Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Conjunctions and Clauses**

* A ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connects words or groups of words.
* ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conjunctions connect words of the same kind such as two or more nouns or verbs. For example, “macaroni *and* cheese” and “run *or* walk” are phrases (groups of words) that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coordinating conjunctions.

|  |
| --- |
| **Examples of Coordinating Conjunctions** |
| and | but | for | or | nor | so | yet |

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conjunctions connect two ideas by making one idea dependent on another. For example, “I would *if* I could” are two phrases connected by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| **Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions** |
| after | because | if | than | until | whether |
| although | before | since | though | when | where |
| as | even though | so that | unless | whenever | while |

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of words with its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are 2 basic kinds of clauses:
	+ An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause has a subject and a verb and can stand by itself as a complete sentence.

*Example: She finished her homework early.*

This is an independent clause because it has a subject and a verb and is a complete thought.

* + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause, also known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause, has a subject and a verb but cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence. It is only part of a sentence.

*Example: because she wanted to watch her favorite TV show.*

This is a subordinate clause because it has a subject and a verb, but is not a complete thought.

* Most subordinate clauses begin with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! However, some subordinate clauses begin with relative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as *who*, *which* or *that*.
* To determine if a clause is **independent** or **subordinate**:
	+ **Step 1**: Ask yourself, “can this group of words stand alone as a complete sentence?” If yes, it is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ **Step 2**: Ask yourself, “is there a subordinating conjunction that makes this complete sentence depend on another idea?” If yes, it is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

Stop and Jot: What is the difference between an independent and subordinate clause?

**Practice Problems:**

**Questions 1-3:** Fill in the blanks below with a coordinating conjunction that makes sense in the sentence.

1. The skater showed great skill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obvious confidence during her gold-medal routine.
2. We weren’t on time for the first showing of the movie Turbo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we went to the second show which was later.
3. Put the key on a chain with the others, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you might lose it.

**Questions 4-5:** Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence.

1. I wanted to see the movie because I heard it was good, and my friends all liked it.
2. If you do that, the teacher will be upset, and you will need to take away an effort point.
3. Circle the letter next to the independent clause.
	1. With over 170 skeletons unearthed so far.
	2. Soon after that.
	3. A member of the crew spotted a crocodile.
	4. If they stumbled upon something unexpected.

7. Explain why the answer you chose for question 6 is an independent clause. *Example: Option \_\_ is an independent clause because…*

**Group Work Problems:**

Read the passage below. (1) Put brackets around the subordinate clauses. (2) Write an “s” above any subordinating conjunctions. (3) Write a “c” above any coordinating conjunctions.

Learning a foreign language is difficult and demanding, but it has many benefits. Since you can speak to people from different countries, travelling becomes more interesting. Also, if you can speak to people from different cultures in your own countries, you can make new friends. Learning the grammar of a foreign language is necessary, so it helps you understand English grammar at the same time.

**![C:\Users\STEM Prep Staff\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\M51MPI8A\MC900434719[1].png]()**

**Above and Beyond:** What do you notice from the paragraph above about where the commas go when you start a sentence with a subordinate clause? Write a complete sentence below to explain your observation.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Independent Practice: Conjunctions and Clauses**

Clause: *If they stumbled upon something unexpected*

1. Is the clause above an independent clause or a subordinate clause? Write a complete sentence below to explain your answer.

2. Read the passage below. (1) Underline the independent clauses. (2) Put brackets around the subordinate clauses. (3) Write an “s” above any subordinating conjunctions. (4) Write a “c” above any coordinating conjunctions.

When Albert Einstein was five years old, his father showed him a magnetic compass. Watching its floating movement aroused his curiosity. Einstein was too young to understand the answers, but he never forgot the feeling of wonder and mystery.

**![C:\Users\STEM Prep Staff\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\M51MPI8A\MC900434719[1].png]()**

**Above and Beyond:** What do you notice from the paragraph above about where the commas go when there are two independent clauses in one sentence? Write a complete sentence below to explain your observation.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Homework: Conjunctions and Clauses**

1. Circle the letter next to the independent clause.

1. The next year, on March 14, 1879.
2. Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879.
3. Where Albert’s younger sister, Maja, was born.
4. In the small town of Ulm, Germany.

2. Explain why the answer you chose for question 1 is an independent clause. Write a complete sentence on the lines below using the words from the example to start your sentence.

|  |
| --- |
| **Example:** *Option \_\_ is an independent clause because…* |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Read the passage below. (1) Put brackets around the subordinate clauses. (2) Write an “s” above any subordinating conjunctions. (3) Write a “c” above any coordinating conjunctions.

Einstein’s mother played the piano, and she shared her love of music with her son. When Albert was six, she encouraged him to take up the violin. Although he disliked the required structure of his lessons, he found that he loved playing the instrument and continued to play it his whole life.