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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. [Name], Mrs. [Name], or Miss [Name]

Class or Course [Name]

### Class Concept

Remember that a **class** is a group of words including subject and predicate. A class that contains a verb is called an **independent clause**; every sentence must have one at least. Independent clauses are often joined together by **coordinating conjunctions** (FANBOYS). Remember that conjunctions may join subjects and/or predicates in small sentence classes.

Examples to join both sides, and that introduce bigger ones

Independent clause coordinating conjunction dependent clause = \_\_\_\_\_ clause

Examples to join both but one is not bigger than

subject predicate = \_\_\_\_\_ clause

Remember that when a **dependent clause** functions as the **subject** of a sentence, the main clause that goes after it is the **independent clause**. In other words, the **subject** of a dependent clause may **introduce** a **main clause**, which then, which, where, etc. all lead to the independent clause. Dependent clauses only **introduce** but **do not** introduce **independent clauses**. Remember, **dependent clauses** **do not** describe **any part** of **anyone** in the independent clause.

Independent clause

The dog that is often called a dingo

dependent clause + main clause = compound sentence

Dependent clause

Every clause begins with a subordinating word.

subject clause + main clause = complex sentence

Remember that **dependent clauses** are **never** **standing** **sentences** (which only a clause, a phrase, or a title can be). In other words, **dependent clauses** **introducing** **independent clauses** **introduce** **but do not** **introduce** **any part** of **anyone** in the independent clause.

Examples to join both but one is not bigger than

subject dependent clause + main clause = \_\_\_\_\_ clause

When a subordinate clause works, it's a group in the sentence itself.

dependent clause + main clause = \_\_\_\_\_ clause

main clause