


Adding dependent clauses worksheet

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INDEPENDENT & DEPENDENT CLAUSES

- A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. There are two kinds of clauses: **independent clauses** and **dependent** or **subordinate clauses**.
- An **independent clause** can stand alone as a sentence because it expresses a complete thought.
- **EXAMPLE:** He recovered the watch that he had lost.

A. Underline the independent clause in each sentence below.

1. We arrived last because we couldn't find the theatre.
2. The play started before we found our seats.
3. We got one of the special programs that were being sold.
4. When the play was over, the audience applauded.
5. After we saw the show, we went for a walk.
6. Although the night was cool, the walk was enjoyable.
7. While we were walking, I noticed the moon.
8. Since it was a full moon, it was shining brightly.
9. We walked along the lake until it became very late.
10. By the time I got home, it was almost midnight.

- A **dependent** or **subordinate clause** has a subject and predicate but cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not express a complete thought.
- A **dependent clause** must be combined with an independent clause to make a sentence.
- **EXAMPLE:** We started when the sun rose.

B. Underline the dependent or subordinate clause in each sentence below.

1. Japan is a country where some trains travel at very fast speeds.
2. The airplane that we saw can land in only a few airports in this country.
3. Henry Hudson did not actually discover the strait that bears his name.
4. When you respect others, you win respect for yourself.
5. Diego found the new job that was perfect for him.
6. Corbin is the one who was elected without a run-off.
7. The coin that I purchased is an old nineteenth century penny.
8. When I awoke, it was broad daylight.
9. Those who would control others must first control themselves.
10. The camel is the only pack animal that can stand the test of the Sahara.

Find the Subordinate Clause

In each of the sentences below, underline the subordinate clause and circle the subordinating conjunction.

1. After John caught the fish, Kelly caught one also.
2. The prince and his knights rode into the valley because the dragon had burned the village.
3. If Louise goes to the store, she will be late for the movie.
4. I like to eat lunch outside when the sun is shining.
5. The ball bounced into the hole where Casey and Robert could not reach it.
6. Since his car broke down, Mr. Evans rides the bus to work.
7. In Paris, the French boy played on the bridge until his mother called him home.
8. While the family slept, the mouse ran through the kitchen and ate the bread.
9. On his birthday Adam received a football, which he traded for a baseball bat.
10. Unless you have another idea, we will play Wil's game this afternoon.

GRAMMAR - RELATIVE CLAUSES

There are two types of relative clauses:

1. Use **defining relative clauses** to give essential information about which person, thing, place or time is being talked about. Do not use a comma before the relative pronoun.

This is the building in which I used to live.

2. Use **non-defining clauses** to give additional and non-essential information. Use commas to separate this clause from the rest of the sentence.

The tallest building of the city, which was built in 1985, is in my neighbourhood.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

- Who (people) - this is the man who sold me the car.
- Whom (people) - this is the girl about whom I was talking to you yesterday
- Which (things) - the film which I watched yesterday was really dull.
- When (times) - this was the time when I met your parents.
- Whose (possessions) - the car whose owner is my father is the red one.
- Where / in which (places) - this is the town where I was born and raised.
- The reason why (give reason) - the reason why I gave up smoking was...

In very formal English, use prepositions at the beginning of the relative clause. In this case always use whom, not who.

- She was someone to whom he regularly wrote love letters and sent flowers.
- The girl for whom I bought the ticket is my sister.

We can use "that" instead of "who, whom, when or which".

- This is the girl (who/that) is my classmate.
- I've just run into a woman (who/that) I went to the university with.

In **defining clauses** we can omit the pronouns "who, whom, which, that or when" if they're the object of the relative clause.

- My groom gave me a ring which belonged to his grandmother. (the subject of the relative clause is which, so we can't omit it)
- This is Gwen the girl (who) I'm going to marry. (The subject of the relative clause is I. Who is the object, so we can omit who)

In **non-defining clause** we cannot omit the relative pronoun and cannot use "that" instead of "who or which".

- Emily, who I rented her flat, is going to stay here for two weeks.

We can use which to refer to the whole of a previous clause or sentence.

- The plane was delayed by bad weather, which meant we had a four-hour wait.

Relative Clause: Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences.

Select from: That, Which, Where, When, Whose, Who

1. Neil Armstrong is the Astronaut _____ was the first to walk on the moon.
2. A surgeon is a doctor _____ performs operations.
3. California is a state in America _____ governor is the famous actor Arnold Schwarzenegger.
4. The Volga is a river _____ is the longest river in Europe.
5. J.K. Rowling is an author _____ "Harry Potter" series of books are very popular.
6. A dictionary is a book _____ gives us the meaning of words.
7. Is there a restaurant around here _____ I can try Fugu?
8. Shakespeare was an English author _____ wrote "Romeo and Juliet" .
9. A hospital is a place _____ sick people go to become healthy again.
10. New Zealand is a country _____ has more sheep than people.
11. Graduation is an event _____ you celebrate graduating school or university.
12. Carnivores are animals _____ only eat meat.
13. A dentist is a person _____ checks and helps take care your teeth.
14. Ringo Starr is the drummer in the Beatles _____ name was Richard Starkey when he was born.
15. Stefani Germanotta is a singer _____ stage name is "Lady Gaga" .
16. August is the month _____ many Japanese return to their hometown for Obon.
17. To celebrate John's Birthday they went to a restaurant _____ served his favourite food.
18. My car, _____ is very expensive, is a Mercedes Benz.
19. Brazil is the country _____ hosts the next Soccer World Cup in 2014.
20. I like movies _____ have happy endings
21. I dislike people who _____.
22. I like places where _____.
23. I don't like it when _____.
24. I like animals that _____.

An interesting story - Rewrite the story using *who, which, that where or and*.

I was sitting in a café. I often go there for a drink after work. I called the waiter. I know him quite well. I asked for a cup of coffee. While I was waiting I looked at a newspaper. It was lying on the table. I started reading an article on the front page. It said: 'Police are looking for a woman, Catherine. She has been missing from her home for two weeks.' I looked at the photo. It showed a woman with dark curly hair, she had a round face. I recognized it at once. She was my new neighbor. She had moved in just 2 weeks before.

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Adding independent and dependent clauses worksheet answer key. Adding independent and dependent clauses worksheet.

A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence; is limited to completing the main clause of a sentence, thus adding to the whole unit of meaning. Poiche. © a subordinate clause depends on a main clause to be significant, it is also referred to as an dependent clause. Here's a tip: Do you want to make sure your writing is always great? Grammarly can save you from grammar and punctuation errors, and other writing problems on all your favorite sites. If you use the term subordinate or employee to describe the clause, the function of this clause is clear: it provides information support to the main event of the sentence. This main clause will be independent: it can stand alone as a complete sentence. We can all go for ice cream. This sentence is an independent clause. It has a subject and a verb, and on its own, it has a complete unity of meaning: all of us are able to get out and have ice cream. Hooray! But perhaps that is not all we need to convey. We can all go to ice cream if I can find my wallet. If I can find the wallet, it essentially adds to the meaning of the phrase. It's too early to celebrate our ice cream coming out because © there is a task at hand. We need to find that wallet first. Alone, if I can find my wallet it is a subordinate clause; is not a unit full of meaning. If it was written separately as a sentence, the result would be a fragment of phrase: the animal godfather of your English teacher. What happens if I can find my wallet? If a clause in his sentence lets us hang like this when he separates himself, it is a subordinate clause. Words that begin subordinate clauses, subordinate clauses, often begin with subordinate conjunctions, which are words that clauses dependent on independent clauses, such as for, as for, how, therefore, because, however, on condition that, unless, once, when, where, before, and after. They're the ones! It also starts with relative pronouns like that, who, who, to anyone, anyone, anyone, anyone, anyone. Spotting These words can send you off dealing with a subordinate clause rather than a main clause. Why do I need to know which clauses are subordinate? Now that you can identify a subordinate or employee clause, you may be wondering how this information can be useful to you. The answer to this is simple. It will help you avoid hearing the words (as a teacher, editor or colleague), it is a ~ "You should put a comma there ... or equally delicious, it's" You should not have put a comma there. Knowing which clauses are main (independent) and which are subordinate (dependent) will help you organize your ideas and put your quotes correctly. The best part is, it's actually quite simple. When a subordinate clause begins a sentence, it has a comma after it. When the main clause begins the sentence, there is no comma to separate it from the dependent clause. If I can find my wallet, we can all go for ice cream. We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet. If I can find my wallet, we can all go for ice cream. We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet. Comma placement level 2: Restrictive against nonstrenitive clauses punctuating subordinate clauses become misleading when they start with relative pronouns such as that, who, when, where, and who. Conveniently, this type of subordinate clause can be referred to as a relative clause. There are two types of related clauses: restrictive and non-exhaustive. Restrictive clauses are sometimes referred to as essential clauses. This is because they are essential to the meaning of the sentences they are part of. Elements of a sentence which are essential should not distant with commas. I like to watch movies that employ a lot of special effects. There should be no comma separating the restrictive clause that employs a lot of special effects from the main clause that I like watching movies. It is essential for the meaning of the sentence. The opposite is true with nonstrenitive clauses: they can be removed from a sentence without altering its main meaning. Since they are not non-essential, they should always be separated by commas in a sentence. Often, nonstrenitive clauses will be "interrupt" a main clause, as in the example below, and when that happens, you need to insert a comma both before and after the clause. Watching Star Wars, which has many special effects, is my favorite thing to do. Without the non-restrictive clause that has many special effects, the main idea of the phrase, watching the Star Wars is my favorite thing to do, is still intact. A complex sentence has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. In each of the sentences below, find and underline the independent clauses. Combine each set of sentences below to create a new sentence. Use the word in parentheses to combine sentences. Change the simple sentences below to broad system sentences. A subordinate clause (dependent clause) does not express a complete thought and must be linked to a main clause. Read each set of sentences below. Create a sentence that will signal to the reader that the sentence in brackets is the most important. Link each of the following sentences to a related stand-alone clause to create a solid sentence. Use words as after, even if, who, who, when, until when, so, or since. Emphasize the subordinate clauses in each sentence below. Add a comma where it is needed. Write 5 original sentences. Include an adverb clause for each as indicated in brackets. Use the subordinate clauses below such as a ~ Åseedlingsã to grow them into complex sentences completely defy them. Write your sentence in the box. If it is a simple or compound sentence, rewrite it, adding or modifying information for in a sophisticated sentence. Use your imagination to transform the simple phrases below into a complex and complex by adding subordinate Select the correct box to indicate the type of sentence. Use the subordinate clauses in each phrase that follows. Add a comma if necessary. Identify each sentence as a comote or complex. Change the simple sentences below in complete sentences. phrases.

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