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Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are made up of an independent clause and a dependent clause. They use connecting words such as *because*, *although*, *while*, *after*, *if*, and *until*. A dependent clause can be anywhere in a sentence.

I haven't seen Aliki since she moved to New Jersey.

When we are ready to leave, I will send you a text.

Philadelphia, which is in Pennsylvania, is called "The City of Brotherly Love."

Decide if each sentence is a compound or a complex sentence. Check the correct box.

	Compound	Complex
1. My little sister talks to her stuffed animals as if they were real people.	☐	☐
You can come over to my house after school, and we will work on the science fair project.	☐	☐
Although we live in the same apartment building, I don't see Carrie very much.	☐	☐
Adam tried to call his mom, but he didn't have reception on his cellphone.	☐	☐
The teachers who are still in the building should come to the office now.	☐	☐
That dog will keep barking until someone takes it outside.	☐	☐

Combine each pair of sentences to form a complex sentence.

2. Thomas sold his tent and camping gear. He wanted money to buy a car.

3. The teacher unlocked the door. We could not get into the gym.

4. There was an earthquake on the East Coast. It damaged the Washington Monument.

SAMPLE

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The Elizabethan Age

by Will Hutton

1 Elizabeth I never expected to be queen of England. Her father, King Henry VIII, had named his son, Edward, to succeed him. Next in line was Henry's older daughter, Mary. Edward died at 15, however, and Mary lived only a few years longer. So, in the year 1558, Elizabeth became queen. She was 24 years old.

2 Elizabeth's 45-year reign was a golden age in England. When she came to power, her kingdom was a poor country torn by war and religious conflict. When she died, England was prosperous and strong. Elizabeth built a powerful navy to protect her island. She supported trade, exploration, and science. She presided over a great flowering of English culture. Nearly everyone, including Elizabeth herself, played musical instruments, wrote songs and poetry, and spoke several languages. During Elizabeth's reign, even people in small country towns could become well educated.

3 One such town was Stratford-upon-Avon. Around 1588, a Stratford merchant's son, educated in the town school, went to London to be an actor in the city's theaters. Soon he was writing plays, too. William Shakespeare became the greatest writer in the English language. His name is often linked with his queen and with her time, which is called "the Elizabethan Age."

4 During the reign of King Henry VIII, the king had decided he did not want the Catholic Church having power in England. He was not a very religious person, but he wanted great power. He didn't want the Church telling him what he could and could not do. So Henry VIII declared himself leader of a reformed Church of England and made it a Protestant country.

5 Although Elizabeth was Protestant, her half-sister Mary had been Catholic. Mary had been married to King Philip II of Spain. He was a powerful Catholic ruler and England's enemy. He did not recognize Elizabeth as the rightful ruler of England. In 1588, he assembled a great armada, or fleet of ships. Philip intended to invade England, capture Elizabeth, and place a Catholic on the throne.

6 The Spanish Armada appeared off the English coast on July 29. Its 125 ships carried 30,000 men. They fought four battles in seven days against Elizabeth's navy. Her smaller, faster ships avoided one Spanish trap after another. Finally, the English set some ships on fire and launched them at the Armada. Some Spanish captains panicked and fled. The English won the battle that followed, and the Spanish Armada sailed away in defeat.

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1. Why did England become strong during Elizabeth I's reign?

   A William Shakespeare wrote many plays.

   B The Spanish Armada was defeated.

   C Elizabeth built a powerful navy.

   D It became a Protestant country.

2. Why did King Henry VIII set himself up as the leader of the Church of England?

   A He wanted Mary to marry King Philip II of Spain.

   B He did not want to be told what he could and could not do.

   C He wanted his people to become well educated.

   D He was a highly religious man.

3. Why were the English ships able to avoid Spanish ships during the sea battles?

   A They were set on fire.

   B Spanish captains fled in fear.

   C They carried more men.

   D They were smaller and faster.

4. What cause helped William Shakespeare to become the greatest writer in English history?

   A He was able to get a good education.

   B He was able to learn to play an instrument.

   C He joined the English navy.

   D He grew up in a small town in England.

5. Underline the sentence in the passage that helped you find your answer to question 4.

6. King Philip II of Spain did not recognize Elizabeth I as queen of England. Explain why he did not and what effect this had on his actions. Answer the question on a separate piece of paper.

SAMPLE

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Solve.

1. Caleb uses $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of hot chocolate mix to $\frac{1}{16}$ gallon of water.

   What is the unit rate?

   A $\frac{1}{4}$ cup per gallon

   B 4 cups per gallon

   C 64 cups per gallon

2. Which proportion would you use to find what number 8 is 4% of?

   A $\frac{x}{100} = \frac{4}{8}$

   B $\frac{x}{100} = \frac{8}{4}$

   C $\frac{4}{100} = \frac{x}{8}$

   D $\frac{4}{100} = \frac{8}{x}$

3. The regular price of a mountain bike is $180. This week, the bike is discounted 30%.

   What is the amount of the discount?

   Discount $_____

   What is the sale price of the bike?

   Sale price $_____

SAMPLE

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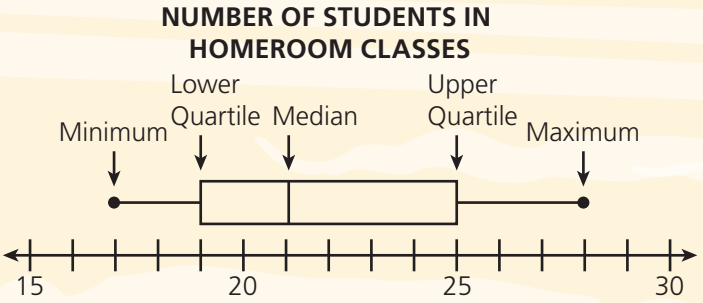
Data Displays: Box Plots

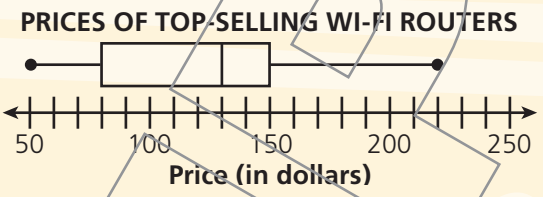
8

A **box plot** shows a set of data as a box with a line extending from each end. It is read against a number line. It shows five key data points.



The **minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile,** and **maximum** divide the data into four quartiles. Each quartile represents 25% of the data.

Use this box plot to answer the questions.



1. What is the range in prices of these Wi-Fi routers?

- **A** $130
- **B** $150
- **C** $170
- **D** $200

2. What is the upper quartile of this data?

- **A** $100
- **B** $130
- **C** $150
- **D** $220

3. What percent of top-selling Wi-Fi routers are priced at more than $150?

- **A** 25%
- **B** 50%
- **C** 60%
- **D** 75%

4. Which statement must be true of this data?

- **A** There are exactly five top-selling Wi-Fi routers.
- **B** No top-selling Wi-Fi routers are priced at $100.
- **C** The median price of these Wi-Fi routers is $150.
- **D** Half of these Wi-Fi routers are priced between $80 and $150.

SAMPLE

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