

Lesson 250

Parts of the Sentence - Compound Sentences

A *clause* is a group of words having a **subject** and a **verb**. An *independent clause* can stand alone as a sentence. A *dependent clause* is always used as some part of speech. It can be an **adjective**, **adverb**, or **noun**. It cannot stand alone as a sentence.

A *phrase* is a group of words used as a sentence part. It does not have a **subject** and a **verb**. It can be a **noun**, **adjective**, or **adverb**. We have studied the following phrases: **prepositional**, **gerund**, **participial**, and **infinitive**.

A *compound sentence* combines two or more *independent clauses*. Commas separate the clauses of a compound sentence. (A short sentence joined by *and* is sometimes combined without a comma.) A semicolon can take the place of the **conjunction** and comma. Only clauses closely related in thought should be joined to make a compound sentence.

Example:

She talks and he listens.

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Instructions: Tell whether the words in quotation marks are *independent clauses*, *dependent clauses*, *prepositional phrases*, *participial phrases*, *gerund phrases*, or *infinitive phrases*.

1. "When I received the email," I knew it was "not to be opened."
2. When you go to the store, "buy some ice cream and cookies."
3. The vase must have been broken "by the grandchildren."
4. "Having been left alone," the boy jumped at every noise.

5. "Planning a successful wedding" requires lots of work.