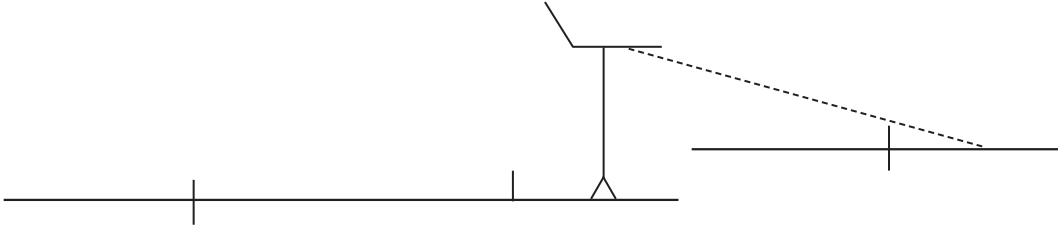


25. Ruth promised to go wherever Naomi went.



Lesson 8

Writing with Subordinate Clauses

(88, 89)

To add variety to your writing, you can convert some sentences to subordinate (dependent) clauses. Note the difference in the sentences when dependent clauses are used.

Subordinate clauses help avoid short, choppy sentences.

Santo Domingo is the capital of the Dominican Republic. It is also a major port. It contains about one-fourth of the country's population.

- ▶ Santo Domingo, [which is the capital of the Dominican Republic,] is a major port. It contains about one-fourth of the country's population.

Subordinate clauses help avoid overuse of coordinating conjunctions.

The Dominican Republic is mainly agricultural and is covered with mountains and has many varieties of tropical plants.

- ▶ [Although the Dominican Republic is covered with mountains,] it is mainly agricultural and has many varieties of tropical plants.

Subordinate clauses help to emphasize the main idea.

English is spoken in the Dominican Republic, but Spanish is the official language.

- ▶ [Although English is spoken in the Dominican Republic,] Spanish is the official language.

Subordinate clauses help avoid stringy sentences.

Sugar cane is the principal crop of the Dominican Republic, but rice is grown by some farmers and coffee is also a popular crop.

- ▶ [While rice and coffee are grown by some farmers,] sugar cane is the principal crop of the Dominican Republic.

Subordinate clauses help avoid repetition.

The Dominican Republic is on the island of Hispaniola. The island of Hispaniola lies east of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea.

- ▶ The Dominican Republic is on the island of Hispaniola, [which lies east of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea.]

Generally, the least important idea should be placed in the dependent clause. Usually details of color, size, time, or place are subordinate, while people and actions are important. A sentence with an action verb tends to be best as an independent clause, while sentences with being verbs can often be subordinated.

Be careful not to overuse subordinate clauses in writing; use them only for a specific purpose or to provide variety.



Rewrite each pair of sentences, making the italicized portion into a dependent clause.

1. Abner Doubleday supposedly invented baseball. *Abner Doubleday was a Union officer in the Civil War.* (adjective clause)

2. *Some people believe this legend.* Historians have proven that baseball existed before Doubleday's birth. (adverb clause)

3. *Softball was invented as an indoor game.* Softball could be played in the winter. (adjective clause)

4. *Soccer had spread through Europe by the end of the 1800s, and to South America in the early 1900s,* and it did not become popular in North America until later. (adverb clause)

5. Medieval Europeans played a version of football. *Their version was much different than today's game.* (adjective clause)

Looking Back



Bracket the adverb clauses, including elliptical clauses. Draw an arrow from each to the word it modifies.

[2] (77-79)

6. Although one role of the forest service is preservation, it also provides for the proper cutting of trees.

7. The forest service provides wildlife management while working to control forest fires.
8. Because many people are careless with fire, thousands of acres burn in forest fires each year.
9. The combined area of all the national forests is as large as California and Nevada.
10. Since it is a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Forest Service is a government-regulated office.



Bracket the noun clauses. Identify the function of each: *s*, *pn*, *do*, *op*, or *app*.

[6] (79-81)

11. ____ The story of Joseph shows how favoritism causes trouble.
12. ____ Joseph's brothers were jealous of him; they knew Israel loved him best.
13. ____ Another reason for their hatred was that Joseph's dreams showed him ruling over them.
14. ____ Pharaoh offered special treatment to whoever could interpret his dream.



Circle the correct pronoun.

[3] (105)

15. It seemed that the new algebra concept was easier for everyone else in class than for Chris and **I, me**.
16. From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee, when my heart is overwhelmed: lead me to the rock that is higher than **I, me**.
17. The Bible calls Saul "a choice young man"; no one among all the Israelites was more handsome than **he, him**.

Review the three types of verbal phrases:

Participial phrases act as adjectives.

Jesus, leaving us a good example, did not retaliate against His enemies.

Gerund phrases act as nouns. Gerunds always end in *-ing*.

Praying for our enemies is another act of love Christ showed us.

Infinitive phrases can act as nouns, adverbs, or adjectives. An infinitive always consists of *to* plus the base form of the verb.

Humanly speaking, it is easier to hate than to love.



Identify the underlined phrase as a *participial*, *gerund*, or *infinitive* phrase.

(65-74)

18. _____ The rattlesnake warns its victims by shaking its rattles.
19. _____ The king cobra, being sixteen feet long, causes fear by its appearance alone.
20. _____ To survive a bite from a black mamba of South Africa is rare.

Using the Dash

(145)

The dash is used to show an interrupting or abrupt thought within a sentence. In typing, make a dash by placing two hyphens together with no space between. In writing, a dash should be about the size of two hyphens.

1. Use a pair of dashes to set off an interrupting phrase or clause that is abrupt or that contains commas. Do not capitalize the interrupting phrase or clause, and punctuate it only if it is a question or an exclamation.

The capital of Illinois—though many people think it is Chicago—is Springfield.

2. Use a dash to show interrupted speech. (No ending punctuation is needed after a dash that breaks off a sentence.)

“I read *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*—no, it was *Tom Sawyer*—last year for American literature class,” said Evan.

The famous last words of one Civil War general were “They couldn’t hit an elephant at this dist—”

3. Use a dash after a series of words or phrases that will be summarized in the statement that follows. (This is the opposite of the way a colon is used.)

Wisdom, wealth, and pleasure—all of these Solomon enjoyed.



Place dashes where necessary in these sentences.

1. “Watch out!” exclaimed Jessica. “The ball is coming right toward ”
2. It was John Dryden no, Benjamin Franklin who said, “Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.”
3. Thaddeus, Bartholomew, Simon these are all lesser-known disciples.
4. I think it was Charlotte Brontë or maybe it was Jane Austen who said, “One half of the world cannot understand the pleasures of the other.”
5. Love, joy, and peace these are all fruits of the Spirit.

Using the Ellipsis

(146)

An ellipsis is used to show that something has been left out of a sentence. An ellipsis consists of three periods in a row. When typing, put a space before each period in the ellipsis.

When an ellipsis comes at the end of a sentence, use four periods. Do not put a space before the first period.

1. Use an ellipsis to show that words have been omitted in a quotation.

Original: **The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name’s sake.**

Quote: Psalm 23 gives examples of God being our shepherd: “He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me . . . in the paths of righteousness. . . .”

2. Use an ellipsis to show unfinished or halting speech.

Marvin tried to convince me that the ladder would hold me, but. . . .

“Lois, can you . . . um . . . show me how to hold this paintbrush?” asked Amy.



Place ellipses where they are needed. You may need to check the Bible verses.

6. “For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should have everlasting life.”
7. Many people say that happiness comes from money, but I say
8. Ephesians 4:32 admonishes us to “be kind one to another forgiving one another.”
9. Paul says in Philippians 4:6, “Be careful for nothing; but in every thing let your requests be made known unto God.”

Looking Back



Write a sentence that . . .

10. . . . includes an adjective clause beginning with the relative pronoun *who*. [1] (76, 77)

11. . . . has an adverb clause at the beginning of the sentence. [2] (77-79)

12. . . . has an elliptical adverb clause. [3] (78)

13. . . . has a noun clause as the direct object of the verb. [6] (79-81)



Bracket the dependent clauses. Identify each as an *adjective* (*adj*), *adverb* (*adv*), or *noun* (*n*) clause. (76-81)

14. _____ “Earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.” —*Thomas Moore*
15. _____ “It is your concern when the wall next door is on fire.” —*Horace*
16. _____ “Any man’s death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind.” —*John Donne*
17. _____ “Faith is to believe what you do not yet see.” —*Augustine*



Replace each underlined word with a correct pronoun.

[3] (105)

18. _____ Kaylene is older than Michele.
19. _____ The Vanderbilts were as wealthy as the Carnegies.
20. _____ New Mexico was admitted as a state before Arizona.



Identify the function of each underlined noun clause: *s*, *pn*, *do*, *op*, or *app*.

[6] (79-81)

21. _____ “Character is what a man is in the dark.” —*Dwight Moody*
22. _____ “Remember that time is money.” —*Benjamin Franklin*
23. _____ “What is now proved was once only imagined.” —*William Blake*



Rewrite the sentences, making the italicized portion subordinate.

[8] (88, 89)

24. *Mount Etna and Mount Stromboli are both active volcanoes.* *They are both in Sicily.*
- _____
- _____

25. *We wanted to avoid the traffic in the downtown area and so we took a different route.*
- _____
- _____



Diagram the sentences.

26. Uncle Roy thought that the wheat would be ready for harvest next week.

27. The reason that Alex gave for his tardiness was not acceptable.

28. Before the bomb attacks began in London during World War II, many children were moved to the country.

Lesson 10

Review and Quiz 2

Use this checklist to review for Quiz 2:

- Can you identify adverb clauses and the words they modify?
- Can you identify elliptical adverb clauses?
- Do you know which case of pronoun to use to complete an elliptical clause?
- Can you diagram adjective and adverb clauses?
- Can you identify noun clauses and their functions within a sentence?



When you are ready, ask your teacher for Quiz 2.

Section 3

Lesson 11

Parallel Structure

(174)

Parallel structure occurs when the items joined by conjunctions or by semicolons are in the same form, or when a series of sentences are in the same form.

The example sentence is not parallel: the conjunction joins a gerund phrase and an infinitive phrase. To be parallel, the conjunction should join two gerund phrases or two infinitive phrases.

Jeff enjoys reading biographies and to sing choral music.

Jeff enjoys reading biographies and singing choral music.

Jeff likes to read biographies and to sing choral music.