

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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**GRAMMAR REVIEW PACKET 4****PHRASES AND CLAUSES**

**PHRASE** - A phrase is a group of related words. It **does not** contain a subject and a verb. There are different types of phrases.

- Examples:**
1. from the stairs
  2. to run
  3. playing the piano

**CLAUSE** - A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses.

- Examples:**
1. The play was funny.
  2. Since the play was funny.

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**PHRASES** - a phrase is a group of related words. It does not contain a subject and a verb. There are different types of phrases.

1. **Prepositional Phrase** - (prep + noun/pron)

- Examples:**
1. Most Australians live in large cities.
  2. Many cities with large factories have a smog problem.
  3. The great dividing range extends across the east side.
  4. Mr. Jones presented the award to me.
  5. Alice sat near her.

2. **Infinitive Phrase** - (to + verb)

- Examples:**
1. To run daily is healthy.
  2. They pretend to speak Latin.
  3. Her idea to deliver the package was approved by her mother.

3. **Other Verbal Phrases** - (beginning with a verb ending in **-ing, -ed, -en, -d, -t, or -n.**)

Although these words are formed from verbs, they are **not** verbs when used without helping words.

- Examples:**
1. Hating homework, Bob put off doing it until late at night.
  2. The girl running quickly tripped and fell.
  3. Dusting the furniture and washing the floors are tiresome chores.
  4. Destroyed by fire, the church was never rebuilt.
  5. Eaten quickly, the candies were gone before I arrived.

**CLAUSES** - a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses:

1. **Independent Clause** - expresses a complete thought and has a subject and verb. It is the main thought of a sentence and **can be used alone as a simple sentence.**

**Examples:**

1. Mrs. Smith bakes wonderful pies.
2. During the rainstorm, the children were frightened by the thunder.
3. She enjoys playing the piano.

2. **Dependent Clause** – has a subject and verb but cannot be used as a simple sentence. A dependent clause is introduced by a subordinating word (subordinating conjunction or relative pronoun). Common subordinating conjunctions and relative pronouns are listed below.

**Subordinating Conjunctions**

after	if	when
although	in order that	whenever
as	since	where
as if	so that	whereas
because	than	wherever
before	though	whether
even if	unless	while
even though	until	why

**Relative Pronouns**

who  
whoever  
whom  
whomever  
whose  
which  
whichever  
that  
what  
whatever

Whenever a clause begins with one of the above subordinating words (unless it is a question, which would never give you any trouble), it is dependent. If we take an independent clause such as:

We finished the game.

and put one of the subordinating words in front of it, it becomes dependent:

After we finished the game  
Although we finished the game  
As we finished the game  
Before we finished the game  
If we finished the game  
Since we finished the game  
That we finished the game  
When we finished the game  
While we finished the game

The clause can no longer stand alone. As you read it, you can hear that it doesn't make a complete statement. It leaves the reader expecting something more. It is an incomplete thought or fragment and must not be punctuated as a sentence.

To correct such an incomplete thought or fragment, simply add a comma after the dependent clause and then add an independent clause, or start the sentence with an independent clause followed by the dependent clause:

- After we finished the game, we went to the clubhouse.
- While we finished the game, the others waited.
- We gave up the court when we had finished the game.
- We were happy that we had finished the game.

In other words, **every sentence must have at least one independent clause.**

Note in the example above that when a dependent clause comes at the beginning of a sentence, it is followed by a comma. Often the comma prevents misreading, as in the following:

When he entered, the room became quiet.

**Note that sometimes the subordinating word is the subject of the dependent clause:**

- Examples:**
1. I took the highway that was finished just last month.
  2. The girl who was standing by the window is gone.

**Sometimes the dependent clause is in the middle of the independent clause:**

- Examples:**
1. The highway that was finished last month goes to Indianapolis.
  2. The book which is on the shelf is excellent.

Note: The word **that** does not always introduce a dependent clause; it may be a pronoun (That is my book) or a describing word (I like that book).

### EXERCISES -- PHRASES AND CLAUSES

*A. In the spaces to the left of each number write P for phrase, IC for independent clause, and DC for dependent clause.*

- Examples:**
- P With their friends
  - IC It is the only solution
  - DC Unless they could borrow the car

#### **EXERCISE 1:**

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|---|--|
| <u>P</u> 1. Throwing papers along the streets | <u>P</u> 4. Beside old trucks and cars   |
| <u>DC</u> 2. While debris covered the park    | <u>IC</u> 5. No one lives there          |
| <u>P</u> 3. With broken glass in the alley    | <u>P</u> 6. For lights on every corner   |
|   | <u>DC</u> 7. If the expense is too great |

- DC 8. As he walked home
- P 9. Dragged up the subway steps
- IC 10. Thousands of people walk every day
- P 11. Racing against the traffic signal
- DC 12. Unless it rains
- DC 13. When a helicopter hovers overhead
- DC 14. Who play basketball in the empty lot
- DC 15. That lives in town
- P 16. To think intelligently
- P 17. Except Mary and Tom
- IC 18. No one cared about the party
- DC 19. After the storm ended
- P 20. After the storm on Friday
- P 21. While baking the bread
- P 22. Leaving me behind
- DC 23. Which was stolen

- IC 24. A few were left
- P 25. Given a new lease on life
- P 26. As a loving gesture
- DC 27. That she was going
- P 28. Since finding her keys and book
- P 29. Scolded by his mother
- IC 30. Raise the flag
- P 31. Giving him a lift
- DC 32. If they can
- IC 33. Run
- DC 34. Which sank
- P 35. Forgetting to do his assignment
- P 36. Without a doubt
- DC 37. Even though it seems unlikely
- IC 38. Please leave now
- P 39. Driven to drink
- DC 40. Which was the wrong answer

**EXERCISE 2:**

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>IC</u> 1. Driving can be fun</li> <li><u>IC</u> 2. Drive slowly</li> <li><u>IC</u> 3. I suppose</li> <li><u>P</u> 4. To run quickly</li> <li><u>P</u> 5. Traveling at a fast pace</li> <li><u>DC</u> 6. Which sank</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>P</u> 7. Until tomorrow morning</li> <li><u>DC</u> 8. While it poured</li> <li><u>IC</u> 9. Buy bread at the store</li> <li><u>P</u> 10. Living by herself</li> <li><u>IC</u> 11. Fifteen went home</li> <li><u>DC</u> 12. That we bought</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><u>  P  </u> 13. To act responsibly</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 14. Who decided to leave</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 15. While talking on the phone</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 16. While we talked</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 17. Aside from that</p> <p><u>  IC </u> 18. I say</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 19. Though the motor was running</p> <p><u>  IC </u> 20. Since Monday Mary has<br/>          disappeared</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 21. Unless she knew the truth</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 22. To be the last-place team in<br/>          the league</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 23. When on time</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 24. If you like</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 25. By popular consent</p> <p><u>  IC </u> 26. Many were walking</p> | <p><u>  DC </u> 27. Unless we meet at once</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 28. Because of your interest</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 29. As I should have guessed</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 30. Racing to the sea last evening</p> <p><u>  IC </u> 31. Race to the sea</p> <p><u>  IC </u> 32. Several were wrong</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 33. Until the matter is settled</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 34. Dealt a losing hand</p> <p><u>  IC </u> 35. Do your work quickly</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 36. If problems arise</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 37. That may win</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 38. Since few can go</p> <p><u>  P  </u> 39. Getting all the answers correct</p> <p><u>  DC </u> 40. Although the time has come</p> |
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**B. Underline the *dependent clauses* and circle the *subordinating words* that introduce the dependent clauses.**

**EXERCISE 1:**

1. I refused to go (because) I had homework to do.
2. I could make good grades (if) I studied.
3. (After) I finish college, I'll get a job.
4. They were playing Frisbee (while) he was studying.
5. Her essay would have been better (if) she had rewritten it.
6. (Unless) you return your library book today, you'll have to pay a fine of ten cents per day.
7. A large vocabulary is the characteristic (that) most often accompanies outstanding success.

8. He was searching for the money (that) he had dropped in the snow on Christmas Day.
9. (Although) he looked a long time, he couldn't find it.
10. (Until) you understand subjects and verbs, you cannot understand clauses and their purposes in sentences.

### **EXERCISE 2:**

1. You can't do your best (when) you are tired.
2. I'd have been waiting still (if) you hadn't called.
3. The crowd cheered (when) one of the Navy players came onto the field.
4. They roared with excitement (as) he raced down to the goal line.
5. I have always hoped (that) I could someday go to the Super Bowl.
6. He took his car (although) he really preferred his motorcycle.
7. (If) it's nice tomorrow, we'll hike up Old Baldy.
8. (While) the leaves are still on the trees, let's take some pictures.
9. I thought (that) you were coming with me.
10. (While) she is away, someone will take her place.

### **EXERCISES -- INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT CLAUSES**

*C. In the following exercises, if the clause is independent and, therefore, a sentence, put a period after it. If the clause is dependent and, therefore, a fragment, add an independent clause either before or after it to make it into a sentence. (Remember that if the dependent clause comes first in the sentence, it should have a comma after it.)*

### **EXERCISE 1:**

1. As he ran to catch the ball
2. He finally caught it.
3. She couldn't find the necessary reference material.
4. Because no one had told me about the new ruling
5. When I make up my mind to work

6. I'm going to stay at home tonight.
7. If I can just spend a couple of hours on my math
8. I should study my psychology.
9. When I'm finished with both of them
10. I'll feel confident for those tests.

**EXERCISE 2:**

1. The people flocked around the injured man.
2. As the ambulance came racing down the street
3. When a book is really interesting
4. Come into the office.
5. As we learned more about the problem
6. Because I had so much homework for that evening
7. Unless something goes wrong
8. While everyone else was studying
9. I decided to go.
10. The far-off hills are green.

*D. Now create two sentences for each of the following subordinating conjunctions. Put the dependent clause at the beginning of one sentence and at the end of the second sentence.*

- Example:**
1. When you go to school, you must work hard.
  2. You must work hard when you go to school.

Remember: When the dependent clause comes first, a comma must come after it.

**ANSWERS WILL VARY.**

1. although
- 
-

2. after

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3. while

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4. since

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5. unless

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### **REVIEW**

**A. Write P for phrase, IC for independent clause, and DC for dependent clause.**

  P   1. By the person

  P   11. Spoken in haste

  IC   2. All fell

  P   12. Knowing the answer

  DC   3. When the sun rose

  DC   13. Unless you pass

  P   4. Raking the leaves

  P   14. When mowing the lawn

  P   5. Into the long road

  IC   15. Poetry is interesting

  P   6. Holding my hand

  P   16. When living in Ohio

  P   7. For the brave woman

  DC   17. Before she left

  IC   8. It was

  P   18. Crying for an hour

  DC   9. Whom she saw

  P   19. To sing beautifully

  P   10. Gone fishing

  IC   20. Working is hard



**B. In the following exercises, underline the dependent clause once. Put commas where needed. Remember: If a dependent clause comes before an independent clause, a comma must separate the two clauses.**

1. The class that meets on Saturday is a popular one.
2. Since the actors were both women, one had to portray a man.
3. The person who called the meeting to order is George.
4. Although you passed this test, the last examination counts fifty percent of your final grade.
5. Sara did not like the photograph because she was not smiling.
6. The letter that arrived yesterday had no stamp.
7. The dancer whom we met last night is from Alaska.
8. If the apprentice found the error, why was he fired?
9. The reporter talked to the man whose store was robbed.
10. The officers had important duties that they handled very well.
11. Since we like summer weather best, we moved to Florida.
12. Jim has a summer job that takes him to the beach.
13. We planned a trip that included both the mountains and the seashore in North Carolina.
14. It is usually our own plans that we like best.
15. When my parents traveled abroad, they hired Sally as a babysitter and tutor for my two sisters.
16. She found a summer job that couldn't be better.
17. The house where they live is on Main Street.
18. Although he left on time, he did not make it to the meeting at the new Hilton on the beach.
19. Many people attend college so that they can improve themselves socially and intellectually.
20. As he started to speak, someone fainted.

*C. Follow the directions below:*

**ANSWERS WILL VARY.**

**Write one (1) sentence with an introductory dependent clause.**

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**Write one (1) sentence with a dependent clause at the end.**

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**Write one (1) sentence with a dependent clause in the middle of the independent clause.  
Use who, that, or which.**

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