**Exercise 1: Identifying Independent and Subordinate Clauses**

1. Egyptology is the branch of learning **that is concerned with the language and culture of ancient Egypt.**

2. **Until the Rosetta stone was discovered in 1799**, the ancient Egyptian language was an enigma to scholars.

3. A man named Bouchard, **who was a captain under Napoleon**, and some of Bouchard’s men found the stone near Rosetta, a city near the mouth of the Nile.

4. **As you can see in the following photograph of the Rosetta stone,** it has three different kinds of writing inscribed on it.

5. **Because the same message was written on the stone in two kinds of Egyptian writing and in Greek script**, the stone provided the needed key for deciphering ancient Egyptian writing.

6. **When the Rosetta stone was found**, part of the hieroglyphic portion was missing.

7. Scholars could easily read the Greek inscription, **which was nearly complete.**

8. The message **that was inscribed on the stone** was not very exciting.

**Exercise 2: Identifying Adjective Clauses and the Words They Modify**

Identify each adjective clause, and give the noun or pronoun that the adjective clause modifies. Be prepared to tell whether the relative pronoun or relative adverb is used as the subject, the direct object, the object of a preposition, or a modifier in the adjective clause.

1. Such thinking was encouraged by an Italian astronomer, Giovanni V. Schiaparelli, **who observed the planet through a telescope and saw a series of fine** **lines that crisscrossed its surface.**

2. He called the lines canali, **which is Italian for “channels”;** this word was erroneously translated into English as “canals.”

3. A planet **where there are such canals** would, of course, be inhabited by people **who are capable of building not only canals but also cities** **that presumably sprang up at their intersections.**

4. Percival Lowell, the astronomer **who founded the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona,** brought new life to old myths about life on Mars with non-scientific observations **most astronomers disputed.**

5. Lowell reported a total of more than four hundred Martian canals, **of which a considerable number were discovered by his own team of astronomers.**

6. One writer **whose interest was drawn to Mars was Edgar Rice Burroughs**, **whom many people know as the creator of the Tarzan books.**

**Exercise 3: Identifying Noun Clauses and Their Functions**

*Identify each noun clause in the following sentences, and tell whether it is a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, a predicate nominative, or an object of a preposition.*

1. Do you know **what the referee says to the opponents at the start of a boxing match**? D.O

2. Through scientific research, psychologists have learned **that everyone dreams during sleep**. D.O

3. Scientists disagree about **why dinosaurs died out**. O.P

4. **What I like most about Harriet** is **that she never complains**. Sub/ Com

5. Can you please tell me **where the Museum of African Art is located** and **when it opens**? D.O

6. The radio station will give **whoever can answer the next question** one hundred dollars. I.O

**Exercise 4: Identifying Adverb Clauses and the Words They Modify**

*Identify the adverb clause in each of the following sentences. Give the word or words that the clause modifies. Be prepared to state whether the clause tells how, how much, when, where, why, to what extent, or under what conditions.*

1. **Because it’s one of their specialties,** Lola and her father prepared a special treat of Cuban-style black beans. **Why?**

2. **After Lola had soaked a pound of black beans overnight**, she drained them and covered them with fresh water to make the beans easier to digest. **When?**

3. **While the beans were simmering,** Mr. Gómez prepared the sofrito, which is a characteristic ingredient in many Latin American dishes. **When?**

4. He then crushed some of the beans against the side of the pot **so that the bean mixture would thicken.**

5. No one at the dinner table was happier **than I** to enjoy a large helping of the Gómezes’ special black beans.

**Exercise 5: Classifying Sentences According to Structure**

*Classify each of the following sentences as simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex.*

1. During the late 1800s, H. J. Lewis drew political cartoons for The Freeman, which was the first illustrated African American newspaper. **complex**

2. Through his cartoons Lewis frequently criticized the U.S. government’s racial policies; however, he also produced non-political ink drawings, sketches, and chalk plates. **compound**

3. If you examine the following self-portrait of Lewis, you can see evidence of his artistic versatility, and you can get a sense of the atmosphere in which he worked**. Compound-complex**

4. Lewis had to overcome many difficulties to achieve success as an artist, and parts of his life are shrouded in mystery. **Compound**

5. Lewis was born into slavery in Mississippi, and he was blinded in one eye and badly burned when he was a toddler. **Compound-complex**

6. As a young man he worked at various menial jobs until a Little Rock newspaper artist taught him how to draw. **Complex**

7. Lewis made sketches for archaeological studies in Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana in 1882 and 1883. **Simple**

8. The Smithsonian Institution now has most of these sketches; they include drawings of prehistoric Native American burial mounds. **Compound**

9. Throughout his life, Lewis produced drawings for various publications. **Simple**

10. Upon Lewis’s death in 1891, The Freeman, the newspaper that had made him famous, praised his talent and mourned his loss. **Complex**

11. Have you discovered that imaginative teachers who are enthusiastic about their work can make school more enjoyable for their students? **Complex**

12. Last year, when I took a social studies elective, Law and Order, I found myself looking forward to fourth period each day. **Complex**

13. Our teacher, Ms.Klein, made our course more interesting by bringing the outside world into the classroom. **Simple**

14. She had us watch the TV news and read the local newspaper, and she invited guest speakers who shared their experiences with us. **Compound-complex**

15. By the end of three months, the class had heard from a defense attorney, a prosecutor, and several local police officers; and we had interviewed an FBI agent. **Compound**

16. Ms.Klein also invited four state representatives, and they talked to us about writing laws. **Compound**

17. How hard it must be to write clear laws! **Simple**

18. Ms.Klein set up a schedule of field trips, and she then took the classroom out into the world. **Compound**

19. For example, on one of our trips, we visited the local jail; on another, when we observed a jury trial, we spoke personally with the judge. **Compound-complex**

20. I am glad that I was in Ms.Klein’s Law and Order class, and I was very pleased when she was voted “Outstanding Educator of the Year.” **Compound-complex**