*The Writer’s World: Paragraphs and Essays*

Chapter 18: Complex Sentences

Set 1: Testing Concepts

1. A group of words containing a subject and a verb is called a

 a. phrase. b. subordinator. c. clause. d. participial.

2. A group of words with a subject and a verb that expresses one idea and stands alone is called

 a. an independent clause. b. a dependent clause. c. a phrase. d. a subordinator.

3. A group of words that contains a subject and a verb but that cannot stand alone is called

 a. an independent clause. b. a dependent clause. c. a phrase. d. a subordinator.

4. A complex sentence contains

 a. two independent clauses. b. two or more independent clauses.

 c. one dependent clause only.

 d. at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

5. An effective way to create complex sentences is to join clauses with

 a. a subordinating conjunction. b. a coordinating conjunction.

 c. a transitional expression. d. a conjunctive adverb.

6. Words that introduce secondary ideas are

 a. subordinating conjunctions. b. coordinating conjunctions.

 c. transitional expressions. d. conjunctive adverbs.

7. All of the following are common subordinating conjunctions except

 a. because. b. although. c. however. d. if.

8. Which of the following words is a subordinating conjunction?

 a. nor b. whenever c. then d. yet

9. The subordinating conjunction that indicates a condition is

 a. if. b. since. c. although. d. until.

10. If you use a subordinator at the beginning of a sentence,

 a. place a semicolon before the dependent sentence.

 b. place a semicolon after the dependent sentence.

 c. place a comma before the dependent sentence.

 d. place a comma after the dependent sentence.

11. Generally, if you use a subordinator in the middle of a sentence,

 a. place a comma before the subordinator. b. place a comma after the subordinator.

 c. place a semicolon before the subordinator. d. no comma is used.

12. All of the following are relative pronouns except

 a. whenever.

 b. who.

 c. which.

 d. that.

13. Use commas to set off relative clauses that

 a. are essential.

 b. are nonessential.

 c. begin with *that*.

 d. all of the above

14. Do not use commas to set off relative clauses that

 a. are essential.

 b. are nonessential.

 c. begin with *which.*

 d. all of the above

15. An embedded question is a question

 a. that is implied rather than directly stated.

 b. is not intended to be answered.

 c. that is set within a larger sentence.

 d. that is expressed in a separate simple sentence.