## What Is a Clause?

Teaching

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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

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.	
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- 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.



# 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.