know his every move.

B. The figures tracked him wherever he went as they must know his every move.

Use grammatical vocabulary to explain.



R

Application and Reasoning Clauses

Developing

1a. True because it does not rely on any other part of the sentence. For example: The man ran. This has a verb and a noun, so it makes sense on its own.

2a. Various answers, for example: The elf jumped into the air and the jester danced a jig.

The elf jumped into the air but the pixie hopped on one leg.

The elf jumped into the air so he could touch the golden branches.

3a. Various answers, for example: Same: The noun is the same in both sentences and the second main clause 'she was lost' is the same.

Different: The verbs are different – looked and gazed. The co-ordinating conjunctions are different.

Expected

4a. True because a subordinate clause relies on the main clause to make sense. For example: The fireman climbed the ladder because he needed to reach the fire.

5a. Various answers, for example: The prince mounted his horse when he realised the princess was in danger. The prince mounted his horse although he knew he had been defeated. The prince mounted his horse because he knew he must rescue the princess.

6a. Various answers, for example: Same: The subordinate clause and subordinating conjunction are the same – when day dawned. The verb 'soared' in the main clause is the same. Different: The noun (subject) of the sentence is different – eagle and hawk. The subordinate clause is in a different position – A is before the main clause and B is after the main clause. A has a comma after the subordinate clause but B does not.

Application and Reasoning Clauses

Developing

1b. True because both clauses are main clauses which could stand alone. For example: The cat purred but the dog growled.

2b. Various answers, for example: She could hide or she could run. She could hide so it wouldn't see her. She could hide but the monster was already close by.

3b. Various answers, for example: Same: The verbs are the same – tired. Different: The nouns are different – Paul and Paulo. The co-ordinating conjunctions are different – so and but. The second main clauses are different.

Expected

4b. False because a subordinating conjunction can change places within a sentence. For example: When it was dark, the fox awoke.

5b. Various answers, for example: Although it was cloudy, the moon shone brightly. As the clouds parted, the moon shone brightly. When the sky cleared, the moon shone brightly.

6b. Various answers, for example: Same: The verb 'ate' is the same in each main clause. Different: The noun (subject) of the sentence is different – king and queen. The subordinating conjunctions are different – because and as. The subordinate clauses are different as one says greedy and the other says hungry.

Application and Reasoning Clauses

Greater Depth

7a. True because every sentence has a main clause; this can be extended by adding one or more other clauses.

For example: Main clause – The boy was cold.

Extended by a co-ordinating conjunction

– The boy was cold but the girl was warm.

Extended by a subordinate clause –

Although it was summer, the boy was cold.

Extended by two subordinate clauses –

Although it was summer, the boy was cold because he had not been well.

8a. Various answers, for example:

The majestic mountain stood tall until the lightning struck.

The majestic mountain, while the sparkling sun shone over it, stood tall.

After the storm had cleared, the majestic mountain stood tall.

9a. Various answers, for example:

Same: The first subordinate clause is the same and uses the same subordinating conjunction – though it would return at dusk. The verb in the main clause is the same – disappeared.

Different: the position of the clauses are different – the main clause is at the beginning of A but is at the end of B. The second subordinating conjunction is different – when and whilst. The noun (subject) is different in the main clause – forest and house.

Application and Reasoning Clauses

Greater Depth

7b. False because the main clause will have a verb but then there will be other verbs within the other clauses as well. For example, The rabbit ran as it tried to escape from the fox. 'Ran' is the verb in the main clause but 'tried' is also a verb within the subordinate clause.

8b. Various answers, for example:

He should have noticed, rather than ignored, the danger ahead.

Although it seemed calm, he should have noticed the danger ahead.

He should have noticed the danger ahead, since he'd been warned to stay alert.

9b. Various answers, for example:

Same: The first subordinate clause is the same in both sentences – wherever he went. The noun is the same – figures.

Different: The positions of the subordinate and main clauses are different. The main clause is in the middle of A but is at the beginning of B. The verbs in the main clauses are different – followed and tracked. The second subordinating conjunction is different – because and as.