

Compound=2 independent clauses joined together with proper punctuation

- a. a comma and a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)
- b. a semicolon
- c. a semicolon, a conjunctive adverb (however, consequently...) and a comma

It was raining this morning, so I took the dog for a shorter walk than normal.

Complex with an adjective clause=1 independent clause + the dependent clause which is the adjective clause

- a. an adjective clause must follow a noun/pronoun in the sentence
- b. an adjective clause will have a subject followed by its verb
- c. an adjective clause will begin with a relative pronoun (who, whose, whom, which, that)

The umbrella which was broken did not help protect me from this morning's rain.
I live in a house that is pink with purple polka dots.

Complex with an adverb clause=1 independent clause + the dependent clause which is the adverb clause

- a. an adverb clause describes the verb in the independent clause
- b. an adverb clause begins with a subordinate conjunction (itsy-bitsy spider song words)
- c. If the adverb clause comes at the beginning of the sentence, it must be followed by a comma. (This sentence is an example)

When I started teaching, I was assigned to a fifth grade class.
I like my husband because he is kind and considerate.

*******A noun clause is a dependent clause used as a noun*******

A noun clause can be introduced with the following words:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| how | that | what | whatever | whoever | why |
| when | where | which | whichever | whose | who/whom |

A noun clause can act as a subject

Whoever lives on a farm often eats home-grown food.

A noun clause can act as a direct or indirect object. (answers the question what)

A drought affect whatever grows outdoors.

This is how most farmers plant their crops.

I believe that nobody works harder than farmers.

Underline each dependent clause and tell if it is an adjective clause, an adverb clause, or a noun clause.

1. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka was a legal case that changed the face of America's schools. _____
2. What began as a local matter in 1951 had gained national attention by 1954. _____
3. Because his daughter could not attend an all-white school, an African American parent sued the Topeka Board of Education. _____
4. Thurgood Marshall, who later became the first African American justice on the Supreme Court, represented the student's father, Oliver Brown. _____
5. Marshall was an attorney whom people respected. _____
6. In 1954 the Court ruled that segregated schools deprived minorities of an equal education. _____
7. Chief Justice Earl Warren declared that segregation violated a citizen's right to equal protection under the law. _____