

Kinds of Clauses

More Practice

A. Identifying Conjunctions and Kinds of Clauses

In these sentences, underline every independent clause once, underline every conjunction twice, and place parentheses around every subordinate clause. Not every sentence has more than one clause.

1. Although sea anemones resemble plants, they are actually animals.
2. I was eager to visit Greece because I had heard so much about its scenery.
3. He was not impressed by scenic views, but he had never seen the Grand Canyon.
4. Before they began their trek across Antarctica, the explorers checked their supplies.
5. Because of thick forests inland, the country's cities are located on the coast.
6. Many people love camping, yet others won't go near a tent.
7. Because it is nocturnal, the badger is rarely seen by day.
8. Lin could hike alone in the woods, or she could walk her dog in the park.
9. Since I planted the trumpet vine, we have had hummingbirds in the garden.
10. The Wrights are picking apples today, and they will start making cider tomorrow.

B. Identifying Independent and Subordinate Clauses

Each sentence below contains two clauses and a conjunction. Underline the conjunction and write above it either **CC** for coordinating conjunction or **SC** for subordinating conjunction. Above each clause write **IND** for independent or **SUB** for subordinate.

1. When inventors developed the first bar code, they used elements from movie soundtracks and Morse code.
2. Soundtracks were printed on the edge of the movie film, and light passing through the film was converted to sound.
3. If light could "read" a soundtrack, it could read a bar code too.
4. Light passes through a film, but it has to bounce off a bar code label.
5. After the light bounced off the inventors' label, it entered an oscilloscope.
6. Although the inventors' idea worked in experiments, it required a very bright light.
7. The idea would not work until the laser was invented.
8. Scientists tested many forms of bar codes before they chose the current system.

CHAPTER 16 *The Clause*

Adjective Clauses

An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause used as an adjective to modify a noun or a pronoun. Adjective clauses are usually introduced by the relative pronouns *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *that*.

EXERCISE Some of the following sentences contain adjective clauses. If a sentence has an adjective clause, underline the clause. If a sentence has no adjective clause, write **None** on the line provided. *Hand circle the word it modifies.*

EXAMPLES: Which is the elephant from Africa? None
 The elephant, which was born in Africa, is eleven feet tall. _____

1. The building that housed the lions needed repairs. _____
2. The baby giraffe, which was a week old, wobbled on its spindly legs. _____
3. Gazelles, which are swift animals, run gracefully through the wooded areas. _____
4. The hippo was hungrily munching the wilted lettuce. _____
5. The pandas, which had been sick all winter, emerged looking healthier. _____
6. Alligators swam about in the special pools that had been built for them. _____
7. The African elephant, whose trunk was like a vacuum cleaner, kept pouring water on its back. _____
8. The children who watched threw peanuts to the elephant. _____
9. The ivory tusks jutting out of the elephant's jowls were blunt. _____
10. The zoo truck, which was filled with leafy vegetables, stopped near the great beast. _____
11. The elephant fed on the food that filled the truck bed. _____
12. The monkey who swung from a tire screeched piercingly. _____
13. Some of the monkeys leaped from bar to bar on their trapeze. _____
14. The peacocks, whose rich plumage shone blue, purple, green, and gold, strutted proudly. _____
15. Seals cavorted in the seal pool and dived for fish. _____
16. Those who wish can spend all day in the aviary. _____
17. The aviary is the building that houses the rare birds of the world. _____

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