

# Independent and Dependent Clauses: Coordination and Subordination

Grammar And Sentence Structure · Answer Key · 21 Questions

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## 1. What is an independent clause?

- A) A group of words that cannot stand alone.
- B) A group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb and can stand alone.**
- C) A group of words that contains a verb but no subject.
- D) A group of words that expresses a complete thought but lacks a subject.

## 2. What is the term for joining two independent clauses?

- A) Subordination
- B) Fragmentation
- C) Coordination**
- D) Apposition

## 3. Which of the following is NOT a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)?

- A) For
- B) And
- C) Nor
- D) Because**

## 4. How can you join two independent clauses using coordination?

- A) With a dependent clause
- B) With a semicolon or a comma and a coordinating conjunction**
- C) With a single coordinating conjunction
- D) With a relative pronoun

## 5. What is a dependent clause?

- A) A clause that can stand on its own.
- B) A clause that needs an independent clause to complete its meaning.**
- C) A clause that contains only a subject.
- D) A clause that contains only a verb.

## 6. What is the term for joining a dependent clause to an independent clause?

- A) Coordination
- B) Subordination**
- C) Apposition
- D) Fragmentation

7. Which of the following is an example of a dependent clause?

A) The dog barked loudly.

**B) Because the weather was bad.**

C) She went to the store.

D) He ate the entire pizza.

8. When a dependent clause comes before an independent clause, how is it typically punctuated?

A) With a semicolon

B) With no punctuation

**C) With a comma**

D) With a colon

9. When an independent clause comes before a dependent clause, how is it typically punctuated?

A) With a comma

B) With a semicolon

**C) With no punctuation between them**

D) With a colon

10. What error occurs when you join two independent clauses with only a comma?

A) Run-on sentence

B) Sentence fragment

**C) Comma splice**

D) Dangling modifier

11. What error occurs when you join two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction alone, omitting the comma?

A) Comma splice

B) Sentence fragment

C) Dangling modifier

**D) Run-on sentence**

12. The FANBOYS acronym stands for which coordinating conjunctions?

**A) For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So**

B) Furthermore, Also, Nevertheless, Because, Or, Yet, So

C) For, And, Now, But, Or, Yet, So

D) For, And, Nor, Before, Or, Yet, So

**13. Adding a conjunctive adverb after a semicolon to join two independent clauses can:**

- A) Make the clauses equal in importance.
- B) Signal that the clauses are unequal.
- C) Add meaning or clarify the relationship between the clauses.**
- D) Create a sentence fragment.

**14. Which of these is a common subordinating conjunction?**

- A) But
- B) And
- C) Because**
- D) So

**15. A clause is defined as a group of words that contains at least one subject and one \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Adjective
- B) Adverb
- C) Preposition
- D) Verb**

**16. If Jennifer put a new washer in the bathroom faucet before leaving for the party, and Mai figured out how to fix the garbage disposal, what type of sentence is this?**

- A) Simple sentence
- B) Compound sentence**
- C) Complex sentence
- D) Fragment

**17. The sentence 'Because Amy left the iron on.' is an example of:**

- A) An independent clause
- B) A compound sentence
- C) A dependent clause**
- D) A simple sentence

**18. Which method of joining independent clauses uses a comma and a coordinating conjunction?**

- A) Method 1: Semicolon
- B) Method 2: Comma and coordinating conjunction**
- C) Method 3: Conjunctive adverb
- D) Method 4: Subordination

**19. If you join two independent clauses with a semicolon, what can you add after the semicolon to clarify the relationship?**

- A) A comma
- B) A coordinating conjunction
- C) A conjunctive adverb**
- D) A dependent clause

**20. The phrase 'lean on someone stronger' is used to describe the nature of a:**

- A) Independent clause
- B) Compound sentence
- C) Dependent clause**
- D) Simple sentence

**21. What is the primary difference in punctuation when a dependent clause precedes an independent clause versus when it follows?**

- A) A semicolon is used in the first case, no punctuation in the second.
- B) A comma is used when the dependent clause is first, no punctuation when it follows.**
- C) No punctuation is used in either case.
- D) A colon is used when the dependent clause is first.