

# Parts of Speech and Usage

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## Section Objectives:

- Practice the behaviors of effective, active listeners
- Analyze and evaluate what was heard and the techniques that were used to narrate a story

## 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 with no introductory word.

**Example:** We left the game.  
S P

No Introductory Word

Subject: We

Predicate: Left

## *Independent Clauses*

An independent clause is simply a simple sentence.

**Jack withdrew his help.**

S      P

**Without his help, Susan refused to do her part.**

S      P

**To be there for him, his father quit his job.**

S      P

## *Three Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses*

Dependent clauses must be attached to an independent clause.

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

## *Practice: Phrases, Dependent Clauses, Independent Clauses*

Directions: Identify each group of words as phrases, dependent clauses, or independent clauses.

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.