**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Independent vs. Dependent Clauses 8.7.13**

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | * A group of related words that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** either a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (or both!) | Ran down the hall. (missing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)  The best girl in the world (missing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)  While eating (missing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!) |
|  | * A group of related words that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** both a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. | While I was eating  I love to eat Cheetos. |
|  | * A complete thought that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. | Landstown Middle is in Virginia Beach. |
|  | * Not a complete thought * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** stand alone as a sentence. * It ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** on being **connected** to an independent clause to make sense. * Begin with either a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** conjunction (see chart) or a relative pronoun (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) |  |

**Directions:** In the sentences below, underline the independent clause once and the dependent clause twice. Label each one clearly (IC or DC).

1. When you finish your quiz, you should work on your homework.
2. Briana, who is in my English class, lives in my neighborhood.
3. When I heard that you were going to the school dance, I decided to go too.
4. I am wearing my new shoes that I bought last weekend.
5. What is this sentence **missing**? DC or IC; Fix it!
   1. If I don’t do my homework

**DIRECTIONS Read this paragraph and answer the questions that follow.**

(1) The Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth in 1620. (2) Everyone had their dream of a better life. (3) They had been agreeing that they should work together to build a common house for meetings and religious services. (4) People's lives became difficult though. (5) There was a shortage of food. (6) Nobody knew whether they would survive. (7) In fact, many settlers died during his first winter in the colony. (8) The Native American Squanto helped everyone who remained find where they could fish and trap animals for food. (9) The Native Americans' willingness to share their knowledge of agriculture helped the Pilgrims survive in the new land. (10) Today the national holiday of Thanksgiving recalls the Pilgrims' celebration of their first harvest in Plymouth.

1. What is the best way to combine sentences 1 and 2?
   1. The Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth in 1620; everyone had their dream of a better life.
   2. The Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth in 1620, so everyone had their dream of a better life.
   3. When the Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth in 1620, everyone had their dream of a better life.
   4. Although the Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth in 1620, everyone had their dream of a better life.
2. What is the best way to combine sentences 5 and 6?
   1. Because there was a shortage of food, nobody knew whether they would survive.
   2. Althought there was a shortage of food, nobody knew whether they would survive.
   3. There was a shortage of food, and nobody knew whether they would survive.
   4. There was a shortage of food, yet nobody knew whether they would survive.
3. The meaning of sentence 2 can be improved by changing *their* to –
   1. theirs
   2. its
   3. his or her
   4. they

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Complex Sentences 8.7.13**

When you join a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  to an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** you form a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sentence. In complex sentences, relative pronouns and subordinating conjunctions are used to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the dependent clause to the independent clause. **Example:**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Although many place names are straightforward | , | some make people think twice before they visit them. |
| **Dependent Clause because . . .** | **Use a comma when the DC comes FIRST!!** | **Independent Clause because . . .** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| People can visit Santa Claus in three states |  | even though it’s not Christmas. |
| **Independent Clause because . . .** | **Why didn’t I use a comma??** | **Dependent Clause**  **because . . .** |

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Circle the dependent marker word that lets you know where the dependent clause begins. Underline and label the independent clause (IC) and the dependent clause (DC). Then, **determine if a comma is needed**, or if the sentence is written correctly without the comma.

1. Although I didn’t want to I helped my dad rake the leaves.
2. Whenever you leave the classroom you must have a pass.
3. Our teacher will give us homework unless we finish our class work early.
4. If you do your homework you will get better grades.
5. English is my favorite class because I love to read.
6. My mom bought us ice cream since we were so well-behaved.

**DIRECTIONS Read this paragraph and answer the questions that follow.**

(1) Those who are unfamiliar with the armadillo are definitely not alone. (2)  Many people have some knowledge of the animal. (3) Most have never seen one. (4) Classified together with sloths (hairy animals which hang from trees by their clawed toes) and anteaters, the armadillo is a burrowing mammal native to North America and South America. (5) It has an armor-like covering, similar to a shell. (6) Consisting of jointed bony plates. (7) The English name “armadillo” is actually a Spanish word meaning “little armored thing.” (8) About the same size as a housecat and with a tail 14 to 16 inches long, the armadillo has a long, sticky tongue to slurp up bugs and worms as quickly as possible.

1. Which is the best way to combine sentence 2 and 3 *without changing the meaning*?
   1. Many people have some knowledge of the animal, so most have never seen one.
   2. While many people have some knowledge of the animal, most have never seen one.
   3. Many people have some knowledge of the animal; but most have never seen one.
   4. Many people have some knowledge of the animal until most see it.
2. What of the following is a fragment?
   1. Sentence 2 c. Sentence 6
   2. Sentence 5 d. Sentence 7

**Energizer Practice Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Circle the Subordinating Conjunction (SC). Underline the Independent Clause (IC) once, and double underline the Dependent Clause (DC). Punctuate the sentence correctly.**

1. When Mark Sanchez threw the ball the other team caught it.

2. Katniss is happy to protect her family even if that means trouble for her friends.

3. Wherever she goes she inspires courage and confidence.

4. As long as she was playing she never got seventh place.

5. I would go to the movie with you if I didn’t already have plans.

6. Because an evil alien force invaded Earth Master Chief had to protect us.

7. Unless Master Chief and Cortana are successful Earth will fall.

8. Greatness occurs whenever Tom Brady throws the football.

9. Before Katniss could shoot Robin Hood had already drawn his bow.

10. Jake and Will became friends since they were on the same team.

11. Unless they beat some of the best teams the Dolphins aren’t going to the playoffs.

12. Before the game was played a moment of silence was observed.

13. Since Princess Peach gets captured often Mario has his hands full rescuing her.

14. Luigi is called to help too since Mario can’t do everything himself.

15. Because Matthew has lied to us before we can’t fully trust everything he tells us.

16. We can’t fully trust everything Matthew tells us because he has lied to us before.

17. Even though Rose deeply loved Jack she didn’t let him on her door in the ocean.

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Compound vs. Complex Sentences 8.7.13**

A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has one independent clause. (John’s story gave me goose bumps.)

What? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Action? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**joins 2 or more independent clauses with a comma and a FANBOYS (coordinating conjunction) or a semicolon. (John’s story gave me goose bumps, for it was really scary and spooky.)

IC 1: What/who? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Action? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Why did I use a comma to separate the 2 independent clauses?**

IC 2: What/who? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Action? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Coordinating Conjunction/FANBOYS? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. (Even though John’s story gave me goose bumps, I tried to conceal my fear from my friends.)

**Why does a comma separate my DC from my IC in the sentence?**

Subordinating Conjunction? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Dependent Clause? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Independent Clause? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**has 2 or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. (Even though John’s story gave me goose bumps, I tried to conceal my fear from my friends, for I didn’t want to be embarrassed.)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?** Even though

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?** Even though John’s story gave me goose bumps

Independent Clause 1? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Independent Clause 2? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**  For

**DIRECTIONS Read this paragraph and answer the questions that follow.**

(1) The armadillo, however, can be a serious pest, especially for farmers and gardeners. (2)  Though they can be somewhat helpful in getting rid of many harmful insects, they do a great deal of damage by digging up gardens in search of food. (3) Even in suburban lawns, it is not uncommon to find hundreds of deep holes where these determined creatures have been rooting out grub worms and other insects. (4) Even though they may be destructive armadillos are fascinating creatures.

1. How should sentence 4 be written?
   1. Even though they may be destructive; armadillos are fascinating creatures.
   2. Even though they may be destructive, so armadillos are fascinating creatures.
   3. Even though they may be destructive, armadillos are fascinating creatures.
   4. As it is
2. How should sentence 2 be written?
   1. Though they can be somewhat helpful in getting rid of many harmful insects they do a great deal of damage by digging up gardens in search of food.
   2. Though they can be somewhat helpful in getting rid of many harmful insects; they do a great deal of damage by digging up gardens in search of food.
   3. As it is

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Rambling Sentences 8.8.2**

A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**occurs when you connect **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**with the word **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Rambling sentences can be correctly written by applying the previous lessons on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, complex, and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

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| **Rambling Sentence** | **Corrected Sentences**  (The *and’s* have been eliminated.) | |
| Loch Ness is a large lake in northern Scotland and it is famous for its legendary monster and many tourists visit the lock and hope they see the monster. | Loch Ness, **which** is a large lake in Northern Scotland, is famous for its legendary monster. Many tourists, **who** hope to see the monster, visit the loch. | Loch Ness is a large lake in northern Scotland **that** is famous for its legendary monster. Many tourists, **who** hope to see the monster, visit the loch. |
|  | **How did they fix the sentence above?** | **How did they fix the sentence above?** |

**Note:** It is not always necessary to eliminate all the *and’s* in a rambling sentences. Some *and’s* may be needed to connect compound sentences and compound subjects and predicates.

1. Choose the **best way** to rewrite the following rambling sentence: *The water in Loch Ness stays about 42 degrees Fahrenheit and it is very deep but it never freezes.*
   1. The water in Loch Ness stays about 42 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is deep but never freezes.
   2. The water in Loch Ness stays about 42 degrees Fahrenheit, which is very deep and never freezes.
   3. Where it never freezes and is very deep, the water in Loch Ness stays about 42 degrees Fahrenheit.
   4. Since it is very deep, the water in Loch Ness stays about 42 degrees Fahrenheit and never freezes.
2. Now rewrite the following rambling sentence so that it contains fewer *and’s.* Attempt to make it a complex sentence.

*In 1972 an underwater camera took pictures in Loch Ness and scientists studied the evidence of a monster and the scientists say the creature might be a sea cow.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(1) If you’re like most of the students at this school, you don’t think gangs are causing us too much trouble yet. (2)However, since gangs started trickling into our school and neighborhood last spring, they’ve caused us all plenty of problems. (3) Just look at the things we’ve lost since gangs became a part of our town. (4) We’ve lost the freedom to dress as we please. (5) Gang members identify each other by the way they wear their hats. (6) Therefore, boys have been warned not to wear hats to school. (7) “You could get jumped just for wearing a hat the wrong way,” explains Peter Dubnik. (8) The teachers won’t allow anyone wearing gang colors or symbols into the school either. (9) Also, gang members have been known to beat people up for their jackets and gym shoes. (10) Because they don’t want to be beat up, many students now feel that they can’t safely wear their expensive gym shoes and sports team jackets out of the house.

1. How can sentences 9 and 10 best be combined without repeating information?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Also, gang members have been known to beat people up for their jackets and gym shoes, so because they don’t want to be beat up, many students now feel that they can’t safely wear their expensive gym shoes and sports team jackets out of the house. |
| 1. Also, because gang members have been known to beat people up for their jackets and gym shoes, many students now feel that they can’t safely wear their expensive gym shoes and team jackets out of the house. |
| 1. Also, gang members have been known to beat people up for their jackets and gym shoes and because many students now feel that they can’t safely wear their expensive gym shoes and sports team jackets out of the house. |
| 1. Also, many students now feel that they can’t safely wear their expensive gym shoes and sports team jackets out of the house, and they can’t do this because gang members have been known to beat people up for their jackets and gym shoes. |

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Review 8.7.13 & 8.8.2**

**Directions: Apply what you have learned in the first 4 energizers to the activity below.**

**What is the best way to combine the sentences below?**

1. **The books were scattered. They were for a science project. Magazines were also scattered. The magazines were for a science project. The books and magazines were scattered on Kim’s desk.**
   1. The books and magazines were scattered on Kim’s desk for a science project.
   2. The books and magazines for a science project were scattered on Kim’s desk.
   3. The books and magazines, which were scattered on Kim’s desk, were for a science project.
   4. The books were scattered, and they were for a science project, and magazines were scattered for the project, and they were scattered on Kim’s desk.
2. **Fernando walked towards the checkout counter. He noticed a poorly dressed man. The man was standing next to a rack of candy bars.**
   1. Fernando walked towards the checkout counter and noticed a rack of candy bars of which a poorly dressed man was standing.
   2. As Fernando walked towards the checkout counter, he noticed a poorly dressed man standing next to a rack of candy bars.
   3. Next to a rack of candy bars was a poorly dressed man that Fernando noticed as he walked to the counter.
   4. Fernando walked towards the checkout counter, and he noticed a poorly dressed man, and the man was standing next to a rack of candy bars.

**Now you try! Combine the sentences below. Use what we have learned about sentence structure!!**

1. **Fernando moved toward the checkout counter. A security guard came down the aisle. The man put a candy bar in his coat pocket. He was pretending to read a magazine.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**