

TABE
ELA-E
PAXEN

Unit-3
SENTENCES

Lesson-21
Combine sentences
with Subordinating Conjunctions

Some graphics may not have copied well during the Scan Process

ELA-E-21 Subordinating Conjunctions

Lesson 21

Combining Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

3.L.1.h — High, 3.L.1.i — High

Complex sentences often use subordinating conjunctions to connect the two clauses. The subordinating conjunction shows the relationship between the ideas in the clauses.

| Subordinating Conjunctions | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| after | although | as | because | before | even if | If | in case |
| once | since | unless | until | when | whenever | whether | while |

Example

Complex sentence: Because I left the movie early, I didn't see the ending.

└──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
dependent clause independent clause

(The clause *because I left the movie early* is not a sentence by itself. It leaves the reader with a question. *What happened because I left the movie early?* If a clause depends on the rest of the sentence to express a complete thought, it is a dependent clause.)

If a dependent clause appears first in a sentence, set it off with a comma.

Example Before I left for work, I ate breakfast.

└──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
dependent clause independent clause

If a dependent clause appears after an independent clause, a comma is not necessary.

Example I ate breakfast before I left for work.

└──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
independent clause dependent clause

Test Example

1. Read the sentences.

We waited. It got dark.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. We waited whether it got dark.
- B. We waited, whether it got dark.
- C. We waited, until it got dark.
- D. We waited until it got dark.

D. The subordinating conjunction *until* combines the clauses. Since the dependent clause follows the independent clause, a comma is not needed.

ELA-E-21 Subordinating Conjunctions

Practice

1

Read the sentences.

The company picnic will be fun. The weather is good.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. The company picnic will be fun unless the weather is good.
- B. The company picnic will be fun, unless the weather is good.
- C. If the weather is good the company picnic will be fun.
- D. If the weather is good, the company picnic will be fun.

2

Read the sentences.

He is in school. He wants to be a nurse.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Whenever he wants to be a nurse, he is in school.
- B. He is in school if he wants to be a nurse.
- C. He is in school because he wants to be a nurse.
- D. Even if he is in school, he wants to be a nurse.

3

Read the sentences.

We have met them. We don't know them well.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. We have met them unless we don't know them well.
- B. Even though we have met them, we don't know them well.
- C. Even though we have met them we don't know them well.
- D. We don't know them well, unless we have met them.

4

Read the sentences.

The game was almost over. The rain started.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. The game was almost over when the rain started.
- B. The game was almost over, when the rain started.
- C. If the game was almost over, the rain started.
- D. If the game was almost over the rain started.

5

Read the sentences.

I didn't eat lunch. I'm hungry.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. In case I'm hungry, I didn't eat lunch.
- B. Because I'm hungry, I didn't eat lunch.
- C. I'm hungry because I didn't eat lunch.
- D. I'm hungry, in case I didn't eat lunch.

6

Read the sentences.

You want to get there on time. You need to leave now.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. If you want to get there on time you need to leave now.
- B. If you want to get there on time, you need to leave now.
- C. You need to leave now, before you want to get there on time.
- D. You need to leave now before you want to get there on time.

ELA-E-21 Subordinating Conjunctions

Practice 21

Combining Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

3.L.1.h – High, 3.L.1.i – High

1

Read the sentences.

Aren likes coaching softball. He wants to coach soccer.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Although Aren likes coaching softball, he wants to coach soccer.
- B. Aren likes coaching softball unless he wants to coach soccer.
- C. In case Aren likes coaching softball, he wants to coach soccer.
- D. Aren likes coaching softball whenever he wants to coach soccer.

2

Read the sentences.

Raul can work from home. He manages his time well.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Raul manages his time well because he can work from home.
- B. Because Raul manages his time well, he can work from home.
- C. Even though Raul can work from home, he manages his time well.
- D. Raul manages his time well unless he can work from home.

3

Read the sentences.

Anna gets up early. She jogs.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Anna gets up early after she jogs.
- B. Until Anna gets up early, she jogs.
- C. Anna gets up early because she jogs.
- D. Before Anna gets up early, she jogs.

4

Read the sentences.

Jenna and Hugo win the bid for the job. They will share the work.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. While Jenna and Hugo win the bid for the job, they will share the work.
- B. If Jenna and Hugo win the bid for the job, they will share the work.
- C. Jenna and Hugo will share the work although they win the bid for the job.
- D. Jenna and Hugo will share the work unless they win the bid for the job.

5

Read the sentences.

The mechanic inspected our car. She found an oil leak.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. The mechanic found an oil leak whether she inspected our car.
- B. Although the mechanic inspected our car, she found an oil leak.
- C. If the mechanic inspected our car, she found an oil leak.
- D. The mechanic found an oil leak when she inspected our car.

6

Read the sentences.

Paul focuses. He studies for his test.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Paul focuses in case he studies for his test.
- B. Paul focuses while he studies for his test.
- C. Unless Paul focuses, he studies for his test.
- D. Even if Paul focuses, he studies for his test.

ELA-E-21 Subordinating Conjunctions

7 Read the sentences.

Lock the door. Make sure the lights inside are turned off.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Before you lock the door, make sure the lights inside are turned off.
- B. Unless you lock the door, make sure the lights inside are turned off.
- C. Since you lock the door, make sure the lights inside are turned off.
- D. Because you lock the door, make sure the lights inside are turned off.

8 Read the sentences.

I attend training and receive a certification. I can be a dog trainer.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. I attend training and receive a certification whether I can be a dog trainer.
- B. Unless I attend training and receive a certification, I can be a dog trainer.
- C. I can be a dog trainer although I attend training and receive a certification.
- D. Once I attend training and receive a certification, I can be a dog trainer.

9 Read the sentences.

The vacuum broke. I read the service manual.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. When the vacuum broke, I read the service manual.
- B. Even if the vacuum broke, I read the service manual.
- C. Whether the vacuum broke, I read the service manual.
- D. Unless the vacuum broke, I read the service manual.

10 Read the sentences.

Some delivery drivers use GPS. They might get lost.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Some delivery drivers use GPS until they might get lost.
- B. Because some delivery drivers use GPS, they might get lost.
- C. Unless some delivery drivers use GPS, they might get lost.
- D. Once some delivery drivers use GPS, they might get lost.

11 Read the sentences.

I start work in the morning. I review my to-do list.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. In case I start work in the morning, I review my to-do list.
- B. I start work in the morning whether I review my to-do list.
- C. I start work in the morning even if I review my to-do list.
- D. Before I start work in the morning, I review my to-do list.

12 Read the sentences.

I put the groceries away. I went to the store.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. I put the groceries away in case I went to the store.
- B. I put the groceries away although I went to the store.
- C. I put the groceries away after I went to the store.
- D. I put the groceries away whether I went to the store.

ELA-E-21 Subordinating Conjunctions

Lesson 21

Combining Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

(3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i)

1. D. The subordinating conjunction *if* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause appears first, it is set off with a comma.
2. C. The subordinating conjunction *because* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause appears at the end of the sentence, it is not set off with a comma.
3. B. The subordinating conjunction *even though* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause begins the sentence, it is set off with a comma.
4. A. The subordinating conjunction *when* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause appears at the end of the sentence, it is not set off with a comma.
5. C. The subordinating conjunction *because* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause appears at the end of the sentence, it is not set off with a comma.
6. B. The subordinating conjunction *if* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause begins the sentence, it is set off with a comma.

ELA-E-21 Subordinating Conjunctions

Practice 21

Combining Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

pp. 46–47

(3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i)

1. A. The subordinating conjunction *Although* combines the clauses.
2. B. The subordinating conjunction *Because* combines the clauses.
3. C. The subordinating conjunction *because* combines the clauses.
4. B. The subordinating conjunction *If* combines the clauses.
5. D. The subordinating conjunction *when* combines the clauses.
6. B. The subordinating conjunction *while* combines the clauses.
7. A. The subordinating conjunction *Before* combines the clauses.
8. D. The subordinating conjunction *Once* combines the clauses.
9. A. The subordinating conjunction *When* combines the clauses.
10. C. The subordinating conjunction *Unless* combines the clauses.
11. D. The subordinating conjunction *Before* combines the clauses.
12. C. The subordinating conjunction *after* combines the clauses.