

Name: _____
English

KINDS OF CLAUSES & CONJUNCTIONS

Independent Clause:

It has a subject and a verb, completes a thought, and can stand alone as a full sentence.

S V
(Shakira dances.)

Dependent Clause:

It has a subject and a verb, but it is dependent upon (or relies on) the rest of the sentence to be a complete sentence.

S V
(While Shakira dances)

The way this sentence is now, it is **NOT** complete. It needs to be *preceded* or *followed* by an independent clause. (While Shakira dances, she also sings.)

Dependent Independent

Simple Sentence:

1 Independent Clause (Subject and verb that forms a complete thought).

Compound Sentence:

Independent Clause + Independent Clause
(connected by a coordinating conjunction - FANBOYS)

EX: Shakira is an entertainer, and she travels the world performing.
Independent Independent

Complex Sentence:

Independent + Dependent or Dependent + Independent (connected by a subordinating conjunction)

EX: Because she travels the world, it is hard for her to record more albums.
Dependent Independent

(You can also flip flop the clauses: *It is hard for her to record more albums because she travels the world.*)

Coordinating Conjunctions:

A word that joins together **two independent clauses**, which are both equally important and form complete thoughts.

F A N B O Y S
O N O U R E O
R D R T T

**Coordinating conjunctions are "dropped" when identifying independent clauses; in other words, in other words, "they go."*

EX. Shakira sings well, and she's a good entertainer. (Both are independent clauses)
(Take out "and" to determine what type of sentence it is)

Subordinating Conjunctions:

subordinating conjunction is a word which joins together a dependent clause and an independent clause. Here are some examples:

After	Even though	Unless
Although	If	Until
As	In order to	When
Because	Once	Whenever
Before	Since	Whether
How	Though	While

Shakira needs a lot of energy *because* she dances for hours at a time.
(Independent Clause) (Dependent Clause)

(Since it's a subordinate conjunction, keep "because" to determine what type of sentence it is.)

Sentences

Sentence Structure: The Fab Four

In Clauses, you learned that there are two types of clauses: independent and dependent. Recall that independent clauses are complete sentences because they have a subject and verb and express a complete thought. Dependent clauses, in contrast, cannot stand alone because they do not express a complete thought—even though they have a subject and a verb. Independent and dependent clauses can be used in a number of ways to form the four basic types of sentences: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. It's time to make their acquaintance.

Simple Sentences: Simple Isn't as Simple Does

A *simple sentence* has one independent clause. That means it has one subject and one verb—although either or both can be compound. In addition, a simple sentence can have adjectives and adverbs. What a simple sentence can't have is another independent clause or any subordinate clauses. For example:

A **simple sentence** has one independent clause.

- Americans eat bananas more than any other fruit.
one subject, one verb
- David Letterman and Jay Leno host talk shows.
compound subject, one verb
- My son toasts and butters his bagel.
one subject, compound verb

Don't shun the simple sentence—it's no simpleton. The simple sentence served Ernest Hemingway well; with its help, macho man Ernie snagged a Nobel Prize in Literature. In the following excerpt from *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway uses the simple sentence to convey powerful emotions:

- The driver started up the street. I settled back. Brett moved close to me. We sat close against each other. I put my arm around her and she rested against me comfortably. It was very hot and bright, and the houses looked sharply white. We turned out onto the Gran Via.
- "Oh, Jake," Brett said, "we could have had such a damned good time together."
- Ahead was a mounted policeman in khaki directing traffic. He raised his baton. The car slowed suddenly pressing Brett against me.
- "Yes," I said. "Isn't it pretty to think so?"

Okay, so it's a real downer. You think they give Nobels for happy talk?

Compound Sentences: Compound Interest

A **compound sentence** consists of two or more independent clauses.

A *compound sentence* consists of two or more independent clauses. The independent clauses can be joined in one of two ways:

- With a coordinating conjunction: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*
- With a semicolon (;)

As with a simple sentence, a compound sentence can't have any subordinate clauses. Here are some compound sentences for your reading pleasure.

Independent Clause	Conjunction or Semicolon	Independent Clause
Men are mammals	and	women are femammals.
Mushrooms grow in damp places	so	they look like umbrellas.
The largest mammals are found in the sea	;	there's nowhere else to put them.

You might also add a conjunctive adverb to this construction, as in this example: The largest mammals are found in the sea; after all, there's nowhere else to put them.

Complex Sentences: Not So Complex at All

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The independent clause is called the "main clause." These sentences use subordinating conjunctions to link ideas. As you check out these examples, see if you can find the subordinating conjunctions.

- Parallel lines never meet (*independent clause*) until (*subordinating conjunction*) you bend one of them (*dependent clause*).
- Many dead animals of the past changed to oil (*independent clause*) while (*subordinating conjunction*) others preferred to be gas (*dependent clause*).
- Even though (*subordinating conjunction*) the sun is a star (*dependent clause*), it knows how to change back to the sun in the daytime (*independent clause*).

The subordinating conjunctions are *until*, *while*, and *even though*.

Compound-Complex Sentences: The Big Kahuna

A compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. The dependent clause can be part of the independent clause. For instance:

When the heat comes, the lakes dry up,
dependent clause *independent clause*

and farmers know the crops will fail.
independent clause

I planned to drive to work, but I couldn't
independent clause *independent clause*

until the mechanic repaired my car.
dependent clause

Face the Music

But now it's time to see what's what, who's who, and where you're at with this sentence stuff. To do so, label each of the following sentences as simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex.

- ___ 1. If at first you don't succeed, destroy all evidence that you tried.
- ___ 2. The hardness of the butter is proportional to the softness of the bread.
- ___ 3. You never really learn to swear until you learn to drive.
- ___ 4. It takes about half a gallon of water to cook spaghetti, and about a gallon of water to clean the pot.
- ___ 5. Monday is an awful way to spend one-seventh of your life.
- ___ 6. Genetics explains why you look like your father and if you don't, why you should.
- ___ 7. To succeed in politics, it is often necessary to rise above your principles.
- ___ 8. Two wrongs are only the beginning.
- ___ 9. When oxygen is combined with anything, heat is given off, a process known as "constipation."
- ___ 10. To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism; to steal from many is research.

Complex Sentences #1

Name: _____

You've already learned that a clause has a subject and a verb. There are two kinds of clauses:

1. An independent clause
2. A dependent clause

Dependent Clause: A dependent clause has a subject and a verb. However, it has NO complete thought. It needs an independent clause. Therefore, it is dependent on the independent clause.

Example: After Tyler called his friend. . . Subject = Tyler Verb = Called

Independent Clause: An independent clause has a subject, verb, and a complete thought. It is a sentence.

Example: He met him at the park.

Simple Sentence: A simple sentence only has a subject and a complete predicate.

Examples: *The dog barked.* / *The big, hairy dog with sharp teeth barked at the mailman.*

Complex Sentence: A dependent clause needs an independent clause. When you put the two together, you have a complex sentence.

Examples: When the mailman arrived, the dog barked.

Dependent clause Independent Clause

Subordinate Conjunctions: Subordinate conjunctions connect a dependent clause with an independent clause. Here are some examples:

after although because before if once unless until whenever while

Directions: Write "Dependent Clause" under the dependent clause and "Independent Clause" under the independent clause. Circle the subordinate conjunction.

1. The mailman wouldn't deliver our mail after my dog bit him in the leg.
Independent Clause Dependent Clause
2. Sarah could have done better on the assignment, although she did receive an A.
3. Because she didn't say, "Mother may I?" she had to start over.
4. Before my mom would let me spend the night, she had to talk to Jamie's mom.
5. If you study for the test, you will do much better.
6. Once the play started, we were not allowed to talk.
7. We won't be able to play unless the rain stops by noon.
8. Rex practiced his guitar until he could play the song perfectly.
9. Whenever I think about my third grade teacher, I have a warm feeling inside.
10. We played games while the adults sat and talked.

Complex Sentences #3

Directions: Write a dependent clause that turns the simple sentence into a complex sentence. Use the subordinate conjunctions in the extension below for ideas.

1. While we sang at the concert , parents recorded the show with their video cameras.
2. _____ , we will be going to camp.
3. _____ , Dad changed the flat tire.
4. The police searched every house _____ .
5. I like to eat cotton candy _____ .
6. _____ , you can go to the movies on Saturday.
7. _____ , everyone stopped what they were doing.
8. We talked on the phone for hours _____ .
9. We had a hard time finding our way home _____ .
10. _____ , the girls did each others' hair.
11. _____ , we'll have to take two cars.
12. _____ , we sang camp songs for hours.
13. Dawn and I couldn't stop giggling _____ .
14. We stared into space with our mouths wide open _____ .
15. Timmy hopped from one foot to the other _____ .

Extension: Your dog has escaped and wants to play hide and seek. It's your job to track him down. Write a one paragraph story about your attempts to catch him. Use at least three (3) complex sentences. Use the subordinate conjunctions below for ideas.

after as because before if once since so unless
when whenever wherever whether while

Complex Sentences #4

Directions: Write a dependent clause that turns the simple sentence into a complex sentence.

1. While we sang at the concert , parents recorded the show with their video cameras.
2. _____ , I froze like a statue.
3. _____ , the officer walked into the room and asked, "Who's in charge here?"
4. Patsy put her face in her hands and started crying _____ .
5. We bought a huge tub of popcorn _____ .
6. _____ , the boys began chucking snowballs everywhere.
7. _____ , the captain had to wash the deck of the boat.
8. The kids jumped in the air and screamed _____ .
9. Rover did all kinds of tricks _____ .
10. _____ , Frank wondered why no one was here.
11. _____ , the teacher wrote their homework on the board.
12. _____ , a bear broke into our tent and ate our food.
13. We waited in line for tickets _____ .
14. Julian stuffed a dozen marshmallows into his mouth _____ .
15. Everyone stampeded out of the room _____ .

Extension: Think of a task that can be explained easily. For example, you can explain how to make a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.

Write a one paragraph explanation of how to do that task. Use at least three (3) complex sentences. Use the subordinate conjunctions below for ideas.

after as because before if once since so unless

when whenever wherever whether while

Sentence Combining #1

Being able to combine sentences can help you write more smoothly. Many times you can say things in one sentence better than you can say them in two. These worksheets will help you practice sentence combining. Pay close attention to the new sentences created so you can start making longer, smoother sentences.

Sentence Combining Tricks

1. **Sharing Important Words** 2. Making Phrases 3. Join Sentences

Sometimes you can eliminate needless sentences by taking key words from other sentences and putting them into one sentence. Look at the samples below:

Two Sentences: *The milk spoiled. It was two weeks old.*

Combined Sentence: *The two week old milk spoiled.*

Several Sentences: *The water was cold. The water was dirty. The water was polluted.*

Combined Sentence: *The water was cold, dirty, and polluted.*

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the following sentences into one smooth sentence. You will need to share important words to combine these sentences. Remember, there may be many ways to combine each of these sentences.

1. The high school band gave a concert. It lasted for an hour.
2. Mom bought me a shirt. Next, she bought me some shoes. She bought me pants.
3. I received a letter from my friend Ashley. It was three pages long.
4. We waited for Paul. We waited for Peter. We waited for Mary.
5. Gina made a cake for her dad's birthday. The cake was chocolate with sprinkles.
6. We found a puppy wandering the streets. It was small with black spots.
7. This week in class I wrote a poem. Also, I wrote a song. Then, I wrote a story.
8. My cat can climb a tree. She can climb a fence. She can climb anything else she wants.
9. He was upset about his toy. It was broken.
10. When you draw a clown, be sure to give it a funny nose. Also, give it a big mouth. Then give it wide eyes.

Sentence Combining #2

Sentence Combining Tricks

1. Sharing Important Words 2. Making Phrases 3. Join Sentences

Appositives: Sometimes we use an entire sentence describing something, when we could have just used a phrase in another sentence. Example:

Two Sentences: *Mr. Jones is my coach. He taught me how to bunt a baseball.*

Combined Sentence with Appositive: *Mr. Jones, my coach, taught me how to bunt a baseball.*

Phrases: Sometimes we can take a phrase from another sentence and use it to combine two sentences.

Several Sentences: *Henry went to get some paper. He went down the hall.*

Combined Sentence: *Henry went down the hall to get some paper.*

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the following sentences into one smooth sentence. You will need to take phrases from one sentence and add them to the other sentence. Remember, there may be many ways to combine each of these sentences.

1. Francisco is my neighbor. We walk to school together every day.
2. Kyle threw the ball. It went into the bushes.
3. Tim scored twenty points in our game last week. Tim is our captain.
4. The students enjoyed signing each others' yearbooks. They signed them under the tree.
5. The Battling Butterflies won the championship. They are my sister's softball team.
6. We drove all the way to Flagstaff. We rode in our Chevy Venture.
7. Chuck carried the box to the class. It was filled with reading books.
8. Our choir sang "Friends Forever" at graduation. "Friends Forever" was selected by student council.
9. All the girls in the class gave Antonio a valentine last February. He's the nicest boy in the class.
10. Mom went to talk to our neighbor. She lives across the street.
11. Mr. Derker is my piano teacher. He has been teaching me for three years.
12. Monique wrote a poem. It was about pandas.

Sentence Combining #3

Sentence Combining Tricks

1. Sharing Important Words 2. Making Phrases 3. Join Sentences

Compound Sentences:

When there are two sentences that share a similar thought, you can combine them into a compound sentence. A comma is placed at the end of the first sentence and a coordinate conjunction is used to connect the two sentences.

Two Sentences: *We are having a party. All of my friends are invited.*

Compound Sentence: *We are having a party, and all of my friends are invited.*

Complex Sentence:

Sometimes two sentences can share a complete thought. You have already learned that complex sentences have a dependent clause and an independent clause. In some cases, you can take a clause from one sentence and make it the dependent clause in another sentence.

Two Sentences: *Dad is going to take us to get pizza. We're going after he drives Mom to the airport.*

Complex Sentence: *After Dad drives Mom to the airport, he's going to take us to get pizza.*

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the following sentences into one smooth sentence. You will need to make compound or complex sentences. Remember, there may be many ways to combine each of these sentences.

1. We wanted to see the movie. It was sold out.
2. Tony won an award. He was the fastest runner in the school.
3. Ashley won an award. She received it last Wednesday.
4. The choir practiced for a half an hour. They practiced before going on stage.
5. Mom did her grocery shopping. At the same time, we played video games.
6. Tomorrow we might go to the beach. We might also go to the park.
7. Our football captain rings the victory bell. He rings it whenever we win a game.
8. The bell rang. Everyone raced out of the classrooms.
9. We moved to the front row. We had to move so we could see better.
10. I had a hamburger for dinner. I had ice-cream for dessert.
11. I got a radio for my birthday. I wanted a bike.
12. I had to go back to my house. I forgot my lunch.

Compound-Complex Sentences Four Types of Sentences #1

Before you learn the fourth type of sentence, the compound-complex sentence, let's review the three other types of sentences:

1. **Simple Sentence:** A sentence with only a subject and a predicate.

Examples: *The dog barked.* OR *The big, mean dog barked ferociously at the cat in the tree.*

2. **Compound Sentence:** A sentence with two independent clauses joined by a coordinate conjunction.

Example: *The dog barked, and the cat ran away.*

3. **Complex Sentence:** A sentence with an independent clause and a dependent clause.

Example: *When the dog barked, the cat ran away.*

Compound-Complex Sentences

A compound-complex sentence is exactly what its name states. It is a compound sentence. One or both of the independent clauses will have a dependent clause. This makes the sentence complex as well.

Example:

Compound Sentence: The dog barked, and the cat ran away.

Add the dependent clause: "When he saw the cat"

The dog barked when he saw the cat, and the cat ran away.

Add the dependent clause: "until she was safe."

The dog barked when he saw the cat, and the cat ran away until she was safe.

Directions: Turn the compound sentences below into compound-complex sentences by adding the dependent clauses in parentheses.

Example: Dependent Clauses: (Until I feel better) (Whenever I'm sick)

My mom makes chicken soup, and my dad reads to me.

Whenever I'm sick my mom makes chicken soup, and my dad reads to me until I feel better.

1. Dependent Clause: (as soon as we arrived)

We went to the game, but it started to rain.

2. Dependent Clauses: (while the parents made punch) (once the party started)

The music was loud, and everyone danced.

3. Dependent Clauses: (when the students took their seats) (which was in room 304)
The class started, and the teacher began to teach.

4. Dependent Clause: (if the weather is bad)
We'll go camping, or we might stay in a hotel.

5. Dependent Clauses: (because he had to go to a meeting) (when class started)
The students were ready, but the teacher was late.

6. Dependent Clauses: (when his parents came home) (so we could have more fun)
The party ended, and we went to Tom's house.

7. Dependent Clause: (until the people left the theater)
We bought our tickets, but we couldn't go in.

8. Dependent Clause: (that went over the center field fence)
He hit a homerun, and the Dodgers won the game.

9. Dependent Clauses: (while I do my work) (when I get home)
You can play in the park, or you can go swimming.

10. Dependent Clauses: (so she'd be ready to win) (when she arrived at the field)
The girl put on her cleats, and she warmed up for twenty minutes.

Compound-Complex Sentences Four Types of Sentences #4

Directions: The sentences below are either simple, complex, compound or compound-complex sentences. Read the sentence then circle the letter below that describes the sentence.

1. **When the work is finished, we're going to go out for pizza.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

2. **We were hungry, but dinner wasn't ready yet.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

3. **The puppy jumps into my lap whenever he wants to play, and licks my face.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

4. **The birds were playing in our pool.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

5. **Ken mowed the lawn, and Jeff washed the car.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

6. **The beautiful dancer walked across the stage to accept the flowers from the director.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

7. **We have fun whenever my cousins come over, but they won't visit us until they sell their house.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

8. **We had to stop swimming because it started to rain.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

9. **There is a big box of old baby clothes in the back of the closet.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

10. **The boys played while the girls painted, and everyone had a good time.**

- A. Simple Sentence B. Complex Sentence C. Compound Sentence D. Compound-complex Sentence

Extension: Write two (2) simple sentences, two (2) complex sentences, two (2) compound sentences and two (2) compound-complex sentences about things that happen during the holidays. Below are some subordinate conjunctions to help.

after as because before if once since so unless
when whenever wherever whether while