

Name _____

Date _____

Complete Subjects and Predicates

Teaching

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every complete sentence has two basic parts: a subject and a predicate.

The **complete subject** includes all the words that tell whom or what the sentence is about.

Wildlife conservationists monitor endangered animals.

The **complete predicate** includes the verb and all the words that tell what the subject is or what the subject does.

Endangered animals need protection.

Identifying Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates

Underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

EXAMPLE The blue whale needs protection from commercial hunters.

1. The clearing of forests destroys many animals' habitats.
2. Some animals cannot adapt to new environments.
3. New laws protect the habitat of many threatened animals.
4. American bison became an endangered species in the 1800s.
5. The bison herd is growing once again.
6. Dangerous chemicals in the water and on land poison some types of animals and birds.
7. National parks provide a safe place for animals to live.
8. The California condor population is getting bigger.
9. Many scientists are working to save the giant panda.
10. The Asiatic lion and the Bengal tiger still face extinction.
11. Endangered animals are the group most in danger of becoming extinct.
12. Threatened animals may be at risk as well.
13. Zoos raise some endangered animals in captivity.
14. Peregrine falcons and Hawaiian geese have been raised successfully this way.
15. Grown animals are released into wildlife refuges or national parks.
16. Pelican Island in Florida was the first federal wildlife refuge in the U. S.
17. The Fish and Wildlife Service helps to preserve endangered animals.
18. The World Wildlife Fund raises money for conservation programs.
19. About 40 kinds of birds became extinct in the last 200 years.
20. Two lost species are the passenger pigeon and the Carolina parakeet.
21. The California grizzly bear could not be saved from extinction.

What Is a Clause?

A **clause** is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb. There are two kinds of clauses, independent and dependent.

An **independent clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. An independent clause is also called a **main clause**.

We all want bargains.

SUBJECT VERB

A **dependent clause** may contain a subject and a verb, but it does not express a complete thought. It cannot stand alone as a sentence. Another name for a dependent clause is a **subordinate clause**. Dependent clauses are often introduced by words such as *because, when, if, while, or that*.

when we buy things

SUBJECT VERB

A dependent clause can be joined to an independent clause to express a complete thought.

We all want bargains when we buy things.

Identifying Independent and Dependent Clauses

Identify each boldfaced group of words by writing **IND** for independent clause and **DEP** for dependent clause.

1. Anyone with a checking account keeps track of the checks **that he or she writes**. _____
2. **Your check register is a record of your checks and their amounts**. _____
3. Veronica, **who is a very organized person**, keeps good financial records. _____
4. If you don't keep track of your funds, **you might write a bad check**. _____
5. A bad check is called bad **because there is no money in your account to pay it**. _____
6. **An orderly register tells the exact amount of money in your account**. _____
7. **If you have little or no money left**, you cannot write any more checks. _____
8. A bank charges an extra fee **whenever your funds won't cover your checks**. _____
9. **Each month, the bank sends you a statement** that shows what came into or went out of the account. _____
10. Every bank has its own rules about **what fees it charges**. _____
11. A checking account **that has a certain amount of money in it** will earn interest. _____
12. Before Andrew opened his checking account, **he asked about the bank's fees**. _____

What Is a Clause?

More Practice

A. Identifying Independent and Dependent Clauses

Identify each boldfaced group of words by writing **IND** for independent clause or **DEP** for dependent clause.

1. My favorite store went out of business **because it was losing money.** _____
2. **The store made many sales,** but the prices must have been too low. _____
3. Perhaps the problem was **that the expenses were simply too high.** _____
4. **When the store paid its own bills,** there was no money left. _____
5. Naturally, the people **who owned the store** weren't happy. _____
6. **The owners announced** that they were selling the store. _____
7. **Although the store has been closed for six months,** I still miss it. _____
8. **I had hoped to work at that store** when I was old enough for a job. _____
9. **Doesn't the activity in a store appeal to you?** _____
10. Maybe the mall **where the store was** charged a high rent. _____
11. **If I ever start a store of my own,** I'll watch costs carefully. _____
12. Before I open the store, **I'll learn more about running a store.** _____

B. Identifying and Correcting Fragments

This paragraph includes three dependent clauses that are not attached as they should be to independent clauses. Rewrite the paragraph, connecting the dependent clauses to independent clauses.

Most teenagers get an allowance. They can spend this money. However they choose. Some teens spend the money on clothing and other items that they need. Others spend their allowance carelessly on things. That are soon thrown away. Many teens save some of their allowance. Teens who save will have money. When they really need it.

Lesson 2

Simple and Compound Sentences

Teaching

A **simple sentence** has one independent clause and no dependent clauses. Even a simple sentence can be elaborate, and it may have compound parts.

The squirrel found and buried the nut. (compound verb)

A **compound sentence** has two or more independent clauses joined together, but no dependent clauses. The clauses must be close in thought. They may be joined by a coordinating conjunction (with a comma) or by a semicolon.

The squirrel climbed the bird feeder, **and** the birds flew away.
 The squirrel climbed the bird feeder; the birds flew away.

The coordinating conjunctions are the following:

- for and nor or but so yet

Identifying Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence below with **S** for simple or **CD** for compound.

- 1: Greg shoveled the snow, and his brother began a snow sculpture. _____
2. The boat nosed up to the dock; our trip was finally over. _____
3. Tom and Gail quickly cut and stacked the firewood. _____
4. Several people listened, but nobody volunteered. _____
5. Sheila calls it a dragonfly; I call it a darning needle. _____
6. Did you and Lee walk or ride to your dance class? _____
7. Gina and Dave picked the wildflowers, and we arranged them. _____
8. The clown made a face; the child burst into laughter. _____
9. Her mother went to the trade show, but Doreen stayed home. _____
10. Wang and his brother looked at the problem and spotted the solution. _____
11. Mrs. Ballak may be in court, or she may be in her office. _____
12. Snow fell; winter was now upon us. _____
13. Kathy phoned this morning, but our phone was out of order. _____
14. The radio crackled with static and then went out. _____
15. We could play a video game, or we could go to Jim's house. _____
16. Lou has been baking bread, and Connie is making a big salad. _____

Simple and Compound Sentences

More Practice

A. Identifying Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence below with **S** for simple or **CD** for compound.

1. Everyone played pretty well, but Jenny scored the winning basket. _____
2. Jaime and Ana sorted the photos and then framed them. _____
3. Jaime did most of the work, but Ana helped. _____
4. Toshi went to the mall on Saturday; Jody stayed home. _____
5. The motorcycles roared around the curve and raced down the track. _____
6. Will you stay home, or will you come with us to the movies? _____
7. I wrote her several times, but I never received an answer. _____
8. Charlene clutched at the brake; the bike finally stopped. _____
9. Tony washed and dried the dishes and cups. _____
10. Lawyers argue cases, but judges decide them. _____

B. Combining Sentences

Combine the two sentences in each item to make a compound sentence. Use a semicolon alone, or a comma with one of the coordinating conjunctions: *and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*.

1. Dennis plays sports a great deal. He studies hard too.

2. You can walk to school today. You can take the bus.

3. The whale shark is the largest of all fish. It does not attack people.

4. Margarita hurt her leg. She didn't complain.

Complex Sentences

Teaching

A **complex sentence** has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Fossils, as you may know, are the remains of plants and animals that lived thousands or millions of years ago. (The two dependent clauses are underlined.)

Each dependent clause starts with words such as *after*, *although*, *who*, *which*, *when*, *until*, *where*, *so that*, and *since*. These clauses can tell *where*, *when*, and *why* something happened or can give more information about the people and things involved.

A. Understanding Complex Sentences

In each complex sentence below, find and underline the independent clauses with these words.

Scientists believe
Fossils have been found
Fossils indicate

Then underline each dependent clause twice.

1. Fossils have been found wherever scientists have searched hard.
2. Scientists believe that most species of plants and animals died out without leaving any fossils.
3. Fossils indicate that deserts were once sea bottoms.
4. Fossils that closely resemble living animals indicate that successful animals do not change much over time.
5. Because new evidence links birds and dinosaurs, scientists believe that birds may be the descendents of dinosaurs.
6. Although their exact age cannot be determined, fossils have been found in different layers of rock, which indicate relative ages.
7. Because nests of baby dinosaurs have been found, scientists believe that these ancient creatures cared for their young for some time.
8. Even though we cannot guess at the colors of prehistoric flowers, fossils indicate that flowering plants date from about 138 million years ago.

B. Understanding Complex Sentences

In each of these complex sentences, underline only the independent clause.

1. Since Eldon hates airplanes, he'll probably take the train even though it is slow.
2. If you see Rita, please tell her to return my lunchbox that she borrowed last week.
3. Someone forgot to water the roses that grow in the side yard.
4. Wherever you go, you'll find interesting people whom you can write about.
5. Although the farmer is ready, the ground is still too wet to plow.

Complex Sentences*More Practice***A. Understanding Complex Sentences**

In each of these complex sentences, underline each independent clause once and each dependent clause twice.

1. Until you change those strings, your banjo won't sound very good.
2. Darryl looked after my dog while I was away.
3. Bring your backpack when you come to school today.
4. When my grandmother was young, she listened to Frank Sinatra records.
5. Unless I am wrong, peaches were first grown in China.
6. Linda will lend Wei the book when she has finished it:
7. The announcer whose voice is so pleasant has switched to the morning drive time.
8. Write about your experience while it is still fresh in your mind.
9. In this plan, you pay as you go.
10. None of the poems that I like best are in this anthology.

B. Identifying Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence below with **S** for simple, **CD** for compound, or **CX** for complex.

1. Scientists can determine the relative age of fossils from the layers of rock in which the fossils are found. _____
2. Fossils in lower layers are older; those in higher layers are younger. _____
3. The oldest fossils of any group of living things are simpler than the more recent fossils are. _____
4. To scientists, this is clear evidence that plants and animals change over time. _____
5. The oldest fossils are approximately 3.5 billion years old. _____
6. These ancient fossils are traces of bacteria, which are one-celled organisms. _____
7. Animals without backbones came into being about 700 million years ago, but animals with backbones did not appear until about 500 million years ago. _____
8. If you could travel in time, would you go to the time of the dinosaurs? _____
9. Even the air must have smelled different that long ago! _____

Compound-Complex Sentences*Teaching*

A **compound-complex sentence** has two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

The Great Barrier Reef that lies off the coast of Australia is the largest in the world; the reef off the coast of Belize is the largest in the Western Hemisphere.

A. Identifying Clauses

In each compound-complex sentence below, the dependent clause is underlined. Identify the sentence parts named in the parentheses. Write the sentence parts on the line.

1. Before the Spanish conquered Peru, the Incas had built a walled city called Machu Picchu; this tour visits the ruins of that city.

(simple subject and verb of the first independent clause) _____

(simple subject and verb of the second independent clause) _____

2. The Grand Canyon is a stunning sight, but Yosemite National Park also has many impressive features that you will never forget.

(simple subject and verb of the first independent clause) _____

(simple subject and verb of the dependent clause) _____

3. New Orleans is known for its lively French Quarter, and visitors who have an interest in history will enjoy a tour of the historic sites.

(simple subject and verb of the dependent clause) _____

(simple subject and verb of the second independent clause) _____

B. Identifying Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence below with **CD** for compound, **CX** for complex, or **CD-CX** for compound-complex.

1. Stay a little longer if you like. _____
2. Although my dog can play the piano, he does not do it well, and nobody asks him for encores. _____
3. After the last song, the musicians packed up their instruments and got on the bus. _____
4. No one should ride on a motorcycle unless he or she wears a helmet. _____
5. I'll go if I can, but several events are scheduled for that day. _____
6. Spring came and went quickly, but I was ready for summer. _____
7. When you called, I was reading a book; now I can't find my place. _____

Lesson 5

Compound-Complex Sentences

More Practice

A. Identifying Clauses

In each compound-complex sentence below, draw parentheses around each independent clause and underline each dependent clause.

1. A tourist attraction that also has practical importance is the Panama Canal; both cruise ships and freighters pass through it daily.
2. Is the Sears Tower in Chicago still the tallest building in the world, or have any buildings that have gone up recently taken that honor?
3. When the last tsar of Russia was arrested by revolutionaries, he and his family were hiding at a palace near St. Petersburg; now that palace is open to tourists.
4. Mount Fuji in Japan has become so popular with tourists that crowding has become a real problem, but I would still like to travel there.
5. You can take a large cruise ship to see the glaciers of Alaska, or you can ride a smaller boat that can go closer to the coast and its icy covering.
6. I'd like to see the North Pole, but I will never go where it is that cold!

B. Identifying Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence below with **S** for simple, **CD** for compound, **CX** for complex, or **CD-CX** for compound-complex.

1. My aunt has joined an investment club that investigates and buys stocks, and she has made a little profit already. _____
2. The Great Barrier Reef forms a natural breakwater for the coast of northeast Australia and attracts tourists from all over the world. _____
3. Just thinking is not enough; you must think of something. _____
4. We had gone only a little way into the cave before our flashlight went out. _____
5. Although snow was predicted, the temperature has stayed above freezing, so rain is falling instead. _____
6. Is the universe expanding, or is it contracting? _____
7. After the holiday dinner is over, my brother washes dishes and I dry them. _____
8. The last car of the poky old freight train is just now coming into view. _____
9. Everyone who saw the movie has liked it, so I'm going tonight. _____
10. We tried hard, but the job was harder than we expected. _____