TABE ELA-E PAXEN

Unit-3
SENTENCES

Lesson-21
Combine sentences
with Subordinating Conjunctions

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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

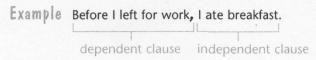
Example

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

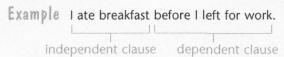
dependent clause independent clause

(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.



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



Test Example

1. Read the sentences.

We waited. It got dark.

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.

Practice

1

Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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

Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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
- 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.
- Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.

Read the sentences.

The game was almost over. The rain started.

Which of these <u>best</u> 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 <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.

Lesson 21

Practice 21

Combining Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

3.L.1.h - High, 3.L.1.i - High

Read the sentences.

Aren likes coaching softball. He wants to coach soccer.

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

Anna gets up early. She jogs.

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.

Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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 <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

Paul focuses. He studies for his test.

Which of these <u>best</u> combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- 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.

TABE® Tutor Practice

7 Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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 <u>best</u> 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 <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.
- Read the sentences.

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

Which of these <u>best</u> 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.

Practice 21

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.

Practice 21

Combining Sentences withSubordinating Conjunctions

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(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.