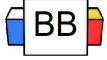




Name: _____ Ex. Episode 31 Topic: SWABI (Subordinating Conjunctions)



Question: Which story that you've read/watched has the biggest cliffhanger?

Answer:



Directions: Underline any **red words** that appear in the video.

Dependent clauses

- A dependent clause is not capable of standing alone; it depends upon the remainder of the sentence for its meaning.
- A dependent clause may contain a subject and a verb (whereas a phrase only has one or the other), but it begins a thought that it doesn't finish.

Subordinate Clauses (Dependent Clauses)

A dependent clause, also known as a subordinate clause, is a clause with two specific qualities.

1. Firstly, it does not express a complete unit of thought on its own; it cannot stand as its own sentence.
2. Secondly, a dependent clause usually starts with a subordinate conjunction.

Example: Because the cereal is cold

Example: When my mother returned from Antarctica

Justification: Due to the words "Because" and "When," these clauses are incomplete. If a clause contains a subordinate conjunction, then it becomes a dependent clause.



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What are subordinating conjunctions?

- A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase that links a dependent clause to an independent clause.
- The purpose of subordinating conjunctions is to indicate the relationship between the dependent clause (also known as the subordinate clause) to the independent clause.

Tip: To remember the most basic subordinating conjunctions, one can use the acronym S.W.A.B.I.

Letter	Word	Synonym/ Meaning
S	Since	Considering; after all; as
W	When	During; just as
A	After	Later; subsequently
B	Because	For this reason; for;
I	If	Assuming that; considering that
Note	Subordinating conjunctions make incomplete ideas, so they can turn independent clauses into dependent clauses.	

Keep in mind: There are tons of subordinating conjunctions. We use SWABI to just remember an essential 5 words, but here are some examples of other subordinating conjunctions.

- Although
- Provided that
- While
- As long as
- Once
- Whenever



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Note: One can use S.W.A.B.I. in a variety of ways and positions in a sentence(s).

COMPLEX SENTENCE: A dependent clause in a sentence helps create a complex sentence. A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Formula 1:

Dependent Clause at the Beginning of a Sentence

Dependent Clause	,	Independent Clause
Because I am terrified of dolphins	,	I do not swim in the ocean.

Note: If you put a dependent clause first, then you need to separate it from the independent clause with a comma.

Formula 2:

Subordinating Conjunction after Independent Clause in the Middle of a Sentence

Independent Clause	Dependent Clause
I do not swim in the ocean	because I am terrified of dolphins.

Note: If your independent clause comes first, you do not always need the comma after it to separate it from the dependent clause.



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Example 2: Because the leprechaun ran away with the gold, the police quickly arrested him for robbery.

Example 1: The police quickly arrested the leprechaun for robbery because he ran away with the gold.



Directions: Punctuate the following sentences. If the sentence is already correct, do not change anything.

Q: Because my pet lion attacked the mailman, no one received their mail.

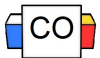
Q: When the dinosaur tried to sass me, I shut it down quickly.

Q: My parents will let me go to the party if I do my homework.



Directions: Use one of the following subordinate conjunctions (SWABI) to write an original sentence.

- Since
- When
- After
- Because
- If



Your Answer: