### Sentence Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phrase</strong></th>
<th>A group of words that work together.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. <strong>a big dog</strong> <strong>five minutes ago</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NB A phrase doesn’t make complete sense on its own. As it doesn’t have a verb, it can’t be a complete sentence.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Clause</strong></th>
<th>A group of words that work together and include a verb.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. <strong>the boy won the race</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are two kinds of clauses (see below)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Main clause</strong></th>
<th>A clause that makes complete sense on its own.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. <strong>she bought a new dress</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A main clause can be a sentence on its own.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Subordinate clause</strong></th>
<th>A clause that doesn’t make sense on its own – it needs to be joined onto a main clause.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. <strong>when she went shopping</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A subordinate clause cannot be a sentence on its own.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Simple sentence</strong></th>
<th>This is made up from just one clause.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>e.g. <strong>It was late.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Compound sentence</strong></th>
<th>This is made up from two or more <strong>main</strong> clauses. These clauses can be joined using ‘and’, 'but' or 'so'.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. <strong>It was late but I wasn’t tired.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both the clauses are equally important.</td>
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</table>
### Complex sentence
This is made up from a **main clause** and one or more **subordinate clauses**.

**e.g.** *The man limped because his leg hurt*

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### Rearranging complex sentences
**clauses** can appear in different positions in complex sentences.

**e.g.** *She took her dog with her wherever she went.*

*Wherever she went she took her dog with her.*

*Rose, who was a greedy girl, ate five cakes.*

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### Connectives
Connective is the name for any word that links clauses or sentences together. There are two main groups of connectives:

#### Conjunctions and **Connecting Adverbs**

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### Conjunctions
**Conjunctions** are words that are used to link clauses **within** a sentence.

**e.g.** *but*  *if*

There are two main kinds:

- **Co-ordinating conjunctions** – link two main clauses to make compound sentences.
  
  **e.g.** *and, but, or, so*

  *I was angry but I didn’t say anything.*

- **Subordinating conjunctions** – go at the start of a subordinate clause so they work to link the subordinating clause to the main clause.
  
  **e.g.** *when, while, before, after, since, until, if, because, although, that*

  *We were hungry when we got home.*
Connecting adverbs

Connecting adverbs link the ideas in two sentences together but the two sentences still remain separate.

Connecting adverbs link ideas in several different ways.

Addition – also, furthermore, moreover
Opposition – however, nevertheless, on the other hand
Reinforcing – besides, anyway, after all
Explaining – for example, in other words, that is to say
Listing – first(ly), first of all, finally
Indicating result – therefore, consequently, as a result
Indicating time – just then, meanwhile, later

Commas are often used to mark off connecting adverbs.

I was angry. However, I didn’t say anything.