

Name _____

Instructor's Name _____

Packet 4 Phrases and Clauses

PHRASE - A phrase is a group of related words. It does not contain a subject and a verb. There are different types of phrases.

- Examples:**
1. from the stairs
 2. to run
 3. playing the piano

CLAUSE - A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses.

- Examples:**
1. The play was funny.
 2. Since the play was funny.

1. Read and complete all exercises in this packet.

2. Take test for Packet 4.

PHRASES - a phrase is a group of related words. It does not contain a subject and a verb. There are different types of phrases.

- 1. Prepositional Phrase - (prep + noun/pron)**

- Examples:**
1. Most Australians live in large cities.
 2. Many cities with large factories have a smog problem.
 3. The great dividing range extends across the east side.
 4. Mr. Jones presented the award to me.
 5. Alice sat near her.

- 2. Infinitive Phrase - (to + verb)**

- Examples:**
1. To run daily is healthy.
 2. They pretend to speak Latin.
 3. Her idea to deliver the package was approved by her mother.

- 3 Other Phrases - (beginning with an ing, ed, or en word.)**

Although these words are formed from verbs, they are not verbs when used without helping words.

- Examples**
1. Hating homework, Bob put off doing it until late at night.
 2. The girl running quickly tripped and fell.
 3. Dusting the furniture and washing the floors are tiresome chores.
 4. Destroyed by fire, the church was never rebuilt.
 5. Eaten quickly, the candies were gone before I arrived.

CLAUSES - a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses:

1. **Independent Clause** - expresses a complete thought and has a subject and verb. It is the main thought of a sentence and can be used alone as a simple sentence.

Examples: 1. Mrs. Smith bakes wonderful pies.

2. During the rainstorm, the children were frightened by the thunder.

3. She enjoys playing the piano.

2. **Dependent Clause** – has a subject and verb but cannot be used as a simple sentence. A dependent clause is introduced by a dependent word (subordinating conjunction). See the following list.

after	even though	so that	whatever	which
although	ever since	than	when	whichever
as	how	that	whenever	while
as if	if	though	where	who
because	in order that	unless	whereas	whom
before	since	until	wherever	whose
even if	so (that)	what	whether	why

Whenever a clause begins with one of the above dependent words (unless it is a question, which would never give you any trouble), it is dependent. If we take an independent clause such as:

We finished the game.

and put one of the dependent words in front of it, it becomes dependent:

After we finished the game

Although we finished the game

As we finished the game

Before we finished the game

If we finished the game

Since we finished the game

That we finished the game

When we finished the game

While we finished the game

The clause can no longer stand alone. As you read it, you can hear that it doesn't make a complete statement. It leaves the reader expecting something more. It is an incomplete thought or fragment and must not be punctuated as a sentence.

To correct such an incomplete thought or fragment, simply add an independent clause:

After we finished the game, we went to the clubhouse.
While we finished the game, the others waited.
We gave up the court when we had finished the game.
We were happy that we had finished the game.

In other words, **every sentence must have at least one independent clause.**

Note in the example above that when a dependent clause comes at the beginning of a sentence, it is followed by a comma. Often the comma prevents misreading, as in the following:

When he entered, the room became quiet.

Note that sometimes the dependent word is the subject of the dependent clause:

- Examples:**
1. I took the highway that was finished just last month.
 2. The girl who was standing by the window is gone.

Sometimes the dependent clause is in the middle of the independent clause:

- Examples:**
1. The highway that was finished last month goes to Indianapolis.
 2. The book which is on the shelf is excellent.

Note: the word **that** does not always introduce a dependent clause; it may be a pronoun (That is my book) or a describing word (I like that book).