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Practice Paper Unit ( 1 )

 Grade ( 10 )

 Name Date: / /2023

Objective :-

To differentiate between the clause and the phrase .

To differentiate between dependent and independent clauses .

To differentiate between simple , compound and complex sentences.

**What is a clause?**

A **clause**is a group of words working together that contains both a subject and a verb. Clauses can be independent or dependent.

An **independent clause** can stand on its own as a complete sentence.

Examples:

Pizza in America is different than pizza in Italy.

The athlete completed the marathon.

A **dependent clause** must be attached to another clause in order for it to be a complete sentence; it cannot stand on its own.

Examples:

**Because he was not thinking about the consequences,** the toddler chose to touch the hot stove.

Good research can only happen**when the researcher is focused and alert.**

**That he was the champion**was a fact that no one could dispute.

**What is a phrase?**

A **phrase**is a group of words that works together in a sentence but does not contain a subject or a verb. Often phrases are used for **descriptions**of people, things, or events.

Examples:

**Filled with joy**, the girl jumped up and down.

The man **with the red jacket** is my father.

Phrases can also describe verbs or adverbs by **explaining how or why something happened**.

Examples:

He performed the song**with a smile on his face**.

She continued to run **while silently humming a tune**.

He created the experiment**to test the embryo’s sensitivity to outside light.**

**Sentences: Simple, Compound, and Complex**

A common weakness in writing is the lack of varied sentences. Becoming aware of three general types of sentences--simple, compound, and complex--can help you vary the sentences in your writing.

The most effective writing uses a variety of the sentence types explained below.

1. Simple Sentences

A **simple sentence** has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and a completed thought.

Examples of **simple sentences** include the following:

1. Joe waited for the train.
"Joe" = subject, "waited" = verb
2. The train was late.
"The train" = subject, "was" = verb
3. Mary and Samantha took the bus.
"Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "took" = verb
4. I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station.
"I" = subject, "looked" = verb
5. Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station early but waited until noon for the bus.
"Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "arrived" and "waited" = compound verb

**Tip**: If you use many simple sentences in an essay, you should consider revising some of the sentences into compound or complex sentences (explained below).

The use of compound subjects, compound verbs, prepositional phrases (such as "at the bus station"), and other elements help lengthen simple sentences, but simple sentences often are short. The use of too many simple sentences can make writing "choppy" and can prevent the writing from flowing smoothly.

A simple sentence can also be referred to as an **independent clause**. It is referred to as "independent" because, while it might be part of a compound or complex sentence, it can also stand by itself as a complete sentence.

2. Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses (or complete sentences) connected to one another with a **coordinating conjunction**. Coordinating conjunctions are easy to remember if you think of the words "FAN BOYS":

* **F**or
* **A**nd
* **N**or
* **B**ut
* **O**r
* **Y**et
* **S**o

Examples of **compound sentences** include the following:

1. Joe waited for the train, **but** the train was late.
2. I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station, **but** they arrived at the station before noon and left on the bus before I arrived.
3. Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, **and** they left on the bus before I arrived.
4. Mary and Samantha left on the bus before I arrived, **so** I did not see them at the bus station.

Coordinating conjunctions are useful for connecting sentences, but compound sentences often are overused. While coordinating conjunctions can indicate some type of relationship between the two independent clauses in the sentence, they sometimes do not indicate much of a relationship. The word "and," for example, only adds one independent clause to another, without indicating how the two parts of a sentence are logically related. Too many compound sentences that use "and" can weaken writing.

Clearer and more specific relationships can be established through the use of complex sentences.

3. Complex Sentences

A **complex sentence** is made up of an independent clause and one or more **dependent clauses** connected to it. A dependent clause is similar to an independent clause, or complete sentence, but it lacks one of the elements that would make it a complete sentence.

Examples of **dependent clauses** include the following:

* because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon
* while he waited at the train station
* after they left on the bus

Dependent clauses such as those above **cannot** stand alone as a sentence, but they can be added to an independent clause to form a complex sentence.

Dependent clauses begin with **subordinating conjunctions**. Below are some of the most common subordinating conjunctions:

* after
* although
* as
* because
* before
* even though
* if
* since
* though
* unless
* until
* when
* whenever
* whereas
* wherever
* while

A complex sentence joins an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses.

The dependent clauses can go first in the sentence, followed by the independent clause, as in the following:

1. Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I did not see them at the station.
2. While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late.
3. After they left on the bus, Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station.

Conversely, the independent clauses can go first in the sentence, followed by the dependent clause, as in the following:

**Tip**: When the independent clause comes first, a comma should **not** be used to separate the two clauses.

1. I did not see them at the station because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon.
2. Joe realized that the train was late while he waited at the train station.
3. Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station after they left on the bus.

**Exercise 1 – Identify the Type of Sentence**

**Identify whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex sentences. Also, mention which of the clauses is the main clause and the subordinate clause**.

1. I did not know that this food was meant only for the staff.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. She is innocent, so she has appealed to the court.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. If you are not ready with the song, it is better to let them know.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. She will come home or I will stay back at her place.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. In the evening, I am going to the park.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. The sun looks amazing today.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. I remember the day that we met very well.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Nithi is not keeping well, yet she decided to go to work.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. After they reach the hotel, they will inform us.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. We are going to the park.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2 – Combine the Sentences to Form Compound Sentences**

**Combine the following sentences using a coordinating conjunction to form compound sentences.**

* 1. My mother is sick. My mother is going to the doctor.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Jibin has gone to Hyderabad. Jibin has not found any jobs yet.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Nalini was not satisfied with her birthday dress. Nalini wore it anyway.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Jaffar called me yesterday. I was not able to attend his call.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Tina had to present the paper today. Nancy volunteered to do it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. It was raining the whole day. We decided to go to the park

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Firoz will pick you up. We will book a cab for you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Nobody knew where to go. We asked some random people for directions to the hills.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Let them know. You will have to suffer the consequences.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. My mom was cleaning the house. I helped with the plates.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Underline the dependent clauses and circle the subordinating conjunctions (dependent words) that introduce the dependent clauses.**

1. I refused to go because I had homework to do.

 2. I could make good grades if I studied.

 3. After I finish college, I’ll get a job.

 4. They were playing Frisbee while he was studying

. 5. Her essay would have been better if she had rewritten it.

 6. Unless you return your library book today, you’ll have to pay a fine of ten cents per day.

 7. A large vocabulary is the characteristic that most often accompanies outstanding success.

8. He was searching for the money that he had dropped in the snow on Christmas Day.

 9. Although he looked a long time, he couldn’t find it.

10. Until you understand subjects and verbs, you cannot understand clauses and their purposes in sentences

Taroub Massarweh Coordinator-------------