

Grammar Review

Part 1= Clauses:

Clause- a group of grammatically related words WITH a subject and a predicate.

Jim ran to the store.

Sub pred

Dependent clause – a group of grammatically related words that CANNOT stand alone as a complete thought (not a sentence).

because John was hungry.

sub pred

A DEPENDENT CLAUSE BY ITSELF IS CALLED A SENTENCE FRAGMENT.

Independent clause – a group of grammatically related words that CAN stand alone as a complete thought (a sentence)

He ate the whole pizza.

sub pred

Part 2= Sentences:

Simple Sentence= One *independent clause*.

The boy walked to the store.

sub pred

Create your own example:

Compound Sentence= TWO or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction.

The boy walked to the store, but it was closed.

sub pred

conj sub pred

Create your own example:

Complex Sentence= consists of one *independent* clause and one *dependent* clause.

While the sun shone, the girls played volleyball.

Dependent Clause

Independent Clause

Create your own example:

Compound/Complex Sentence= one dependent clause and two independent clauses.

While the sun shone, the girls played volleyball,

Dependent Clause

Independent Clause

and the boys played football.

Independent Clause

Create your own example:



PART 1= Identify the underlined groups of words as a phrase, dependent clause or an independent clause.

1. The wonderfully childish players.
2. I am silly.
3. After the heavy rain fell, Susan watched the hockey game on TV, but I ate chips.

PART 2= Identify the following sentences as simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex

AND underline and identify the different clauses that make up the sentence.

Ex.

I cannot see the difference between the twins (*independent clause*),
but I know their names. (*independent clause*) **Compound sentence**

1. Ty ate the big, tasty, juicy, and veggie filled ham and cheese pizza.
2. Due to the boys running on the court, the game had to be stopped.
3. While many people enjoy the rain, I waited until it was over to walk home.
4. Susan used a bow and arrow, but Edmund used a sword.

COMBINE THE FOLLOWING CLAUSES TO CREATE MORE INTERESTING, AND FLOWING SENTENCES.

1. This is George. He is a monkey. He is good. He is little.

2. He lives with a man. The man has a yellow hat. He lives in New York.
