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[illegible]



to separate the two. If the dependent clause comes after the independent clause, a comma is not needed. 3. In this sentence, is the underlined clause independent or dependent? Although I missed the bus this morning, I still made it to school on time. Answer: DependentCorrect Explanation: That's right! The underlined clause is dependent because it begins with a subordinating conjunction and does not express a complete thought.Incorrect Explanation: Sorry, that's not right! Remember, dependent clauses can start with a subordinating conjunction, a relative pronoun, an interrogative pronoun, or an expletive, and these clauses cannot express a complete thought. 4. In this sentence, is the underlined clause independent or dependent? She has always disliked trying new foods; however, today she decided to try sushi for the first time. Answer: IndependentCorrect Explanation: That's right! The underlined phrase is independent for two reasons: first, it expresses a complete thought. Secondly, even though it begins with a subordinating conjunction, this conjunction is set apart from the clause by both a semicolon and a comma, making it independent.Incorrect Explanation: Sorry, that's not right! Remember, while some dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions, when the conjunction is set apart from the clause through the use of a semicolon and a comma, the clause is independent. 5. In this sentence, is the underlined clause independent or dependent? She named her cat Mrs. Norris because she is such a huge Harry Potter fan. Answer: IndependentCorrect Explanation: That's right! In this sentence, the underlined clause is independent because it expresses a complete thought and can stand on its own without the rest of the sentence.Incorrect Explanation: Sorry, that's not right! Remember, independent clauses can express a complete thought without the help of any other clauses in the sentence. 6. In this sentence, is the underlined clause independent or dependent? If Disney World reopens, we will visit late this year. Answer: DependentCorrect Explanation: That's right! The underlined clause if Disney World reopens is a dependent clause that introduces the independent clause.Incorrect Explanation: Sorry, that's not right! Remember, dependent clauses can start with a subordinating conjunction, a relative pronoun, an interrogative pronoun, or an expletive, and these clauses cannot express a complete thought. For additional practice with Dependent Clauses, check out our practice on Albert: Dependent Clauses. Return to the Table of Contents Many students understand that a complete sentence contains a subject and a verb, but what if that sentence does not create a complete thought? Dependent clauses may look a whole lot like independent clauses, but they are only meant to complement the independent clause and not stand on their own. Therefore, it is important for students to know how to identify both independent and dependent clauses and how to use these different clauses in their writing. The Common Core English Language Progressive Skills Chart is a useful resource for teachers working with a wide variety of students on different grammatical skill levels. For specific standards on the different types of clauses including dependent clauses, check out the Common Core State Standards website. Albert's Dependent Clause Practice offers several different practices to scaffold students as they become more comfortable with identifying different types of clauses. Albert also provides cumulative assessments and shorter topic quizzes that can be utilized by educators to measure student progress. Dependent clauses do not express a complete thought. They depend on at least one independent clause in order to make sense and create a complete sentence. There are three types of dependent clauses: 1. Adverbial clauses They answer one of these questions: where, why, how, when, or to what degree was the action performed? 2. Relative clauses They answer one of these two questions: which one or what kind? 3. Noun clauses They act as subjects or objects and can begin with either interrogative pronouns (who, what, when, where, how, why) or expletives (that, whether, if). Be sure to check out our grammar course for more Dependent Clause practice. You can also access over 3,400 high-quality questions that address nearly every grammatical concept. Albert has hundreds of grammar practice questions with detailed explanations to help you master concepts. Leia a tira a seguir. 1. Releia o primeiro quadrinho. Nele, além da oração principal, há duas orações adverbiais. a) Qual é a oração principal? b) Identifique e classifique as orações subordinadas adverbiais. 2. A história em quadrinhos tem uma relação intertextual com o conhecido conto: "Os três porquinhos" a) Por quem o lobo está se passando? b) Com que finalidade ele faz isso? c) Por que ele desiste de seu plano? b) Quando os porquinhos abrirem a porta: oração subordinada adverbial temporal. para pegar a pizza: oração subordinada adverbial final reduzida de infinitivo. a) Ele está se passando por um entregador de pizza. b) Com que finalidade ele faz isso? Ele quer que os parquinhos abram a porta para que ele ataque. c) Porque ele também adora pizza de lombinho, feita de carne de porco, e, por isso, acha mais fácil comer a pizza.