

⚡ PREPARE

CONCEPT It is important for students to understand the differences between dependent and independent clauses and what makes a sentence complete to determine meaning and develop writing skills. A clause must include a subject and a predicate. A clause that can stand alone is called an independent clause (i.e., a complete sentence). A clause that cannot stand alone is called a dependent clause (i.e., a clause with a subordinating conjunction). A complex sentence has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. A subordinating conjunction usually joins the clauses.

VOCABULARY complex sentence, dependent clause, independent clause, subordinating conjunction

MATERIALS Lesson reproducibles

⚡ INSTRUCT

ANCHOR CHART [*Display Reproducible page 1.*]

- Introduce the **Concept** of this lesson. (See above.)
- Remind students of the following:
 - A **subject** tells us who or what a sentence is about.
 - A **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.
- Review the **Anchor Chart** with students. Explain the definitions and examples of **dependent clauses** and **complex sentences**.

⚡ PRACTICE

[*Display Reproducible page 2, Finding Subordinating Conjunctions, Part A.*]

- Read the directions with students.
- Prompt: *Which word(s) is a subordinating conjunction?*

[*Display Reproducible page 2, Independent or Dependent Clause? Part B.*]

- Read the directions with students.
- Prompt: *Does this clause have a subject and a predicate? Can this clause stand alone?*

[*Display Reproducible page 3, Clause Combining, Part C.*]

- Read the directions with students. Review the examples, and note the importance of the subordinating conjunction.
- Remind students about rules for using capital letters when writing the new sentence. (All sentences must begin with a capital letter. Proper nouns, which name *specific* people, places, and things, and the pronoun *I* always need a capital letter.)

★ Note that an Answer Key is available for teacher reference on Lesson page 2.

ANSWER KEY FOR TEACHER REFERENCE

[Blank student copies are found on Reproducible pages 2 & 3.]

[Reproducible page 2, Finding Subordinating Conjunctions, Part A]

1. As soon as you finish your homework
2. Whenever Max participates in class
3. While the teacher graded tests
4. Wherever the rain falls
5. Although Judah was happy
6. As if the presents weren't enough
7. Unless it stays dry
8. Before Keesok leaves

[Reproducible page 2, Independent or Dependent Clause? Part B]

Clause	Which Is It?
1. she and her mother danced	<u>independent clause</u> dependent clause
2. although it is pretty	independent clause <u>dependent clause</u>
3. whenever I ride with Aaron	independent clause <u>dependent clause</u>
4. Crystal likes dark chocolate	<u>independent clause</u> dependent clause
5. unless Cal makes this shot	independent clause <u>dependent clause</u>
6. Eleanor talks in her sleep	<u>independent clause</u> dependent clause
7. after we have lunch	independent clause <u>dependent clause</u>

[Reproducible page 2, Clause Combining, Part C] *Student answers may vary.*

1. Marisol washed her car after she drove it through the mud.
2. Let's go back to the bakery where they make delicious mochi.
3. After he had lots of practice, Cody still couldn't swim.
4. Damon went to the nurse because he was ill.
5. As we don't have a paddle, we can't move the boat.
6. A friend is someone who cares for you whether you are happy or sad.

ANCHOR CHART

Independent & Dependent Clauses

A **clause** has a subject and a predicate. There are two types of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent clauses can stand alone and are complete sentences.

ice cream is delicious

fruit is the best snack

Dependent clauses cannot stand alone and begin with a subordinating conjunction.

when it is hot outside

unless it is not ripe

A **complex sentence** is created when one independent clause is connected to one dependent clause using a subordinating conjunction.

Ice cream is delicious when it is hot outside.

Subordinating Conjunctions	What do subordinating conjunctions do?
rather than, whether	to indicate a choice
although, even if, even though, if, though, unless, while	to indicate a condition
where, wherever	to indicate a location or place
as if, in order that, so, so that, that	to explain a purpose or result
as, as much as, because, inasmuch as, in order that, since, whereas	to explain a reason or cause
after, as, as soon as, before, once, since, until, when, whenever, while	to indicate time

PRACTICE**Finding Subordinating Conjunctions**

A. Read the dependent clauses. Then, circle the subordinating conjunction.

1. As soon as you finish your homework
2. Whenever Max participates in class
3. While the teacher graded tests
4. Wherever the rain falls
5. Although Judah was happy
6. As if the presents weren't enough
7. Unless it stays dry
8. Before Keesok leaves

Independent or Dependent Clause?

B. Read each clause. Then, circle whether it is an independent or dependent clause.

Clause	Which Is It?
1. she and her mother danced	independent clause dependent clause
2. although it is pretty	independent clause dependent clause
3. whenever I ride with Aaron	independent clause dependent clause
4. Crystal likes dark chocolate	independent clause dependent clause
5. unless Cal makes this shot	independent clause dependent clause
6. Eleanor talks in her sleep	independent clause dependent clause
7. after we have lunch	independent clause dependent clause

⚡ PRACTICE (CONTINUED)**Clause Combining**

B. Read each pair of independent clauses. Use the subordinating conjunction to join the two independent clauses and make a complex sentence, with proper use of capital letters and punctuation. Underline the dependent clause in your complex sentence. Note: The clauses can be arranged in different order.

Independent Clause 1	Independent Clause 2	Subordinating Conjunction
1. Marisol washed her car	she drove it through the mud	after
<u>Marisol washed her car after she drove it through the mud.</u>		
2. let's go back to the bakery	they make delicious mochi	where
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3. Cody still couldn't swim	he had lots of practice	after
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4. Damon went to the nurse	he was sick	because
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5. we can't move the boat	we don't have a paddle	as
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6. a friend is someone who cares for you	you are happy or sad	whether
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