

# Phrases and Clauses, Speaking and Listening

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## Section Objectives:

- Speaking and listening: Listen to a segment about irony.
- Grammar: Correctly differentiate between phrases and clauses.



## *Grammar*

### *The differences between phrases and clauses*

**Phrase:** A group of words that do not have a subject-predicate combination

Example:      **after the      game**

**PREP      OP**

                 No Subject

                 No Predicate

**Dependent (Subordinate) Clause:** A group of words that have a subject-predicate combination with no complete thought and that have an introductory word.

Example:     **after   we     left the game**

INTROD   **S       P**

**WORD**

Introductory Word:   after

Subject:                we

Predicate:             left

**Independent clause:** A group of words that have a subject-predicate combination with a complete thought, but no introductory word.

Example:     **We     left the game.**

**S       P**

No Introductory Word

Subject:                we

Predicate:             left

### *Three Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses*

Dependent clauses must be attached to an independent clause.

There are **three kinds** of dependent clauses: **adverb, adjective, and noun**.

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## Practice

### *Phrases, Dependent Clauses, Independent Clauses*

Directions: Identify each group of words as a phrase, a dependent clause, or an independent clause.

1. Because Mitch forgot his book.
2. Because of Mitch's angry personality.
3. Mitch was angry for over a month.
4. Whichever one you want.
5. When fighting the fire, two firemen were taken to the hospital.
6. Before the game and after the first five announcements.
7. At last, as I painted my house.
8. Finally, Pete decided to quit his job and find another job.
9. Stop.
10. Where did you put that book?

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## Growth Activities

1. Identify the phrases, the dependent clauses and the independent clauses in your own writing.

