

# Clauses and Phrases

## Adverbial clauses

These clauses provide the reader with additional information. They start with a subordinate conjunction. These can include:

*Because, if, when, as, after, although, before, while, as soon as, by the time, just as, so that, as, even though, now that, unless, until, whenever, wherever.*

These clauses can go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

For example:

The boy fetched his umbrella.

The boy fetched his umbrella **because it was raining**.

**Because it was raining**, the boy fetched his umbrella.

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## Relative clauses

These clauses provide the reader with additional information. They follow the subject of a sentence and start with a relative pronoun. They are surrounded by a comma. The relative pronouns can include:

*Who, which, whom, that or whose*

For example:

The boy fetched his umbrella.

The boy, **who was wet**, fetched his umbrella.

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## Eding clauses

These clauses provide the reader with additional information. These begin with verbs which end with –ed or –ing for example:

**Running** after the dog,

**Jumping** with joy,

**Climbing** the wall,

**Shocked** by the weather,

**Scared** by the dog,

**Excited** by the party,

These clauses can go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

For example:

The boy fetched his umbrella.

**Shocked by the weather**, the boy fetched his umbrella.

**Running inside**, the boy fetched his umbrella.

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## Adverbial phrases

Phrases do not contain verbs. These phrases provide the reader with additional information. These can also be used as fronted adverbials. These describe where something happens, when something happens and the manner of how something happens.

**In the garden**,

**Last weekend**,

**As quick as a flash**,

**In the garden**, the boy put up his umbrella.

