# Year 3 Subordinating Conjunctions – Guidance for Parents/Carers

## **Activity:**

The aim of this activity is for children to practise subordinating conjunctions. There are three questions to complete. The first two questions allow children to practise the skill, while the third question extends them as they have to apply their learning to get the answer.

#### Vocabulary:

A **clause** contains a subject and a verb. For example: The child ran. 'The child' is the subject and 'ran' is the verb. There are main clauses and subordinate clauses.

A **main clause** is a group of words that make sense on their own. It has a subject (the person or thing that does an action) and verb (the action). For example, Adam eats bananas.

A **subordinate clause** contains a subject and a verb, but it does not make sense on its own. It needs to be attached to a main clause. For example: I read books when I have free time.

A **conjunction** is a word used to join two clauses. There are different kinds of conjunction such as for time (e.g. after), place (e.g. where) and cause (e.g. because).

A **subordinating conjunction** is a conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause, for example: although, because.

#### Other resources:

If your child enjoyed this activity and wants to try more activities linked to this learning, you can sign up for £4.83 per month on **classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership**.

Check out our daily timetable for Year 3 home learning activities on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> Home Learning Timetable.

### **Subordinating Conjunctions**

- 1. False, because the words in sentences A and C are not conjunctions. The conjunctions in those sentences are 'after' and 'because'.
- 2. A: while, B: although, C: after
- 3. The subordinate clause is underlined in sentence A as it would not make sense on its own. It adds extra information to the main clause, which tells you when we ate our sandwiches. The main clause is underlined in sentence B because it makes sense as a sentence on its own.