

	Colour	From Year	Example	Description
Main Clause	Subject (green)	1	The <u>kid</u> <u>was crying</u> . The <u>dragon</u> <u>roared</u> at night.	The subject tells us <i>who</i> or <i>what</i> a clause is about. It performs the action in a clause. Only subjects in the main clause are coloured green.
	Predicate (orange)	1	The kid <u>was crying</u> . The dragon <u>roared</u> at night. At night, the dragon <u>roared</u> .	The predicate tells us what the subject did or what happened to the subject. Only predicates in the main clause are coloured orange. They always contain a verb but might also include adverbials which describe <i>when</i> , <i>where</i> or <i>how</i> the verb is performed. These adverbials can be moved to the front of the clause to become fronted adverbials.
	Stop (red)	1	The kid <u>was crying</u> . Why <u>is</u> the dragon roaring? The dragon <u>roared</u> at night!	The stop completes a sentence. The full stop, exclamation mark and question mark are all used as stops.
	Speech (yellow)	2	"I'm gonna munch your king!" the dragon <u>roared</u> . The dragon <u>said</u> that he was gonna munch the king.	Speech indicates when someone is speaking. Direct speech is surrounded by inverted commas (speech marks). Indirect speech is introduced by the pronoun <i>that</i> .
	Linking Adverb (pink)	3	The kid <u>was crying</u> . <u>Therefore</u> , the dragon <u>roared</u> .	A linking adverb (e.g. therefore, however, meanwhile, next, then, nonetheless) links a sentence to the one that came before.
Subordinate Clauses	Adverbial Clause (dark blue)	2	The dragon <u>roared</u> because the kid <u>was crying</u> . Because the kid <u>was crying</u> , the dragon <u>roared</u> . The dragon, because the kid <u>was crying</u> , <u>roared</u> .	An adverbial clause adds an additional idea to a sentence. This idea adds more information about the verb in the main clause. An adverbial clause can be moved around in a sentence and begins with a subordinating conjunction (e.g. because, although, if, while, when, as, once).
	Non-finite Clause (light blue)	4	<u>Scaring</u> everybody, the dragon <u>roared</u> . The dragon <u>roared</u> , <u>scaring</u> everybody. The dragon, <u>scaring</u> everybody, <u>roared</u> . <u>Frightened</u> by the roar, the kid <u>was crying</u> . The kid <u>was crying</u> , <u>frightened</u> by the roar. The kid, <u>frightened</u> by the roar, <u>was crying</u> .	A non-finite clause adds an additional idea to a sentence. This second idea adds more information about the subject in the main clause. It begins with an -ed (terrified) or -ing (waking) verb. It can be moved in a sentence.
	Relative Clause (purple)	5	The kid, <u>who is quite the wimp</u> , was crying. The dragon tore down the house <u>where</u> the wimpy kid <u>lived</u> .	A relative clause describes the noun or noun phrase that precedes it. It begins with a relative pronoun (that, where, which, who, whose), which is sometimes omitted. A relative clause cannot be moved.