

Section 1

Lesson 1

Clause Review

(75-79)

A *phrase* is a group of related words that does not contain a subject and verb. Like a phrase, a *clause* is a group of related words; but a clause contains a subject and a verb.

phrase: In the 1800s, thousands of people traveled west to Oregon and California.

clause: There were several major routes ^S that these pioneers ^V followed.



Write phrase or clause.

1. _____ The starting point for all of these routes was Independence, Missouri.
2. _____ The trail to Santa Fe, which was then a part of Mexico, led southwest from Independence.

Clauses are introduced by relative pronouns or subordinating conjunctions.

Relative pronouns: who which that

The man [who forgives] is stronger than the man [who bears a grudge.]

Subordinating conjunctions:

after	because	since	though	when
although	before	than	unless	where
as	if	that	until	while

[After Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead,] the rulers decided to kill Him.



Put brackets around the clauses. Circle the relative pronouns. Within each clause, underline the verb twice and the subject once. One sentence has two clauses.

3. Those who followed the Santa Fe Trail were more often traders rather than settlers.
4. William Becknell, who was an early trader, first got the idea of taking American goods to sell in Santa Fe.
5. The merchandise that he brought to Santa Fe was cheaper than goods that were brought from Mexico.



Put brackets around the clauses. Circle the subordinating conjunctions. Within each clause, underline the verb twice and the subject once. One sentence has two clauses.

6. After Becknell led the first wagon train to Santa Fe and back, other traders made the trip.
7. Many traders traveled the Santa Fe Trail every year, until the railroad was built in 1880.
8. For the last half of the journey, travelers had two choices: the route through the Cimarron Desert was shorter, although there was very little water; the mountain route was more difficult, but it had reliable water and a fort where they could purchase supplies.

Lesson 1

There are two kinds of clauses. An *independent clause* contains the main thought of the sentence. It can stand alone because it has a complete thought.

Jason interviewed his neighbors who had fled their home in Nigeria.

A *dependent clause* has a subject and a verb, but it *depends* on the independent clause. By itself, a dependent clause is a fragment: it cannot stand alone as a sentence. Dependent clauses are introduced and connected to the independent clause by relative pronouns and subordinating conjunctions. They are the clauses your LightUnit will always mean unless it specifically says *independent clause*.

Jason interviewed his neighbors [who had fled their home in Nigeria.]



Bracket the dependent clauses and underline the independent clauses.

9. The Oregon territory, where many settlers went, consisted of all the land west of the Rockies, south to California and north to Canada.
10. The fertile Willamette Valley, which lay in western Oregon, was the destination of many pioneers.
11. After the missionary Marcus Whitman led a group of 900 pioneers to Oregon in 1843, thousands more followed across the Oregon Trail.
12. The book that I just finished was about a family on the Oregon Trail.



Go back to Nos. 9-12. Circle the relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction that connects the dependent clause to the independent clause.

A sentence that contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses is called a *complex sentence*.

A *simple sentence* has one independent clause; a *compound sentence* has two or more independent clauses.



Write simple, compound, or complex.

(82, 83)

13. _____ The pioneers traveled in covered wagons, which were nicknamed “prairie schooners.”
14. _____ These wagons were only about four feet wide and eight or ten feet long.
15. _____ There was room for only necessary things, and many families left treasured belongings behind.

We Remember

Remember these rules:

(66, 108, 109, 171)

Always place an adjective phrase immediately after the word it modifies.

A participial phrase immediately follows the word it modifies unless it modifies the subject. Then it may be placed at the beginning of the sentence.



Rewrite the sentences correctly.

16. Mr. Logan rode ahead of the wagon train nervously scanning the horizon.

17. The wagon belongs to the Anderson family with the red top.



Circle the correct answer.

(3; 43, 44; 48, 49)

18. The words in the list below are **collective nouns, compound prepositions, subordinating conjunctions.**

crowd	mob	flock	family
class	herd	committee	team

19. The words in the list below are **collective nouns, compound prepositions, subordinating conjunctions.**

instead of except for according to as for regardless of



Write o (objective case) or n (nominative case) pronoun.

(102-105)

20. ___ used as a subject or predicate nominative

21. ___ used as a direct object, indirect object, or object of preposition

22. ___ Who invented rubber bands?

23. ___ It is always safe to trust God, in Whom is "no shadow of turning."

24. ___ *I, you, he, she, we, it, they*

25. ___ *me, us, him, her, it, them, our*



Diagram the sentence.

26. *Life on the trail was monotonous, unpredictable, and difficult.*



Correct the sentences.

(116)

27. Mattie and James held their breath as their wagon headed in the water.

28. Too late, the men realized they should of crossed upstream.

29. "Try and keep the wagon from tipping over!" one of the men shouted at Mother.

Penmanship

 Use good handwriting.

○ 30. Write each spelling word once.

Spelling . . . the meaning			Occupations
dermatologist	contractor	auctioneer	telemarketer
politician	pharmacist	journalist	navigator
apprentice	archaeologist	photographer	attorney
optometrist	draftsman	orthodontist	librarian
superintendent	scientist	electrician	caterer

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." Proverbs 22:29

 Write the spelling word by the description.

31. _____ one who is active in government and politics
32. _____ one who sells goods and services by telephone to customers
33. _____ person who provides food and services for parties, weddings, and other events
34. _____ is in charge of and conducts an auction
35. _____ fills prescriptions for medicine
36. _____ has expert knowledge in some branch of science
37. _____ works with straightening and adjusting teeth
38. _____ is in charge of a library
39. _____ studies and treats diseases of the *epidermis*—the skin
40. _____ one who takes pictures
41. _____ gives advice about laws and represents others in a court of law
42. _____ studies the people, customs, and cultures of ancient times
43. _____ oversees, manages, and directs something
44. _____ draws plans, designs, and sketches from which buildings and machines are made
45. _____ reports and writes for a magazine or newspaper
46. _____ learns an art or trade by working for a skilled worker for a specific amount of time and for little or no pay
47. _____ installs or repairs electric wiring and lights
48. _____ examines the eyes and prescribes eyeglasses
49. _____ is in charge of sailing, managing, or steering a ship or aircraft
50. _____ agrees to do work for a set price and within a certain amount of time

Clauses with Modifiers and Phrases

(75-80)

A clause is not a sentence, but it does have a subject and a verb. It may also have modifiers, complements, and prepositional phrases.

I can't find the book of stamps [that I bought ^{adv} yesterday].

The printing press is one invention [that changed ^{do} our world].

The Oregon Trail, [which meandered ^{prep phrase} (across the plains)], is still visible in some places.



Identify the underlined words in the clauses as **adverb** (*adv*), **predicate nominative** (*pn*), **predicate adjective** (*pa*), **direct object** (*do*), **indirect object** (*io*), or **preposition** (*prep*).

- _____ The family [that lives across the street from us] has three rowdy children.
- _____ The man [who sold us the horses] stopped by to see how they were doing.
- _____ I can't find the book of stamps [that I bought yesterday].
- _____ Amelia's new car, [which is bright yellow], gets everyone's attention.
- _____ The woman [who bought the lamp at our garage sale] emigrated from Greece.



In each dependent clause, underline the verbs twice and the subjects once. Label any adverbs (*adv*), predicate adjectives (*pa*), predicate nominatives (*pn*), direct objects (*do*), indirect objects (*io*), or prepositions (*prep*).

- Mr. Sedlak, [who is a policeman], saved a man's life by performing the Heimlich maneuver.
- The pioneers wanted to cross the Rockies [before snow stopped them.]
- John Sutter, a trader, hired James Marshall to build a mill on land [which he owned in the Sacramento Valley of California.]
- [After Marshall found gold nuggets in the creek at Sutter's Mill,] thousands of people rushed to California to look for gold.

Adjective Clauses

(76, 77)

An *adjective clause* is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. Adjective clauses are introduced by relative pronouns—*who*, *which*, or *that*. An adjective clause immediately follows the noun or pronoun it modifies and answers the questions *which one*, *what kind*, *how many*, or *whose*.

He [that believeth on the Son] hath everlasting life.

Mark has an uncle [who is refurbishing a Model T.]



Put brackets around the adjective clauses. Draw an arrow from each to the word it modifies.

- Mr. Jackson is the one who gives the orders on the journey across the trail.
- Those pioneers who left their families in the East traded comforts for hardships.

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- 12. The settlers bought one or two wagons, which held their supplies and household goods.
- 13. Jess laughed at the children who were playing tag around the wagons.
- 14. The Lord is near to those who have a broken heart and saves them who have a contrite spirit.

An adjective clause must immediately follow the word it modifies.

Wrong: Carrie stabbed the pickle with a toothpick **[that** had slipped out of her sandwich.]

Right: With a toothpick, Carrie stabbed the pickle **[that** had slipped out of her sandwich.]



Rewrite the sentence correctly.

- 15. A box was sitting on the table that was wrapped in shiny purple paper.

We Remember



Write who or whom.

(103, 121)

- 16. For _____ did Christ die?



Write verbal, gerund, or participle. Use each only once.

(65-69)

- 17. _____ a verb form used as another part of speech
- 18. _____ a verb form used as an adjective
- 19. _____ an *-ing* verb form used as a noun



Write phrase or clause.

(62, 75)

- 20. _____ There were many free or escaped slaves who relocated in Kansas.
- 21. _____ The books *Bound for Oregon* and *Across the Wide and Lonesome Prairie* give fairly accurate accounts of life on the Oregon Trail.



Bracket the dependent clause and underline the independent clause.

(75)

- 22. Mrs. Waterford refused to part with a mantle clock that she had received from her grandmother.



Match.

- 23. ___ *who, which, that* a. compound sentence
- 24. ___ *after, because, while, when, since* b. subordinating conjunctions
- 25. ___ two or more independent clauses c. relative pronouns
- 26. ___ dependent clause, one independent clause d. complex sentence

Lesson 2

5. Connecticut	1788	Constitution State
6. Massachusetts	1788	Bay State

Spelling . . . the usage



Write the spelling word that completes the sentence.

33. The _____, using a chart and a compass, plotted the course of the vessel.
34. When Sir Richard Arkwright was young, he served as a barber's _____; while there, he developed a way of dyeing hair for wigs.
35. When I picked up my prescription, the _____ advised me about signs of possible allergic reactions to the antibiotic.
36. "Look directly at me and hold that smile," chirped the _____.
37. Because the noise was distracting others, the _____ asked the group of boys to be quiet.
38. The _____ covered my right eye and asked me to read the chart with my left eye.
39. "What am I bid on this old violin?" the _____ cried out.
40. The _____ hung a ceiling fan and light in the dining room.
41. Mom informed Dad when he came home from work, "The _____ called to let us know that Jesse's adoption hearing will be Tuesday."
42. Mr. Kohler, the school _____, visits each school in his district.
43. Most people associate the name *John S. Pillsbury* with flour mills, but he was also a _____ from Minnesota, having been both governor and senator.
44. Because we are in charge of the family reunion this summer, Mother called several _____ for menus and cost estimations.
45. Dad said, "The _____ assured me that our house would be ready to move into by November."
46. The _____ told Uncle Levi to use a special salve for the rash on his hands.
47. Ernie Pyle was an American _____ who traveled as a war correspondent with troops during World War II and wrote columns for the newspapers back home.
48. Frank Lloyd Wright was a _____ who designed many homes, one of which was built over a waterfall in Pennsylvania.
49. _____ have found what they claim to be one of the world's oldest board games in Ur, an ancient city in what is now Iraq.
50. "I have an _____ appointment tomorrow to get my braces off," Brenda excitedly informed Maria.
51. George Washington Carver, a black American _____, is remembered for his work with peanuts.

52. I got three calls from _____ today. The first one was selling windows; the second told me I had won a free trip to Hawaii; and the last was a computerized message.

Lesson 3

Adverb Clauses

(77-79)

A dependent clause that modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb is an adverb clause. Adverb clauses most often modify verbs. They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions.

Annie and Betsy collected flowers *[as they walked beside the wagon]*.
 Teresa took the children to the park *[so Mother could rest]*.

Like adverbs, adverb clauses answer the questions *where, when, how, why, or to what extent*. Also like adverbs, adverb clauses can come anywhere in the sentence. When an adverb clause comes at the beginning of a sentence, it should be followed by a comma.

[Since it was foggy], we left for school fifteen minutes early.

 **Put brackets around the adverb clauses. Draw an arrow from each to the verb it modifies.**

1. I will sing praise to my God while I have my being.
2. While Don and Mike are at school, we will make their birthday cake.
3. We children would come right away when Dad would whistle.
4. The snake of schooners waited at the river's edge until the water receded.
5. Chaos erupted that first morning when we left St. Louis.
6. If you eat all those doughnuts, you will get sick.

 **Go back to Nos. 1-6. In each clause, underline the verb twice and the subject once.**

 **Put commas where they belong.**

7. Before Marcus and Narcissa Whitman made their trip in 1836 no one had taken a wagon all the way to Oregon.
8. When the white man came he brought diseases the Indians had never had.

 **Circle the correct answer.**

9. Adverb clauses modify **nouns, verbs**.
10. Adverb clauses begin with **relative pronouns, subordinating conjunctions**.
11. Adverb clauses need a comma when they come at the **beginning, end** of a sentence.