

Lesson Name : 8

Lesson Title : Independent and Dependent Clauses

Course Name : English 2 Part 3 [Honors]

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Essential Instruction

Use your digital notebook to keep notes on new grammar concepts that you may need to reference later.



Dependent and Independent Clauses

For today's grammar lesson, let's review the concept of **dependent** and **independent clauses**. As a reminder, a **clause** is a set of words that includes a subject (noun) and predicate (verb). A **clause** may or may not express a complete thought, depending on whether it is a **dependent** (subordinate) or an **independent clause**.

An **independent clause** can stand on its own, because it expresses a complete thought.

Example: The chemistry teacher introduces a new experiment each week.

This **independent clause** expresses a complete thought, and it contains both a subject (teacher) and a predicate (introduces).

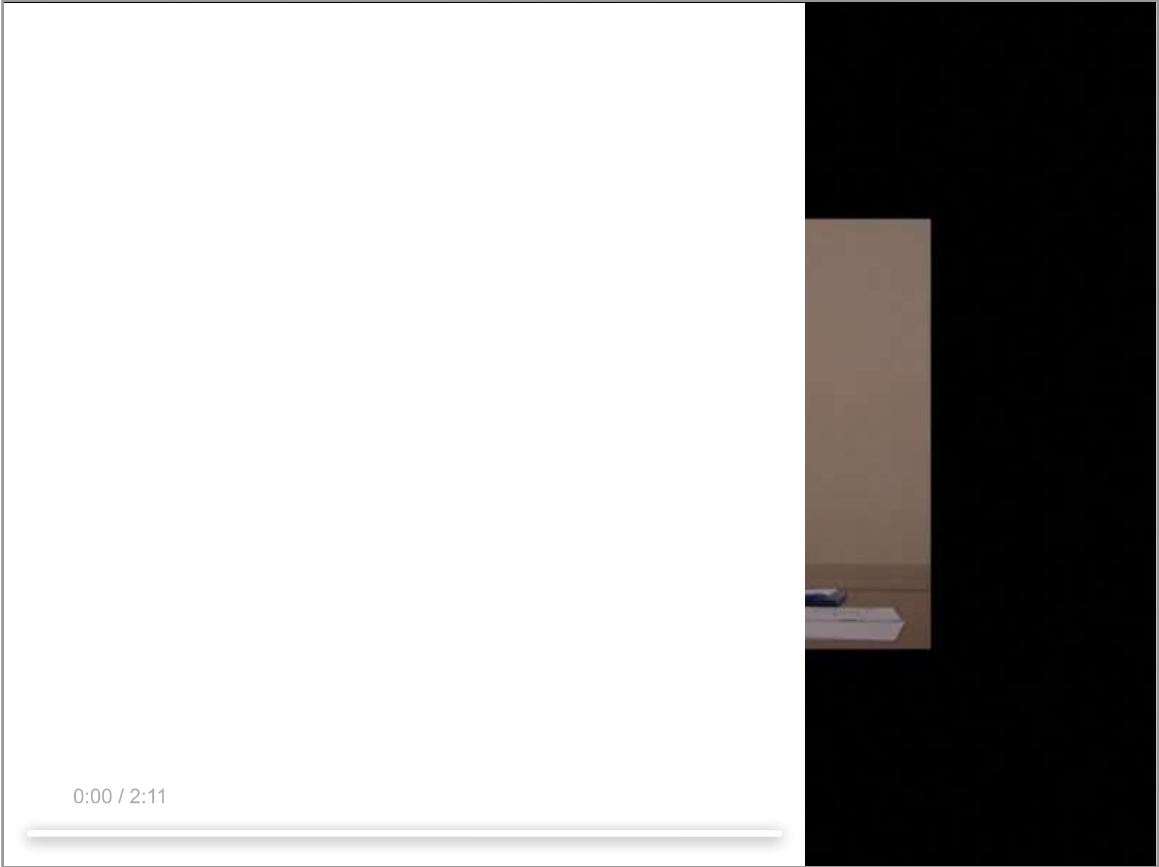
A **dependent clause**, also known as a subordinate clause, contains a subject and predicate, but it leaves the reader "hanging." In other words, a **dependent clause** needs more information; it is "dependent" on another part of the sentence.

Examples:

Because we arrived late.

Although the organization has raised a lot of money.

Both of these **clauses** contain subjects (we/the organization) and predicates (arrived/has raised), but neither one expresses a complete thought. What happened because we arrived late? What has happened despite the fact that the organization has raised a lot of money? Because these are **dependent clauses**, they don't express a complete thought.



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