

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wonder By R.J. Palacio**  
**Part Eight - August**  
**Grammar**

**Directions:** Similar to coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) like *and* in part six grammar, subordinating conjunctions can be used to combine two simple sentences. Sometimes, subordinating conjunctions are put at the beginning of a simple sentence ending with a comma, and then adding another simple sentence to make one complete sentence called a complex sentence.

A **complex sentence** has two simple sentences combined by a subordinating conjunction. The simple sentence with a subordinating conjunction at the start of it is then called a subordinate clause. If the subordinating conjunction is at the beginning of the first simple sentence (now a subordinate clause), a comma is needed to separate the two simple sentences. Four subordinating conjunctions we'll look at today are: *because, if, when, since*

Because *her family did not come to the play*, *Miranda decided not to perform*.

If *they continued to practice the play together*, *Via and Justin could likely continue to be star performers*

**Directions:** For each of the sentences below, decide which subordinating conjunction (because, if, when, since) could be used to combine the sentences, and then rewrite the two sentences to make one complex sentence with your subordinating conjunction. Make sure to put your subordinating conjunction at the beginning of your sentence and add a comma in the middle.

1. Students go into the woods. It is hard for the staff to know what happens.

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2. Mr. Tushman called August on stage. Auggie received an award.

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3. Julian is not coming back to Beecher Prep. August is excited.

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4. August started school at Beecher Prep. He has changed.

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