

Dependent And Independent Clauses Worksheet

Independent and Dependent Clauses

A clause is a part of a sentence. A clause must contain a verb.
The independent clause makes sense on its own.
An dependent clause gives further meaning to the main clause.

Tell whether the underlined clause is independent or dependent.

Example A: Because I can't wait, I will go walking.

Answer: Dependent



1. Because he ran, he was able to catch the bus. _____

2. Until the sun sets, I will stay with you. _____

3. As the lights dim, I will say good-bye. _____

4. Wherever he might go, I will follow him. _____

5. So long as you know, I will be waiting for you. _____

7. If the dress is on sale, she will buy it. _____

8. Whenever you come to visit, make sure to bring food.



9. Unless you have the right size, don't try it on. _____

10. When we get snow, we will go sledding. _____



Dependent and Independent Clauses Worksheet – a fundamental tool for understanding sentence structure and enhancing writing skills. Clauses are the building blocks of sentences, and grasping the difference between dependent and independent clauses is crucial for effective communication. This article will delve into the definitions, examples, and exercises related to dependent and independent clauses, making it an essential resource for students, educators, and anyone looking to improve their writing.

Understanding Clauses

Clauses are groups of words that contain a subject and a predicate. They can be categorized into two main types: independent clauses and dependent clauses.

Independent Clauses

An independent clause expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. It contains a subject and a verb, and it does not rely on any other clause for its meaning.

Examples of Independent Clauses:

- The dog barked.
- She enjoys reading novels.
- They went to the park.

Dependent Clauses

A dependent clause, on the other hand, does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone as a sentence. It typically begins with a subordinating conjunction (such as because, although, if, or when) or a relative pronoun (such as who, which, or that), which indicates that the clause is subordinate to another clause.

Examples of Dependent Clauses:

- Although the dog barked
- Because she enjoys reading novels
- If they went to the park

Using Clauses in Sentences

When constructing sentences, understanding how to properly use independent and dependent clauses is essential.

Combining Clauses

To form complex sentences, one can combine independent and dependent clauses. Here are a few ways to do it:

1. Using a subordinating conjunction:
 - Example: Although the dog barked, the cat remained calm.
2. Using relative pronouns:
 - Example: The book that she enjoys reading is on the table.

3. Creating a compound-complex sentence:

- Example: Although they were tired, they went to the park, and they played soccer.

Identifying Clauses

To effectively work with clauses, one must be able to identify them in sentences. Here are some tips:

- Look for the subject and verb: An independent clause will have both, while a dependent clause may have a subject and verb but will not express a complete thought.
- Identify conjunctions: Subordinating conjunctions and relative pronouns are indicators of dependent clauses.

Dependent and Independent Clauses Worksheet

Creating a worksheet can be a practical way to practice identifying and using dependent and independent clauses. Below are various exercises that can be included in a worksheet.

Exercise 1: Identify the Clauses

Read the following sentences and identify whether the clause is independent (I) or dependent (D):

1. Because it was raining, we stayed indoors.
2. She loves to sing.
3. When he arrived, the party had already started.
4. They are planning a trip to the mountains.
5. Although she was tired, she finished her homework.

Answer Key:

1. D
2. I
3. D
4. I
5. D

Exercise 2: Combining Clauses

Combine the following independent and dependent clauses to create complex sentences:

1. (D) Although I was late / (I) I still managed to catch the bus.
2. (I) She passed the exam / (D) because she studied hard.
3. (D) If it snows tomorrow / (I) we will build a snowman.

4. (I) They decided to go for a walk / (D) when the sun came out.

Example Answers:

1. Although I was late, I still managed to catch the bus.
2. She passed the exam because she studied hard.
3. If it snows tomorrow, we will build a snowman.
4. They decided to go for a walk when the sun came out.

Exercise 3: Creating Your Own Sentences

Write three independent clauses and three dependent clauses. Then, combine them to create at least three complex sentences.

Example:

- Independent Clauses:

1. The sun was shining.
2. She enjoys biking.
3. They watched a movie.

- Dependent Clauses:

1. Because it was a holiday
2. If they finish their homework
3. Although they were tired

Example Combined Sentences:

1. The sun was shining because it was a holiday.
2. She enjoys biking if they finish their homework.
3. They watched a movie although they were tired.

Benefits of Understanding Clauses

Understanding dependent and independent clauses has several advantages:

- Improved Writing Skills: Mastering clause structure leads to more complex and varied sentence construction, enhancing overall writing quality.
- Better Reading Comprehension: Recognizing clauses helps readers understand the relationships between ideas in a text.
- Effective Communication: Clear sentence structure ensures that ideas are conveyed accurately and understandably.

Conclusion

A thorough understanding of dependent and independent clauses is essential for anyone looking to enhance their writing and communication skills. By utilizing a worksheet that includes exercises for identifying, combining, and creating clauses, individuals can practice

and master the intricacies of sentence structure. As you work through these exercises, remember that the ability to craft both simple and complex sentences will not only improve your writing but also enrich your overall communication abilities. Whether you are a student, teacher, or simply someone eager to improve your language skills, mastering clauses is a vital step on your journey to effective expression.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a dependent clause?

A dependent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone as a sentence.

What is an independent clause?

An independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought, making it a complete sentence.

How can I identify a dependent clause in a sentence?

Look for words that typically introduce dependent clauses, such as 'although,' 'because,' 'if,' or 'when.' These clauses often cannot stand alone.

What are some examples of independent clauses?

Examples of independent clauses include: 'She enjoys reading,' 'He went to the store,' and 'They are playing soccer.'

How can I combine independent and dependent clauses?

You can combine them by placing the dependent clause before or after the independent clause, using a comma if the dependent clause comes first (e.g., 'Although it was raining, we went for a walk').

What is the purpose of a dependent and independent clauses worksheet?

A worksheet on dependent and independent clauses helps students practice identifying and using these clauses correctly, improving their sentence structure and overall writing skills.

Are there any common mistakes to avoid when using dependent and independent clauses?

Common mistakes include incorrectly punctuating clauses, such as not using a comma when a dependent clause precedes an independent clause, or creating sentence fragments by failing to connect clauses properly.

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Jan 18, 2007 · depend on **dependent on** 1 **depend on** ...

depend on **be dependent on** ...

be dependent on [bi: di'pendənt ɔn] [bi di'pendənt ɔn] v. **depend on** 'You can depend ...

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origin group ...

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