

**JULIUS CAESAR:
ACT 5
YEAR 5 AND YEAR 6
GRAMMAR EXERCISE: SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a type of connective. Specifically, a coordinating conjunction connects two **clauses** in a sentence.

For example, Mark Antony **and** Lepidus walked towards the battlefield.
The coordinating conjunction in this sentence is **and**

Conjunctions					
and	yet	but	or	nor	so

Subordinating conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause (a clause that does not make sense on its own).

For example, Cassius' army must leave now **if** they want a chance of victory.

Conjunctions don't always appear in the middle of sentences, they can go at the beginning of a sentence.

For example, **If** they want a chance of victory, Cassius' army must leave now.

Subordinating Conjunctions					
after	because	if	since	though	
	unless	until	when	where	why
	whereas	whenever	as soon as		

Useful videos

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/z9wvqhv>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4hrt39/articles/zfphsrd>

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Exercise 1: Tick the correct box to show whether the conjunction is a coordinating or subordinating conjunction

Sentence	Subordinating conjunction	Coordinating conjunction
Cassius knew they had lost the battle as soon as he saw their tents on fire.		
The armies charged towards one another and sword clashed on sword.		
Cassius asked Pindarus to kill him because he didn't want to be taken prisoner.		
Brutus didn't know what to do when he heard of Cassius' death.		
As soon as Brutus' army was surrounded he knew they had lost the battle.		
It had been a terrible battle and so many casualties on both sides.		
"The Generals would have some words", said Mark Antony in a loud and confident voice.		
Octavius and Mark Antony were confident whereas Brutus was scared.		
Brutus was overjoyed until he heard of Cassius' death.		

Exercise 2: Underline the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Then, re write each sentence changing where the subordinating conjunction goes.

Example: Cassius knew they had lost the battle as soon as he saw their tents on fire.

As soon as Cassius saw their tents on fire, he knew they'd lost the battle.

- 1. Brutus didn't want to live because Cassius had died .**

- 2. Mark Antony didn't know how to feel when he saw Brutus had died.**

- 3. As soon as Octavius saw Cassius he screamed in rage.**

- 4. Unless he could win the battle Cassius didn't want to live.**

- 5. The soldiers ran at each other in fury because they all believed in what they were fighting for.**

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence. At this stage in the story, the two armies are fighting on the battlefield.

Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **as soon as he saw Cassius.**

Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **because**

Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **but**

Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **and**

Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **when**

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ANSWERS**

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It had been a terrible battle and so many casualties on both sides.		
"The Generals would have some words", said Mark Antony in a loud and confident voice.		
Octavius and Mark Antony were confident whereas Brutus was scared.		
Brutus was overjoyed until he heard of Cassius' death.		

Exercise 2:

1. Because Cassius had died Brutus didn't want to live.
2. When he saw Brutus had died, Mark Antony didn't know how to feel.
3. Octavius screamed in rage as soon as he saw Cassius.
4. Cassius didn't want to live unless he could win the battle.
5. Because they all believed in what they were fighting for the soldiers ran at each other in fury.

Exercise 3: You can have a whole range of answers for these. Below are some examples.

1. Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **as soon as** he saw Cassius
2. Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **because Cassius had helped murder his father.**
3. Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **but Cassius didn't care.**
4. Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **and demanded to know why Cassius had killed his father.**
5. Octavius Caesar shouted in anger **when he saw Cassius on the battlefield.**