

Clauses and Phrases

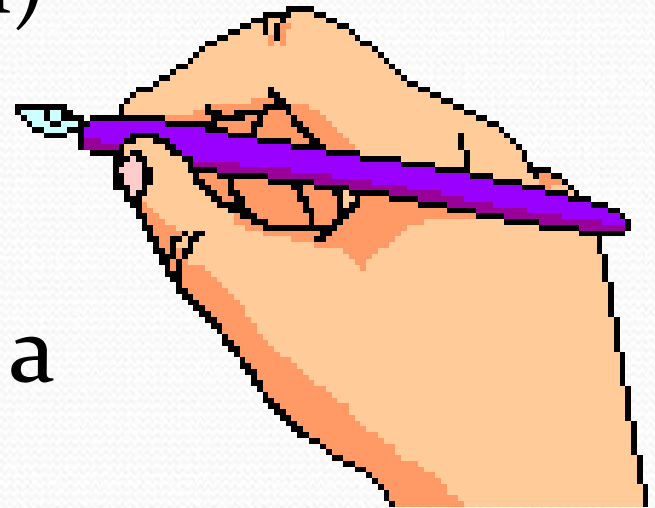
and how to tell the difference...

How to tell the difference...

	Independent (main) Clause	Subordinate (dependent) Clause	Phrase
Has a subject and verb	YES	YES	NO
Forms a complete thought	YES	NO	NO
Can stand alone	YES	NO	NO

Independent Clause

- **DEFINITION**: An **independent** (or main) clause expresses a complete thought.
- It can stand by itself as a sentence.
- It has both a subject and a verb.



Independent Clauses



- Halle ate a late dinner.
- Kevin went to the movies.
- Travis and Eric gave donations to help others.
- Savannah collected money.
- Caleb wandered off.
- Mercy offered us a ticket.

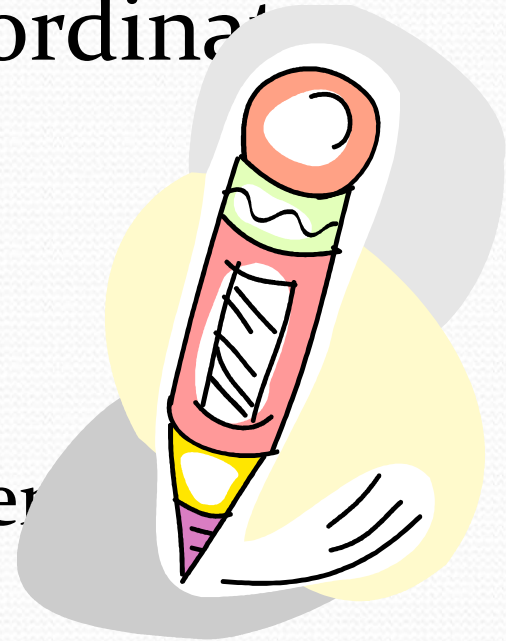
Subordinate Clause

- **DEFINITION**: A subordinate (or dependent) clause does **NOT** express a complete thought.
- It does have a subject and a verb.
- **BUT...** it cannot stand alone as a sentence.

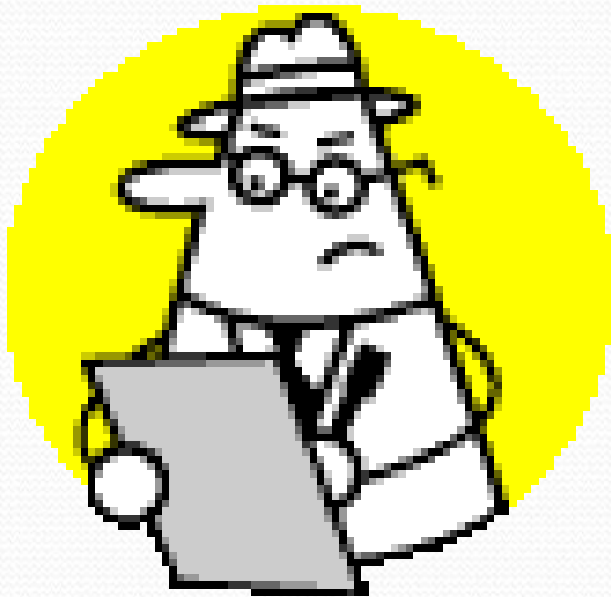


Subordinate Clause

- A word such as *that*, *what* or *since* signals the beginning of a subordinate clause.
 - *that* I wanted
 - *what* she saw
 - *since* most plants die without water
- The meaning of a subordinate clause is only complete *after the clause is attached to an independent*



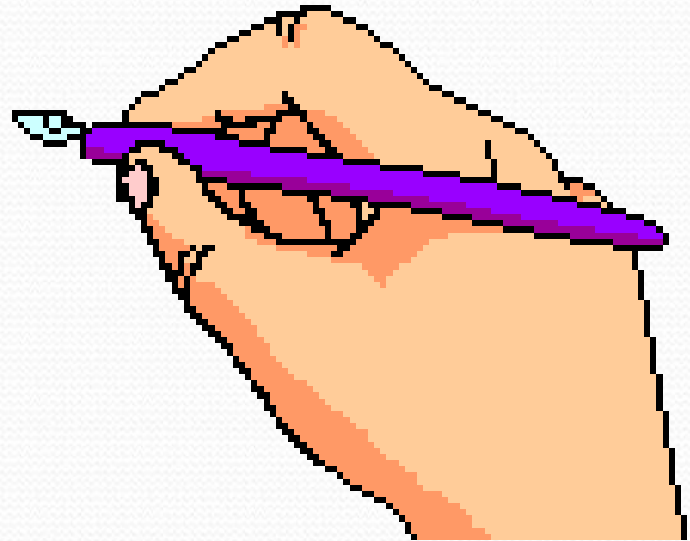
Subordinate Clauses



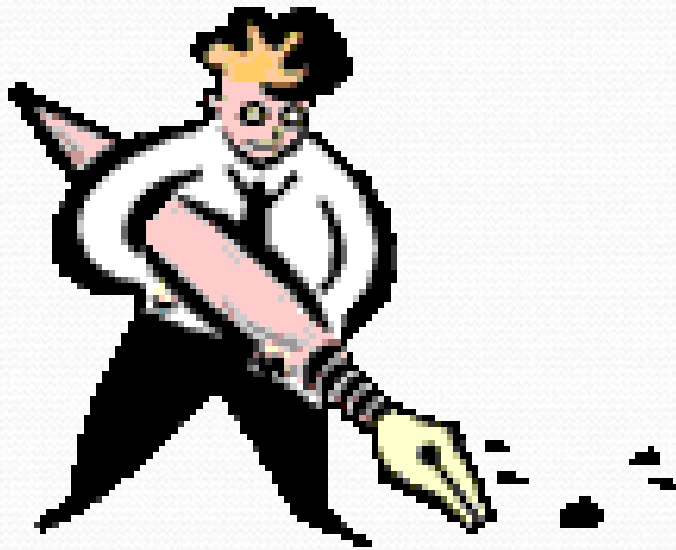
- after **Kedon** ate dinner
- because **Mary** saved the drowning girl
- when **Brittanie** gave a party
- that **we** thought was right
- before **Jarred** left the room

Phrases

- **DEFINITION:**
DO NOT have subjects **OR** verbs.
- **DO NOT** form complete thoughts.
- **CANNOT** stand alone.



Phrases



- after the party
- because of the rain
- in the car at the mall
- starting with the rules
- between classes
- near the park entrance

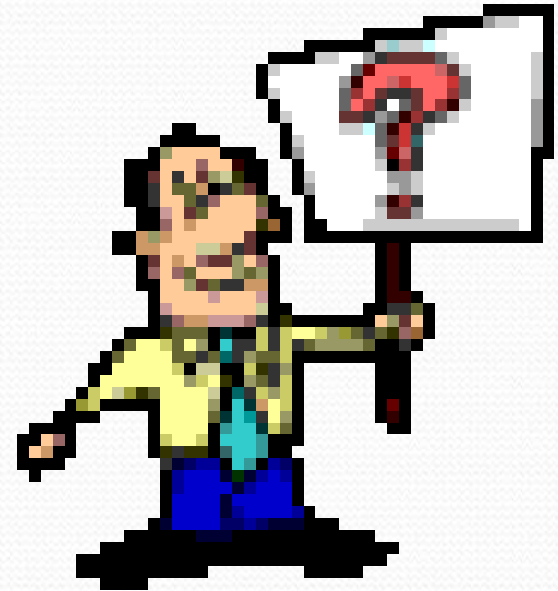
Subordinate Conjunctions

- Subordinate conjunctions form subordinate clauses.
- Subordinating conjunctions are ADVERBS used as conjunctions to join subordinate and independent clauses.
- Subordinate conjunctions can be found at the **beginning, middle** or **end** of a sentence.



Subordinate Conjunctions

- Subordinate conjunctions answer:
 - Who?
 - What?
 - When?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - Under what condition?



Subordinate Conjunctions

after	if, even if	when, whenever
although, though	in order that	where, wherever
as	since	whether
because	that, so that	which, whichever
before	unless	while
even though	until	who
how	what, whatever	whose

Subordinate Clauses

• when she left the movies

- SHE is the SUBJECT.
- LEFT is the VERB.
- WHEN is the subordinating conjunction.

Subordinate Clauses

• although we ate dinner

- WE is the SUBJECT.
- ATE is the VERB.
- ALTHOUGH is the subordinating conjunction.

Subordinate Clauses

● because they did a good job

- THEY is the SUBJECT.
- DID is the VERB.
- BECAUSE is the subordinating conjunction.

Subordinate Clause PRACTICE

- Underline the SUBJECT once.
- Underline the VERB twice.
- Draw a circle around the subordinating conjunction.

Subordinate Clause PRACTICE

- We hated the pizza because it tasted like cardboard.
- After we threatened to hurt them, they gave us the answers to the test.
- Emily can not do her homework until she watches her favorite television show.
- Since the car does not run well, the mechanic did a quick check-up.

Subordinate Clause PRACTICE

- We hated the pizza because it tasted like cardboard.
 - We hated the pizza — **independent clause**
 - because it tasted like cardboard — **subordinate clause**
 - because — **subordinating conjunction**
 - tasted — **verb**
 - it — **subject**

Subordinate Clause PRACTICE

- After we threatened to hurt them, they gave us the answers to the test.
- They gave us the answers to the test — **independent clause**
- after we threatened to hurt them — **subordinate clause**
 - after — **subordinating conjunction**
 - threatened — **verb**
 - we — **subject**

Subordinate Clause PRACTICE

- Emily cannot do her homework until she watches her favorite television show.
- Emily cannot do her homework — **independent clause**
- until she watches her favorite television show — **subordinate clause**
 - until — **subordinating conjunction**
 - watches — **verb**
 - she — **subject**

Subordinate Clause PRACTICE

- Since the car does not run well, the mechanic did a quick check-up.
- the mechanic did a quick check-up — **independent clause**
- Since the car does not run well — **subordinate clause**
 - Since — **subordinating conjunction**
 - does run — **verb**
 - car — **subject**

Clause and Phrase PRACTICE

- Underline the SUBJECT once.
- Underline the VERB twice.
- Draw a circle around the subordinating conjunction.
- Determine whether each sentences is a **CLAUSE** or a **PHRASE**.

Clause and Phrase? Identify.

- to the park in the city
- after the winning run was hit
- when we gave the children their gifts
- before the early show
- from the grocery store to the mall
- between the two cities on the map
- whenever we feel like having chili
- since we cannot go to the ballgame

Clause and Phrase Answers

- to the park in the city (phrase)
- after the winning run was hit (clause-sub)
- when we gave the children their gifts (clause-sub)
- before the early show (phrase)
- from the grocery store to the mall (phrase)
- between the two cities on the map (phrase)
- whenever we feel like having chili (clause-sub)

Clause and Phrase Practice

- Identify the underlined section in the following sentences as a **CLAUSE** or **PHRASE**.



Clause and Phrase Practice

- After the movie, we enjoyed a delicious dinner.
- We all enjoyed spaghetti that was quite tasty.
- After eating dessert, we all pitched in to pay the check.
- We were a little short on money which made us very nervous.
- Our friend Michael, who is very wealthy, offered to pay the difference.
- Before leaving, we all thanked him.

Clause and Phrase Answers

- After the movie, we enjoyed a delicious dinner.
 - **Phrase**
- We all enjoyed spaghetti which was quite tasty.
 - **Clause**
- After eating dessert, we all pitched in to pay the check.
 - **Phrase**

Clause and Phrase Answers

- We were a little short on money which made us very nervous.
 - **Clause**
- Our friend Michael, who is very wealthy, offered to pay the difference.
 - **Clause**
- Before leaving, we all thanked him.
 - **Phrase**

MORE Clauses/Phrases Practice

- **Elements of Literature**
 - **Page 532, Diagnostic Test, 1-20**
 - **Page 534, Exercise 1, 1-5**
 - **Page 536, Exercise 2, 1-10**
 - **Page 536, Exercise 3, 1-10**
 - **Page 538, Exercise 4, 1-10**

MORE Clauses/Phrases Practice

- **Elements of Literature**
 - **Page 540, Exercise 5, 1-10**
 - **Page 542, Exercise 6, 1-10**
 - **Page 545, Exercise 8, 1-10**
 - **Page 547, Exercise 9, 1-5**
 - **Page 549, Exercise 11, 1-10**