**Week 6 – Lesson 2 – Tuesday**

**Subordinate clauses**

Re-read the WAGOLL of Beowulf and see if you can identify / pick out any of the subordinate clauses.

What is a subordinate clause?

A **subordinate clause** contains a subject and a verb, but it needs to be attached to a main clause because it **cannot make sense on its own**. For example:



Main clauses don't always have to come before subordinate clauses in sentences. For example:


A**subordinating conjunction** and its clause can go either before or after the main clause (depending on what is to be emphasized).

* **If you need money**, just let me know.
* Just let me know if you need money.
* **Although the necklace was expensive,** she bought it.
* She bought the necklace although it was expensive.

Notice which sentences have a comma. If the subordinate clause starts the sentence, there is a comma after the subordinate clause.

Look at these sentences from the WAGOLL. Underline the main clause in each sentence and circle the connective (subordinating conjunction).

Then re-write the sentence with the subordinate clause in a different place.

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| **Sentence from the text – underline the main clause.** | **Re-write the sentence with the subordinate clause in a different position.** |
| Inside, the men ate and drank until they fell asleep. | Until they fell asleep, inside, the men ate and drank. |
| Across the moor, a foul monster crawled from a swamp.  |  |
| Aboard a seaworthy ship, he sailed the seal-bath to Denmark with fourteen handpicked warriors. |  |
| When Beowulf arrived, sudden hope warmed the old king’s heart.  |  |
| As darkness swallowed the light, the swamp bubbled and Grendel rose.  |  |
| Without a weapon, Beowulf pounced, grasping the monster’s arm.  |  |
| By the next morning, the news of the great fight at Heorot had spread throughout the land. |  |