

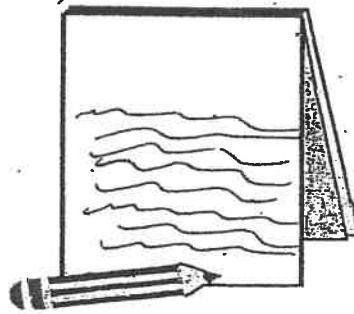
THE SENTENCE

A REVIEW OF

SIMPLE, COMPOUND,

COMPLEX, AND

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES



The Simple Sentence

Any sentence has two basic parts: the **subject** and the **predicate**. The **subject** of the sentence names the person or thing about which something is said. The **predicate** tells something about the subject. The simple predicate is the **verb**. The simple subject is the **subject** of the verb.

The *fans cheered*.
The Packer *fans cheered* for Brett Favre.

All parts of the sentence may be **compound**. That is, a subject, verb, object, or predicate word may have more than one part.

The *mayor and governor* met today. (compound subject)
The intruder *turned and fled*. (compound verb)
Karen *dashed to the finish line and won the race*. (compound predicate)

Even though these sentences may have compound parts, they still express one main idea. Such sentences are called **simple sentences**, which consist of only **one independent clause**.

A simple sentence is a sentence with only one subject and one predicate. In other words, a simple sentence cannot be split into two sentences, even though it may have compound parts.

Analyzing Simple Sentences: Draw a vertical line between the subject and the predicate in each sentence.

1. The divers have found the ship's treasures.
2. Miss Reeves and the class discussed the project.
3. Workers set up a first aid station before the bicycle race.
4. A construction crew filled the potholes but did not repave the street.
5. Meteorologists predict snow and cold temperatures.
6. Brenda and I felt nervous before our interviews.
7. We were interviewed by the sales manager and the personnel director.
8. Dr. Harris cleaned and stitched the wound.
9. Each student selected, cut, and pinned the patterns.
10. With all his strength, Kevin reeled in the prize-winning fish.
11. A banker explained interest rates, savings plans, and mortgages.
12. Darin tipped the barber and complimented his work.
13. Some famous singers or other celebrities will appear at the benefit.
14. Black smoke filled the air and darkened the sky.
15. After dinner Mother and I made plans for our vacation and discussed the expenses.

Coordinating Conjunctions

To join words, phrases, and independent clauses, use **and**, **but**, **or**, **nor**, **for**, **yet**, **so**. Although these words may not be effective for all connections, they are useful in many sentences. They will be used in simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

and and sometimes **so** act like a plus sign.

Examples: Carla, Frank, **and** Jason will be elected into office. (Simple Sentence)
 I enjoyed the movie **and** plan to read the book. (Simple Sentence)
 Most of the teachers attended the convention, **and** some
 went to the awards ceremony. (Compound Sentence)

yet and **but** show opposition. They force you to contrast ideas.

Examples: The movie was long **but** interesting. (Simple Sentence)
 She is always upset about losing, **yet** she still likes to play. (Compound Sentence)

for introduces a reason. (NOTE: **for** is usually used as a preposition.)

Example: I did not complete my assignment, **for** I was ill. (Compound Sentence)

or introduces an alternative; **nor** introduces a negative alternative.

Examples: The students can complete the work in class, **or** they can take it home.
 (Compound Sentence)
 Neither Linda **nor** Marty knows the answer. (Simple Sentence)

Think of coordinating conjunctions as "FANBOYS"

F = for
 A = and
 N = nor
 B = but
 O = or
 Y = yet
 S = so

NOTE: A simple sentence can have many compound subjects and verbs. The important thing to remember is that you cannot split a simple sentence into two or more separate sentences.

The Compound Sentence

Sometimes two simple sentences express related items, and they are joined to form one sentence. The resulting sentence has more than one subject and more than one predicate. It is a **compound sentence**, which consists of **two more independent clauses**; in other words, two or more simple sentences.

The parts of a compound sentence may be joined by a coordinating conjunction (**and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so**), or by a semicolon (;), or by a semicolon followed by an adverbial conjunction and a comma (; **however,**). See the bottom of the page for a list of commonly used adverbial conjunctions.

Study the following examples:

The *end* of the semester is near, **and** everyone is looking forward to summer.

Randy is small, **but** he is an excellent guard.

Will Doug speak to Ms. Foster, **or** should I do it?

Janice was released from the hospital; *she is feeling* better.

The chorus sounded good; **however**, one soprano sang off-key.

The house and the garage are very old, **but** they are well built.

Phillip, Tori, and I were on time for school; **nevertheless**, our teachers sent us to the office for a pass.

The following are some common adverbial conjunctions:

however	otherwise	furthermore	also
therefore	consequently	fortunately	in fact
nevertheless	moreover	unfortunately	

Practice using adverbial conjunctions. Finish each sentence with an appropriate ending.

1. Last night Cody studied for his history test for three hours; **however**, _____

_____.

2. It snowed eight inches over night; **therefore**, _____.

3. It snowed eight inches over night; **nevertheless**, _____.

_____.

4. You can do that work at school in class; **otherwise**, _____.

5. Marty was caught speeding to work; **consequently**, _____.

6. Stacey received all A's in her classes; **moreover**, _____.

7. The temperatures have reached record high numbers; **furthermore**, _____.

_____.

8. There was a three-car accident downtown yesterday; **fortunately**, _____
9. There was a three-car accident downtown yesterday; **unfortunately**, _____

10. Tim was elected president of student council; **also**, _____

11. Connie got an A on her algebra test; **in fact**, _____

Using Coordinating and Adverbial Conjunctions

Based on the type of punctuation in each sentence, insert an appropriate coordinating or adverbial conjunction.

1. I waited in line for hours, _____ I didn't get to see the movie.
2. It was raining, _____ I took my umbrella.
3. Today is the first day of spring; _____, it feels like the first day of winter.
4. The tornado destroyed my neighbor's house; _____, the owners didn't have any insurance.
5. Did someone knock, _____ am I imagining things?
6. I will not eat that hamburger, _____ I am a vegetarian.
7. That used Corvette is far too expensive; _____, it needs several repairs.
8. That car needs many repairs; _____, I will not even consider buying it.
9. Carl violated a major rule of his contract; _____, he was fired.
10. Carl violated a major rule of his contract _____ was fired.

Simple and Compound Sentences

Instructions: Identify the type of sentence as (S) simple or (CD) compound.

1. _____ Corrie poured salt on the icy sidewalk and then got her shovel.
2. _____ Jeff raised the car's torsion bar and worked on the engine.
3. _____ Dee was hired as a temporary worker but soon was given a permanent job.
4. _____ Mary put some graphite in the old lock, and then the key turned.
5. _____ Several players were cut from the team after the first season, and Barnes was one of them.
6. _____ Network TV is seen across the country, but this station shows only local programs.
7. _____ Did Ginger paint the walls or only wash them?
8. _____ Joni counted the cash and added the checks correctly, but she forgot about the charge purchases.
9. _____ Can you get to the dentist's office by 2:30, or should I cancel your appointment?
10. _____ Radio, television, and newspapers can change public opinion, but they can also reflect it.

Punctuating Compound Sentences

One of two punctuation marks is used in a compound sentence.
A comma is used before a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or ...).

Karen brought her camera, but she forgot the film.

Instead of a comma and a conjunction, a semicolon may be used.

Marshall's has no openings now; more salesclerks may be hired later.

A semicolon may also be used with an adverbial conjunction (conjunctive adverb). The following are some common adverbial conjunctions:

Therefore	Nevertheless	Moreover	Fortunately
However	Otherwise	Furthermore	Unfortunately
	Consequently		Also

The adverbial conjunction comes after the semicolon and is followed by a comma.

Lightning struck the house; however, it did little damage.

No commas are necessary, however, in very short compound sentence.

Jay won but I lost.

I'll wash and you dry.

Punctuating simple and compound sentences. Place a comma or semicolon wherever it is needed. If a sentence needs no punctuation, write *Correct* after it.

1. Diane enjoys games and she would like backgammon.
2. The television is broken however the repairman can fix it.
3. Newton has a strong team and is favored in the playoffs.
4. Mr. Clayton hadn't wanted a pet but he felt sorry for the stray kitten.
5. The exhibit at the museum closes Monday we should see it today.
6. Kenneth drew the illustrations and Sharon wrote the captions.
7. African violets are delicate plants and need special care.
8. Either I call or you call.
9. Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize but she did not attend the ceremony.
10. World leaders discussed energy problems and analyzed possible solutions.
11. Noreen typed her report and checked it for errors.
12. Mortgage money is scarce therefore many people are unable to buy homes.
13. I sent in the application but I forgot to sign it.
14. Yearbook pictures will be taken tomorrow students should dress appropriately.
15. Data processing is a popular field moreover it is expected to grow.

Instructions: Supply commas and semicolons wherever they are needed.

1. You can make delicious pies from Concord grapes however you must remove their seeds.
2. Dr. Jekyll was the kind doctor and Mr. Hyde was Jekyll's evil other self.
3. Blake wasn't in class today he had a doctor's appointment.
4. Bob left the party early but then returned after an hour or two with several of his friends.
5. The clouds parted they revealed a full moon.
6. I met Diana last week and I liked her immediately.
7. The legislature passed the bill and the governor signed it into law on the same day.
8. Sharon writes the newsletter Jerome distributes it.
9. Jay arrived and Cleo left.
10. Vanilla extract and unsweetened chocolate both smell good but they taste bitter.
11. The planet Mars has an average temperature of -45 degrees and Martian winds can blow at 300 miles per hour.
12. Sal and Joy bought season tickets but they attended only the first and last games.
13. Basketball players must wear appropriate shoes; otherwise they risk injury to their feet and ankles.
14. He was warned repeatedly about the condition of his heart nevertheless he insisted on over-exercising.
15. This summer I plan to visit Portland and Boston also I hope to see Cape Cod.
16. All of his recommendations were ignored therefore he felt forced to resign.
17. I have scheduled my classes and paid my fees now I need to buy my books.
18. We must either go ahead with our plans or cancel them but we can't just sit back and do nothing.

Punctuate and identify as (S) or (CD).

- _____ 1. The teacher asked several questions but none of the students responded.
- _____ 2. The book on the shelf is old and valuable.
- _____ 3. Mary is a talented dancer moreover she plans to perform on Broadway.
- _____ 4. We will sell the house or remodel it.
- _____ 5. Last year the team did very well yet it failed to become the champion.
- _____ 6. The rain has stopped nevertheless the field is too muddy to play.
- _____ 7. My feet hurt these shoes don't fit at all.
- _____ 8. Mother planted roses in the garden and they bloomed through October.
- _____ 9. The examination was extremely long but very easy.
- _____ 10. I must save a lot of money otherwise my car can't be repaired.

Sentence Combining

Instructions: Combine the following groups of ideas into one sentence using either a coordinating conjunction or adverbial conjunction. You may create either a simple or a compound sentence.

1. Joe wanted to get all A's.
He couldn't get more than a B in science.
2. The baseball team became division champions this year.
It competed at state.
3. Thanksgiving is a favorite holiday for many people.
Christmas is most popular.
4. I will go shopping tomorrow.
Sue will go with me.
5. Swimming is good exercise.
Jogging is too.
Biking is also good exercise.
6. The track team must be on time for the meet.
It will forfeit its place in the conference.
7. Carl ran through the field.
He jumped over the fence.
Then he fell in a mud puddle.
He tore into the kitchen.
8. For three nights the neighbor's dog has been barking.
He's also been scratching at my door.
9. Walking is a form of transportation.
Biking is another one.
They are inexpensive to maintain.
10. The lecture and text material will be reviewed in class.
They will be included on the test.

Sentence Combining

Instructions: Combine the following groups of ideas into one sentence using either a coordinating conjunction or adverbial conjunction. You may create either a simple or a compound sentence.

1. Mary likes animals.
Mary does not have a pet.
2. The rain clouds rolled in from the west.
The rain clouds ruined our picnic.
3. The Olympics originated in Greece.
It is a popular competitive athletic event.
4. My brother is a skillful driver.
My brother has never been in an accident.
5. Stories about vampires and monsters are popular.
They have been told for many centuries.
6. Alligators look slow and clumsy.
They can move very fast.
7. I casually observed the caterpillar.
It was an orange and black one.
8. Mr. Carlton hoped to cut heat loss through his roof.
He put fiberglass insulation in the attic.
9. Shipbuilding is an old art.
Shipbuilding has changed in the last several years.
10. The runners appeared tired.
The runners were crossing the finish line.
11. The rabbit has escaped.
It ran under the hedge.
12. The hourglass is a device that measures time.
It uses sand to record the passing minutes.

The Complex Sentence

A **complex sentence** consists of one **independent clause** plus any number of **dependent clauses**. An independent clause is a group of words containing a subject and verb (such as a simple sentence) and can stand alone and be complete in itself. A dependent clause contains a subject and verb but cannot be a sentence by itself.

Examples: *Independent Clause:* I was late for class.
Dependent Clause: Because I was late for class

There are three types of dependent clauses: Adverb (subordinate clause), Adjective (relative clause), and Noun clause. Any type of dependent clause will make a sentence *complex*.

The following words are subordinating conjunctions used in Adverb Clauses to create complex sentences.

*after	because	*since	unless
although	*before	so that	when
as though	if	than	whenever
even though	in order that	though	where
as	provided	*till	wherever
as if	provided that	*until	while
as long as			

Words marked with * are often prepositions. They are conjunctions if they are followed by a subject and a verb.

EXAMPLES: *before* lunch (*before* is a preposition)
before we finished lunch (*before* is a conjunction)

The following are examples of subordinate/adverb clauses.

while the band played
 because Ted sprained his hand
 whenever Paula hears the noise
 as the crowd booed
 after we arrived
 than the boys did
 since the train is late

The Complex Sentence Using Adverb/Subordinating Clauses

Examples: We'll go wherever you want to go.

Susan asked the waitress if she could have some water.

*After the guests left, the hostess cleaned the mess.

***NOTE: If a subordinating/adverb clause starts the sentence, it is followed by a comma.**

Instructions: Underline the subordinate/adverb clause in each sentence. For help, refer to sheet 13 words in the box. One sentence does not have a subordinate/adverb clause. Can you find it???

1. If it rains, the party will be inside.
2. We thanked the Johnsons before we left.
3. As Darren was telling his ghost story, the lights went out.
4. She told us where the accident occurred.
5. After Jeff had seen the movie, he decided to read the book.
6. The audience grew quiet as the lights dimmed.
7. Although the team improved in the second half, they still lost.
8. No one can enter here unless he or she has permission.
9. The phone always seems to ring when I am busiest.
10. I waited while the sales manager approved my check.
11. Maureen will not return until the summer ends.
12. Elaine understands more Spanish than Cheryl does.
13. Has anyone heard from Ted since he moved?
14. You should get plenty of sleep so that you will be alert.
15. David takes a radio with him wherever he goes.
16. Cynthia can't play basketball because she sprained her wrist.
17. The dog can stay as long as it behaves.
18. This fabric softener should be added before the rinse cycle starts.
19. I haven't traveled anywhere since summer vacation.
20. While Harry finished the experiment, Carl cleaned the lab.

Identifying Subordinate Clauses

Beginning with Subordinating Conjunctions

Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence. Use sheet **13** for reference.

1. Mother picked the roses in the garden after she watered the daisies.
2. Although Bobbie disliked buckwheat pancakes, she politely finished hers.
3. Mattie steadied the ladder while Dawn replaced the bulb.
4. The quality of television programs declines when summer arrives.
5. Vacation was over before we knew it.
6. I like Robert Redford because he is a talented actor and director.
7. Since you are frequently late for work, you will need to find a different job.
8. As the Buick was turning left, the light changed.
9. Our parakeet scolds us if we do not let him out of his cage after supper for his daily exercise.
10. Unless you can think of a better idea, we will use mine.
11. The ham will spoil if you don't refrigerate it.
12. These clothes are on sale because they are unusual sizes.
13. While Sheila painted the walls, I repaired the broken cupboard doors.
14. Earl stops by whenever he is in the neighborhood.

Punctuating Complex Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

1

Supply commas where needed.

Examples: Susan stayed home from work because she was ill.
Because she was ill, Susan stayed home from work.

1. Stanley will remain president of the club as long as everyone has confidence in him.
2. Whenever we decide to ride the bus it is usually late.
3. Several people have fallen on the ice since the city has not cleared the sidewalks.
4. Brad runs more often than any of his friends do.
5. Paula is very comfortable when she is wearing her blue jeans.
6. As you enter the room please close the door behind you.
7. Rita and Bob walked to the service station after their truck had broken down.
8. While I was doing my homework my brother kept interrupting me.
9. Unless the news is important you should not disturb others while they're sleeping.
10. Although the movie has already started I plan to hurry to the theater.
11. Joan studied for her math test before she did her history assignment.

Punctuating Complex Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions 2

Instructions: Supply commas where needed. Some sentences will be correct.

1. When my family went to New York last summer we visited the Theodore Roosevelt Museum.
2. The museum had been established in the house where Roosevelt was born.
3. Before the game started Luke and I ate lunch in the stadium.
4. Because she felt dizzy Pat sat down for a while.
5. I will attend the wedding if it takes place on Saturday.
6. When other people are speaking you should not interrupt them.
7. As soon as you see Mother return ask her if we may have some ice cream.
8. Whenever you can you should do something nice for someone.
9. Although this car is very old it runs well.
10. After the principal called the parents they made plans to meet.
11. Before the vet could operate on the puppy she needed the owner's permission.
12. Before the program the class president will speak to the student body.
13. My curiosity will not rest until I understand what happened.
14. If it doesn't rain the picnic will be held as planned.
15. Many stores offer huge sales at the end of the season because they want to change inventory.
16. It is much cooler this week than it was last week.
17. Even though those new books are expensive the school needs to replace the worn set.
18. The management provided a free lunch to its employees after the company showed a tremendous increase in sales.
19. Unless the jury makes a decision soon court will be delayed for several days.
20. While we waited for class to start the teacher took attendance and made a phone call.

Recognizing Different Types of Conjunctions

Each of the following sentences is about some popular superstition. Each has one of the three types of conjunctions we have looked at so far. Circle it and on the blank identify it as **CO** (coordinating conjunction), **SUB** (subordinating conjunction), or **ADV** (adverbial conjunction).

1. _____ You will have good luck after a cat follows you home.
2. _____ You should never cut a baby's fingernails, for he will become a thief.
3. _____ The weather will turn bad unless you clear your plate.
4. _____ If you plow on Good Friday, the ground will bleed.
5. _____ People should bring an old broom when they move into a new house.
6. _____ You shook out the tablecloth after sunset; therefore, you will never marry.
7. _____ You should always clean the table in the evening, or the children will sleep badly.
8. _____ Your tongue is sore because you have told a lie.
9. _____ When your lips itch, someone is slandering you.
10. _____ After three girls accidentally look into a mirror together, the oldest girl gets married first.
11. _____ You sweep a broom over your husband's feet, and he will run off.
12. _____ Whenever you put on your shoes, you should put on your right shoe first.
13. _____ You left on a trip with itchy feet; consequently, the trip will be unlucky.
14. _____ Although a chimney sweep brings good luck, you should never walk under his ladder.
15. _____ A girl will turn into a boy if she kisses her toes.

Sentence Combining 2

Instructions: Combine the groups of sentences into **two** different techniques discussed in this unit so far.

Example: David was ill. David stayed home from work.

Some Possible Answers: David was ill, so he stayed home from work.
Because David was ill, he stayed home from work.
David was ill; therefore, he stayed home from work.
David was ill and stayed home from work.
David stayed home from work because he was ill.

1. I cannot offer you any advice. You are not willing to accept my advice.
2. It started snowing during the night. We took out the snowmobile as soon as we woke up.
3. I enjoy reading almost everything I can. Reading is a good way to learn more about life.
4. My writing will continue to improve. I must practice writing every day.
5. A college degree doesn't guarantee you a specific kind of job. A college degree makes getting a good job easier.
6. Bob wrecked his car last week. He rides the bus to work.
7. Nina lived in France for three years. Nina speaks French fluently.
8. The President entered the room. The band began to play "Hail to the Chief."
9. She diets constantly. Her weight remains the same.
10. He earns only \$1000 a month. He lives quite comfortably.

Complex Sentence Continued: Adjective/Relative Clauses

The adjective/relative dependent clause modifies a noun before it in a sentence. It is usually called a relative clause because it relates to that word.

The words that introduce adjective/relative clauses are called relative pronouns. They are ***that, which, who, whom, whose***. Other words can introduce these clauses, but these five are the most common.

EXAMPLES: Delaware was the first state *that signed the Constitution*.
 The woman *who was promoted* received a salary increase.
 Mrs. Carson, *who was promoted*, received a salary increase.
 Last summer I read a book *that recently became a best seller*.
 Last summer I read SECRETS, *which recently became a best seller*.

Notice that the rules of punctuation vary with these clauses. A relative clause that is non-essential will have one or two commas, depending upon where it appears in the sentence.

A relative clause that is essential to the meaning of the sentence will not take commas.

EXAMPLES: Only those persons *whose tickets have been punched* may enter the gym.
 Notice that if you take out the clause, we do not know which persons may enter the gym. The clause is essential.

David works part-time at Burger King, *which is only two blocks from school*.
 Notice that the clause simply provides extra information and therefore can be taken out without hurting the meaning of the sentence. The clause is non-essential.

Instructions: Underline the adjective/relative clause in each sentence.

1. The Federal Building, which is on Dearborn Street, is the testing center.
2. The answer that I had was right.
3. Students who wish to participate will be excused from classes.
4. Ms. Alexander, who is in charge, interviewed the applicant.
5. We bought the CD that we heard at the party.
6. The actress for whom the part was written is not available.
7. Visitors saw the treasures of King Tut, who ruled thousands of years ago.
8. The ambassador whom the President appointed was sent to Austria.
9. Steve returned the tools that Maxine had loaned him.
10. Dr. Frank, who works at the local clinic, has written a new book on health care.

Relative Clauses

Instructions: Underline the relative clause and insert any necessary commas.

1. Henry always carries the gold pocket watch that his grandfather gave him.
2. She learned German from her roommate whose parents are from Berlin.
3. Jack missed the two free throws that would have won his team the game.
4. The apartment manager's wife listened to the reasons that we gave for breaking our lease.
5. Apparently, you left your keys in the coat that you were wearing yesterday.
6. My brother who is only nineteen gave a musical performance that awed the crowd.
7. Miss Lester who moved here only last year does excellent work with pre-school children whose hearing is impaired.
8. The exam which I took yesterday was more difficult than I thought it would be.
9. The chairman introduced Dr. Schwartz whose research on ESP is well known.
10. Students who keep up with their homework usually do well on the final exam.
11. She always seems to buy clothing that goes out of style quickly.
12. This plant which was given to me by my cousin doesn't grow well in this climate.
13. A person who gets angry easily generally doesn't have many close friends.
14. I can't seem to find the pen that I just set on the desk.
15. Exercise that causes severe exhaustion can be dangerous.

Combining Using Relative Clauses 1

Instructions: Combine each set of sentences into one sentence using **only** relative clauses. Make sure to use *who*, *which*, and *that* correctly.

Example: The garden is beginning to sprout. I planted it last week.

The garden that I planted last week is beginning to sprout.

1. Bill knows the material very well. He expects to get an *A*.
2. I just bought a new car. It has a five-speed transmission and a turbo engine.
3. My rent is now \$500 a month. It is going up next month.
4. Sugar Maple is the source of maple syrup. It is also called rock maple.
5. Mary Harris Jones organized labor unions and crusaded for workers' rights in the late 1800's. She was known as "Mother Jones."
6. My mother couldn't find the flashlight. She has bad eyesight.
7. My uncle has offered to teach me to use oil paints. He is a fine painter.
8. My biology teacher was the best instructor I ever had. She never forgot that students having feelings.
9. Dancing is a favorite pastime. It relaxes me after a long day of work.
10. Henry caught a trout. It was the largest fish ever recorded in Idaho.

Combining Using Relative Clauses 2

1. The sheriff was talking to the woman. The woman had witnessed the accident.
2. The painting was a great treasure. The painting had been stolen.
3. The team had a perfect record. The team defeated us.
4. The shoes didn't fit her. She recently bought them.
5. *Gulliver's Travels* is a novel. It was written by Jonathan Swift.
6. The man wants his money. He is standing at the door.
7. We sent flowers to the children. They were injured in the accident.
8. This composition received a grade of C. I wrote it last year.
9. A black hole is a star. It behaves very mysteriously.
10. The detective solved the case. He was a master at logical thinking.

Distinguishing Between Subordinate (Adverb) Clauses and Relative (Adjective) Clauses

Instructions: Underline the dependent clause in each sentence. On the blank, label what type it is: **SUB** (subordinate) or **REL** (relative).

1. _____ Diving is a skill that requires concentration.
2. _____ The club, which welcomes visitors, meets on Thursdays.
3. _____ Peg phoned the store when her order was not delivered.
4. _____ Unless the product has a guarantee, Pete won't buy it.
5. _____ Robert read the report that I had written.
6. _____ When the pizza arrives, we will collect the money from everyone.
7. _____ Is that the bookcase that you made?
8. _____ Homework was collected before the class started.
9. _____ Sean, who was an hour late, had missed the bus.
10. _____ My home town is Crivitz, which is about fifty miles north of Green Bay.
11. _____ Before you sign a contract, you should read it carefully.
12. _____ The guard waited for his replacement so that he could leave.
13. _____ Mrs. Michaels, whom I've told you about, volunteered to help the girl scouts.
14. _____ The flowers that David planted are marigolds.
15. _____ If we have enough time before dinner, we will watch a movie.
16. _____ The teachers who haven't returned their contracts will not be re-hired.
17. _____ Although the message wasn't clear, most people heard it.
18. _____ Please take off your boots as you enter the room.
19. _____ After the President gave his speech, the crowd cheered.
20. _____ Most large cars provide better protection than small ones do.

Identifying Connecting Words

Instructions: Circle the connecting word in each sentence, and, on the blank, identify what kind it is: **CO** (coordinating), **ADV** (adverbial), **SUB** (subordinating), or **REL** (relative). If a sentence does not have a connecting word, mark the blank **NONE**.

1. _____ Robert Frost, who is perhaps America's best-known poet, wrote many poems about New England.
2. _____ Although Frost was a New Englander most of his life, he was actually born in San Francisco.
3. _____ His parents admired Robert E. Lee; therefore, they named their son after the general.
4. _____ When his father died, Frost went with his mother to New Hampshire.
5. _____ They came to the East because Mr. Frost had wanted a New England burial.
6. _____ Mrs. Frost, who was a grammar school teacher, stayed in New England and taught school there.
7. _____ Frost had graduated valedictorian of his class.
8. _____ Although he entered Dartmouth College, he did not stay long.
9. _____ For the next few years, Frost experienced many failures.
10. _____ After many difficulties, Frost finally moved to England.
11. _____ *A Boy's Will*, which was his first book of poems, was published in England.
12. _____ After he had published a second book in England, he returned to America as a famous poet.
13. _____ Frost was a very shy man; consequently, he avoided public attention.
14. _____ But the public was in love with him, and he could not escape it.
15. _____ When President Kennedy was elected, he asked Frost to read a poem at his inauguration.

Noun Clauses

The noun clause is the third kind of dependent clause. It is a clause used as a noun in a sentence. Like a noun, it can be used as a subject, an object of a verb, a predicate word, or an object of a preposition.

Subject:	<i>Whoever wants the last piece of cake</i> can have it.
Direct Object:	We don't know <i>where the rehearsal is</i> .
Object of a Preposition:	Everyone was pleased by <i>how well the ceremony went</i> .
Predicate Noun:	The decision was <i>that the defendant was innocent</i> .

Some words that introduce noun clauses are *that, what, whatever, who, whoever, whomever, where, when, how, and why*.

Underline the noun clause in these sentences.

1. I forgot what you said.
2. Who the new captain will be has not been announced.
3. How it happened is still a mystery.
4. Everyone agreed that the price was reasonable.
5. Frank doesn't know what he should wear.
6. Whatever you choose will be fine.
7. This organization provides help to whoever needs it.
8. Derrick's problem was how he could earn the money.
9. Paula organized what everyone would bring to the park.
10. What the members want is a new club room.
11. The Brewers have decided where they are moving.
12. The engineer stated that she could design the bridge.
13. The audience was amazed by how the trick was done.
14. None of the passengers were told why the flight was delayed.
15. Whoever arrives late must have an admit slip.

Compound-Complex Sentences

A compound-complex sentence consists of two or more main (independent) clauses and one or more dependent clauses. It joins two sentences, at least one of which has a dependent clause. The main clauses can be joined by either a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

Main Clause

Charles was surprised.

Subordinate Clause

when he was chosen;

Main Clause

he had never expected to win.

Subordinate Clause

After he won,

Main Clause

he called his mother;

Main Clause

she was also surprised.

Analyzing compound-complex sentences. Underline the dependent (subordinate) clause once and put parentheses around the two main clauses.

1. We saw a movie that won an academy award, but it was rather boring.
2. Pam knew where the park was, and she gave us directions.
3. Greg said that we should start without him; however, we waited anyway.
4. Since the rain has stopped, the game can resume; our team is ahead.
5. Darlene listened until the speaker finished, and then she raised her hand.
6. We must hurry so that we're not late; otherwise, we may not be allowed to participate.
7. Vanessa is a computer programmer; she translates information into symbols that the computer reads.
8. The apartment that you like is for rent, but it is expensive.
9. While I was searching for a parking spot, a police officer pulled me over, and she demanded to see my license.
10. The actor was nervous before he auditioned; therefore, he did not do well.

Review: The Sentence

1. Simple Sentence=one independent clause. It may have compound parts but cannot be split into separate sentences.

Examples: Jake prepared the table.
 Jake and Molly prepared the table.
 Jake prepared the table and baked a cake.

2. Compound Sentence=two or more independent clauses. It can be split into simple sentences.

Examples: Jake prepared the table, and Molly baked a cake.
 Jake prepared the table; Molly baked a cake.
 Jake prepared the table; however, he forgot to bake the cake.

Coordinating Conjunctions: *and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so*
 Adverbial Conjunctions: *however, therefore, otherwise, nevertheless, etc.*

3. Complex Sentence=one independent clause plus any number of dependent clauses.

Three kinds of dependent clauses:

- a. adverb (subordinating)
- b. adjective (relative)
- c. noun

- a. adverb/subordinating clauses begin with a subordinating conjunction (see sheet 13).

Before the test began, Katie sharpened her lucky pencil.
 Katie sharpened her lucky pencil before the test began.
 The audience cheered while the band played.

- b. adjective clauses begin with relative pronouns (*which, that, who, whom, whose*).

The vase that I bought had a broken handle.
 The prize will go to the person who has the winning ticket.
 I read a book which recently became a best seller.
 I read Secrets, which recently became a best seller.
 Mrs. Carlson, who often donates money to charities, gave a large contribution to the organization.

