

Use this PowerPoint to complete page 2 of your packet

Do NOT just copy—read through all the slides; they will be helpful!
Adapted from northboroughschool.co.uk

Dependent Clause Also known as (AKA) Subordinate Clause

Dependent Clause -

A dependent clause has a subject and a verb BUT it **cannot stand alone as a sentence. It does not express a complete thought**

Ex.

When the cake is done baking
Even though I love candy
Since I keep exercising

Independent Clause

Independent Clause -

An independent clause can stand alone as a **sentence**.

It has a subject, verb, and expresses a complete thought.

Ex. We walk to school everyday.

I need to practice writing.

Language arts is my favorite class.

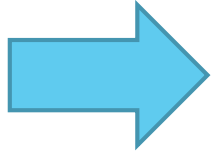
Subordinating Conjunctions(AAAWWWWUUBBIST):

Definition: A subordinating conjunction connects an independent clause and a subordinate clause.

main
clause
↑
He managed to reach the summit of the
mountain although suffering from frostbite.
↓
subordinate clause beginning with the subordinating conjunction
'although'



Subordinating Conjunctions: The Rules



Where in a sentence? Beginning, middle, or end



At the end of a sentence= NO COMMA

Jackson got changed into his superhero costume
because he was going to the party.

He wore his pants over his trousers
even though it looked silly.



Subordinate conjunctions don't always have to be after the main clause.
Sometimes they can be the first word in a sentence.

Subordinating Conjunctions: The Rules

Where in a sentence?

Look at these sentences where the subordinate conjunctions open the sentence...

Despite the weather being cold,
the sunflower grew very tall.

As the volcano erupted,
the villagers ran for their lives.



**a subordinate conjunction at the beginning of a sentence, must add a comma at the end of the subordinate clause before the main clause

Subordinating Conjunctions: The Exceptions

Some subordinate conjunction words can also be prepositions. (NINJAS)

after

before

until

as

since

After he returned from holiday, George unpacked his suitcase.

In this example 'after' is used as a subordinating conjunction to form a subordinate clause.

We have a maths lesson **after** lunch.

In this example 'after' is used as a preposition.

This can be very confusing! If the word is within a **group of words that contains a subject and a verb**, then it is usually being used as a **subordinating conjunction**.

Quiz! Part 1

Use a **subordinating conjunction** from the list to **add to** each subordinate clause.

although if because since

_____ you start to feel sleepy, you should open the car window.

_____ the lights had turned green, the car stood still.

The dog barked loudly _____ it heard an intruder.

_____ we began swimming lessons, I have become lots more confident in the water.

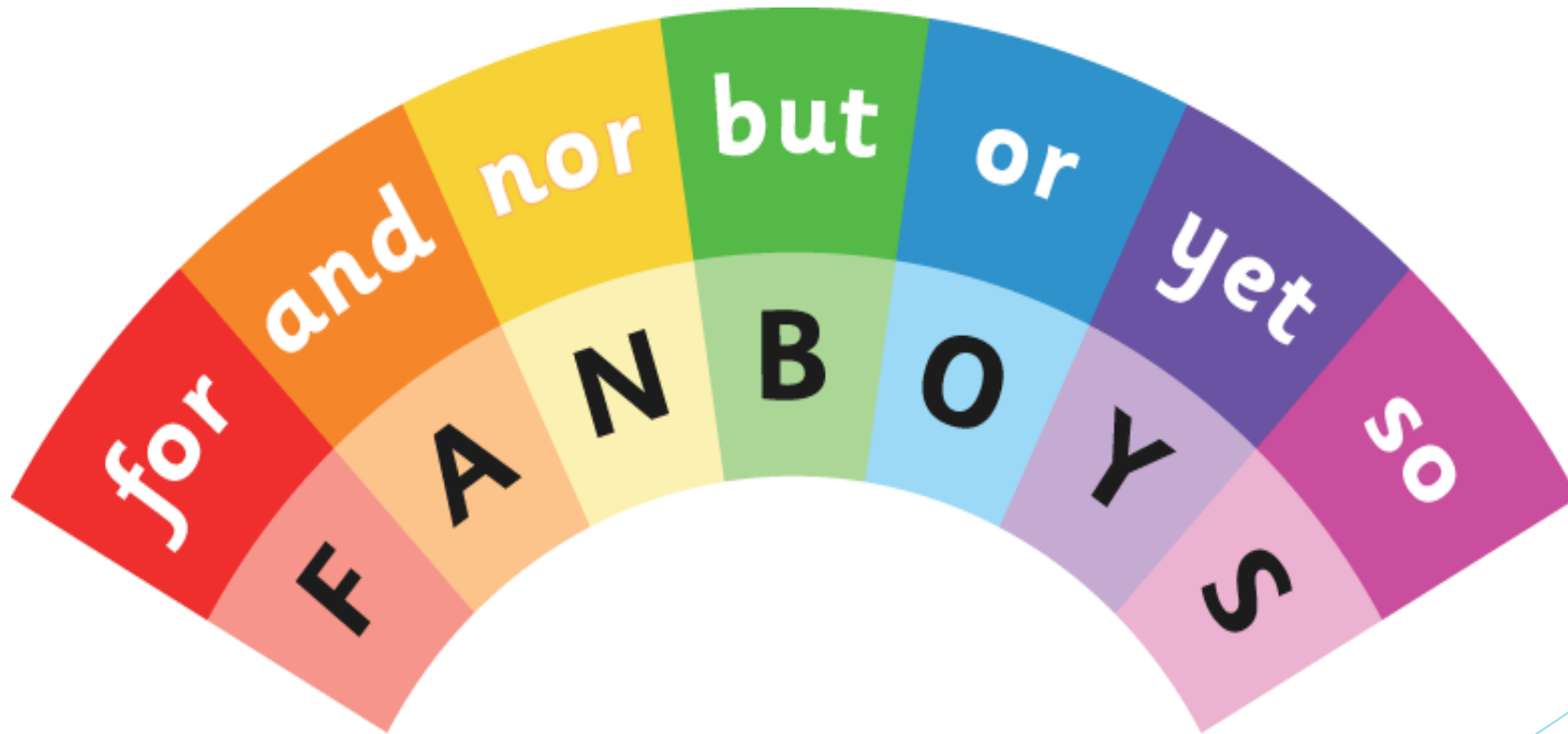
Quiz! Part 2

Put a tick in each row to show whether **until** is being used as a **subordinating conjunction** or a **preposition**.

	Preposition	Subordinating Conjunction
I didn't learn to drive until I bought my new car.		
Until Danny scored the goal, the team looked hopeless.		
The wolves didn't stop howling until midnight.		

Co-ordinating Conjunctions: The Rules

You can easily remember all the co-ordinating conjunctions by using the acronym FANBOYS.



Co-ordinating Conjunctions: The Rules

Conjunctions are words that link together clauses. There are two types of conjunctions.

Co-ordinating conjunctions link independent clauses together to form compound sentences - a comma MUST be placed before the co-ordinating conjunction

The sun was scorching. We wore our hats.

The sun was scorching, **so** we wore our hats.



Quiz! Part 3

Join each pair of sentences using **and**, **but** or **so**.

I don't visit the library very much. I do like reading.

The horse was spooked. It kicked out in fright.

Mary climbed the ladder. She got into her top bunk.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- ▶ WHO
- ▶ WHOM (object)
- ▶ WHICH
- ▶ WHOSE
- ▶ THAT
- ▶ They introduce relative clauses.
- ▶ A relative clause tells which person or thing the speaker means/refers to.

Who / that: refer to people

- ▶ Those people live next door. They have 16 children.
- ▶ The people who /that live next door have 16 children.



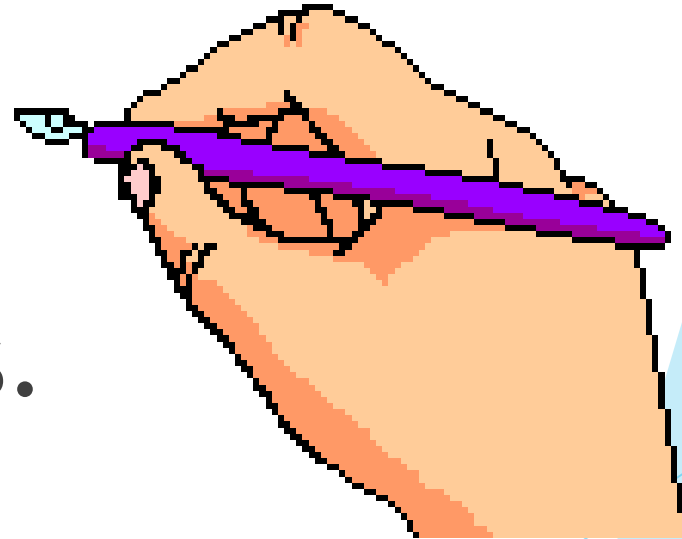
Which / that: refer to things

- ▶ A turtle is an animal. It lives in the sea.
- ▶ A turtle is an animal which / that lives in the sea.



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

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