

Linking Clauses Worksheet

Answer Key & Explanations:

Exercise 1 — Explanations

1. **Correct: a) , but** — Two independent clauses joined by "but" need a comma before it.
2. **Correct: a) When** — The dependent clause ("When the company launched its app...") comes first, and the sentence already has a comma after it, so no punctuation goes at the blank.
3. **Correct: c) , which** — "Which" introduces a non-essential clause (extra information), so it needs a comma before it.
4. **Correct: b) , then** — "Then" here acts like part of a simple sequence, joined with a comma, since it's not a strong conjunctive adverb requiring a semicolon in this context.

Exercise 2 — Explanations

1. **Correct: b) since** — "Since" (meaning "because") introduces a dependent clause here. No semicolon is used with subordinating conjunctions.
2. **Correct: b) , who** — "Who" introduces a non-essential clause giving extra information about the cafe owner, so it needs a comma before it.
3. **Correct: b) , and** — Two independent clauses joined by "and" need a comma before it, not a semicolon.
4. **Correct: a) ; however** — "However" is a conjunctive adverb joining two independent clauses, so it needs a semicolon before it and a comma after it.

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