

Name _____

- A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate.
- An **independent clause** has one complete subject and one complete predicate. It can stand alone as a sentence.
- A **dependent clause** cannot stand alone as a sentence. It is introduced by a **subordinating conjunction**, such as *if* or *because*.

Read each sentence. Write whether the underlined words are an *independent clause* or a *dependent clause*.

1. I spent Saturday afternoon at the craft fair. independent clause
2. I got in free because I am a student. dependent clause
3. If I bought something, I would receive a discount. independent clause
4. Since my mom is a painter, she had a booth there. dependent clause
5. People liked her paintings, and she sold quite a few. independent clause
6. I stayed at the booth while she went to get lunch. dependent clause
7. Several people stopped by, but no one bought anything. independent clause
8. When Mom got back, I told her about the visitors. dependent clause
9. She shared some of the food that she had bought. dependent clause
10. After we ate, I checked out the rest of the fair. independent clause

Name _____

- A **complex sentence** contains an independent clause and a dependent clause.
- Use a comma after an **introductory dependent clause**.

Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses to combine the two clauses into one complex sentence. Write the new sentence on the line provided.

Answers may vary slightly.

1. we played outside/the sun was still shining (while)

We played outside while the sun was still shining.

2. it was hot/we drank lots of water (because)

Because it was hot, we drank lots of water.

3. we took breaks/we got tired (whenever)

We took breaks whenever we got tired.

4. night approached/it became harder to see (as)

As night approached, it became harder to see.

5. the lights hadn't come on/we would have been completely in the dark (if)

If the lights hadn't come on, we would have been completely in the dark.

Name _____

- An **appositive** is a noun, noun phrase, or noun clause that explains or describes a nearby noun or pronoun.
- An appositive may come before or after a noun or a pronoun. Commas are used to set off many appositives.

Combine the two sentences into one by creating an appositive out of the second sentence. Write the new sentence on the line provided. Answers may vary slightly.

1. Ms. Thayer visited our class today. Ms. Thayer is our town’s police chief.

Ms. Thayer, our town’s police chief, visited our class today.

2. She spoke about KOPS. KOPS is the “Keep Our Parks Safe” program.

She spoke about KOPS, the “Keep Our Parks Safe” program.

3. She asked a student to help her. That student was Jodee Oskamp.

She asked a student, Jodee Oskamp, to help her.

4. Our town’s paper ran an article about the visit. The Fineburg Flyer is our town’s paper.

The Fineburg Flyer, our town’s paper, ran an article about the visit.

5. Marc Reynolds wrote the story. Marc Reynolds reports on local news.

Marc Reynolds, who reports on local news, wrote the story.

Name _____

- Use a comma after an **introductory dependent clause**.
- An **appositive** may come before or after a noun or a pronoun. Commas are used to set off many appositives.

Proofread the paragraph. On the lines below, correct mistakes in the use of clauses, appositives, and commas.

Billy “Bib” Barker the baseball legend will be signing photos after today’s game. If you have a chance come by to say hello to him. Current members of the team which won last year’s state championship will join Bib. Before Bib leaves the stadium Suki Yee our mayor will present him with a special award the key to the city. Channel 3 our local news station will broadcast the event live.

Billy “Bib” Barker, the baseball legend, will be signing photos after today’s game. If you have a chance, come by to say hello to him. Current members of the team, which won last year’s state championship, will join Bib. Before Bib leaves the stadium, Suki Yee, our mayor, will present him with a special award, the key to the city. Channel 3, our local news station, will broadcast the event live.

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A. Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses to combine the two clauses into one complex sentence. Write the new sentence on the line provided.

Answers may vary slightly.

1. Mom missed the bus/she had to walk to work (because)

Because Mom missed the bus, she had to walk to work.

2. she got to the store/the clock struck nine (as)

She got to the store as the clock struck nine.

3. the manager wasn't there/she opened the store herself (since)

Since the manager wasn't there, she opened the store herself.

4. an hour had passed/she called the manager at home (after)

After an hour had passed, she called the manager at home.

5. the manager laughed/it was a holiday, and the store was closed for the day (because)

The manager laughed because it was a holiday, and the store was closed for the day.

B. Combine the two sentences into one by creating an appositive out of the second sentence. Write the new sentence on the line provided.

Answers may vary slightly.

6. A new bakery has opened near the mall. The bakery is called BuzzyBee.

A new bakery, BuzzyBee, has opened near the mall.

7. They offer samples of their specialty. Their specialty is honey muffins.

They offer samples of their specialty, honey muffins.

8. I will eat there with my cousins. My cousins' names are Alix and Ira.

I will eat there with my cousins, Alix and Ira.