Our goal with this unit is to become fluent writers & speakers by combining sentence patterns.

**A CLAUSE** is a word group that contains a verb and a subject.

**TWO kinds of clauses**

A. **Independent:**
   Expresses a complete thought by itself.
   Example: The bowhunters missed many easy shots; fortunately, the 490-class bull elk were laughing.

B. **Subordinate** (or dependent) clause
   Does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone.
   Example: Some scholars are looking into learning results because no students are learning.

SO FAR, WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT TWO DIFFERENT KINDS OF CLAUSES: INDEPENDENT AND SUBORDINATE.

**SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TYPES**

1. The **ADJECTIVE** clause
2. The **ADVERB** clause
3. Acts as a

The ADJECTIVE clause tells what kind or which one.

Example: The photograph of those who had participated in the annual Polar Bear celebration appeared in the school newspaper.

The ADJECTIVE clause modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Example: Do you know the name of the group whose recordings Mr. Patterson likes from the link below?

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

1. WHO
2. WHOM
3. WHOSE
4. WHIC
5. THAT

**THE ADJECTIVE clause** is usually introduced by the following RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

- WHO
- WHOM
- WHOSE
- WHIC
- THAT

The ADJECTIVE clause modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Example: The photograph of those who had participated in the annual Polar Bear celebration appeared in the school newspaper.

The ADVERB clause tells how, where, why, to what extent, under what condition.

Example: Jim sounds as if someone were stepping on a cat.

**Which RELATIVE PRONOUN** does not belong in the list?

A. WHO
B. WHOM
C. WHOSEVER
D. WHICH
E. THAT

**THE ADVERB clause** modifies the verb sounds.

Example: Jim sounds as if someone were stepping on a cat.
Common Subordinating Conjunctions YOU NEED TO KNOW

- after
- although
- as
- as if
- as long as
- as soon as
- as though
- because
- before
- unless
- even though
- if
- in order that
- whenever
- where
- where
- when
- who
- which
- whenever

**Example:**

We will give whoever wins the contest a prize.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjunctions</th>
<th>Independent Noun</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Want a JUICY prize?

Which type of SUBORDINATE CLAUSE does not belong?

- Independent
- Noun
- Adverb
- Adjective

Using with subordinate and independent clauses.

*Even though the weather was cold, the hikers climbed to the top.*

*Whichever student does the best, Mr. Patterson will give a treat.*

Independent Clauses w/commas

- F  The door was big, it was a nice summer.
- A  The concert was loud, it was cheap.
- N  I don’t like anchovies, do I like buttermilk?
- B  I won the race, I ruined my motorbike.
- O  I will go fishing, I will go to work.
- Y  The weather was cold, the water was nice.
- S  Acupuncture hurts, I’ll stick to massages.

Which pronoun does not introduce an adjective clause?

- sometimes
- whose
- who
- which
- whom

Which word is not a subordinate conjunction introducing an adjective clause?

- since
- unless
- in retrospect
- as well as
- whenever

Which word is used to introduce noun clauses?

- whichever
- never
- almost
- consequently
Which group of words joins two independent clauses?

- Both
- And
- All
- Every
- Few
- But
- Whom
- Each
- Many
- So
- Everyone
- Several
- Yet
- In fact
- Who
- All
- For
- Jointly
- Some
- Nor
- Sometimes
- Any
- But
- So
- Yet
- For
- Nor
- Whom
- Some
- In fact
- Jointly
- Sometimes
- Every
- Each
- Everyone
- Who
- Whomever

Use a COMMA to join two independent clauses joined by the conjunctions FANBOYS.

True
False

Joining sentences with SEMICOLONS (;)

The sentences have to talk about the same theme.

You must have two independent clauses joined by the conjunctions FANBOYS.

Try it on your own:

- The bridge is now more than a century old. It still stands as a monument to determination. (FANBOYS)
- Deer season opens soon for whoever has a license? Do we make any changes?
- Running around the track twelve times sucks on the other hand I will be in great shape for hunting season.

Example sentences:

1. The outfielders missed easy fly balls and the infielders were throwing wildly.
2. The outfielders missed easy fly balls; the infielders were throwing wildly.
3. The outfielders missed easy fly balls moreover the infielders were throwing wildly.
4. The outfielders missed easy fly balls in addition the infielders were throwing wildly.

4 Kinds of Sentence Structure

1. Simple
2. Compound
3. Complex
4. Compound-Complex

1. Simple Sentence
Contains ONE independent clause, no subordinates
Example:
*Cora and Kareem bought party supplies at the mall.*
*Later, They drove to school and decorated the cafeteria.*

2. Compound Sentence
2 Independent Classes
No Subordinates

*Cora hung streamers from the ceiling, and Kareem set party favors on the tables.*
*After an hour, I couldn’t eat another pancake consequently, I wasn’t able to hold anything down.*
3. **Complex Sentence**

- **1 Independent Clause**
- **1 Subordinate Clause**

*Example:* 
As soon as they had finished their work, they complimented each other.

4. **Compound-Complex**

- **2 or more Independent Clauses**
- **1 or more SUBORDINATE Clauses**

*Example:* 
The club members accepted whatever was donated, but they welcomed housewares most.

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**Today's Assignment:**

- Ex. 6 and Review B pages 502-503
- Write down the SUBORDINATE CLAUSE and circle the relative pronoun, subordinating conjunction, or the noun introductory word.

- Do Exercise 7 on page 505-506. Classify the sentence as Simple (SIM), Compound (CD), Complex (CX), and Compound-Complex (CD-CX).