

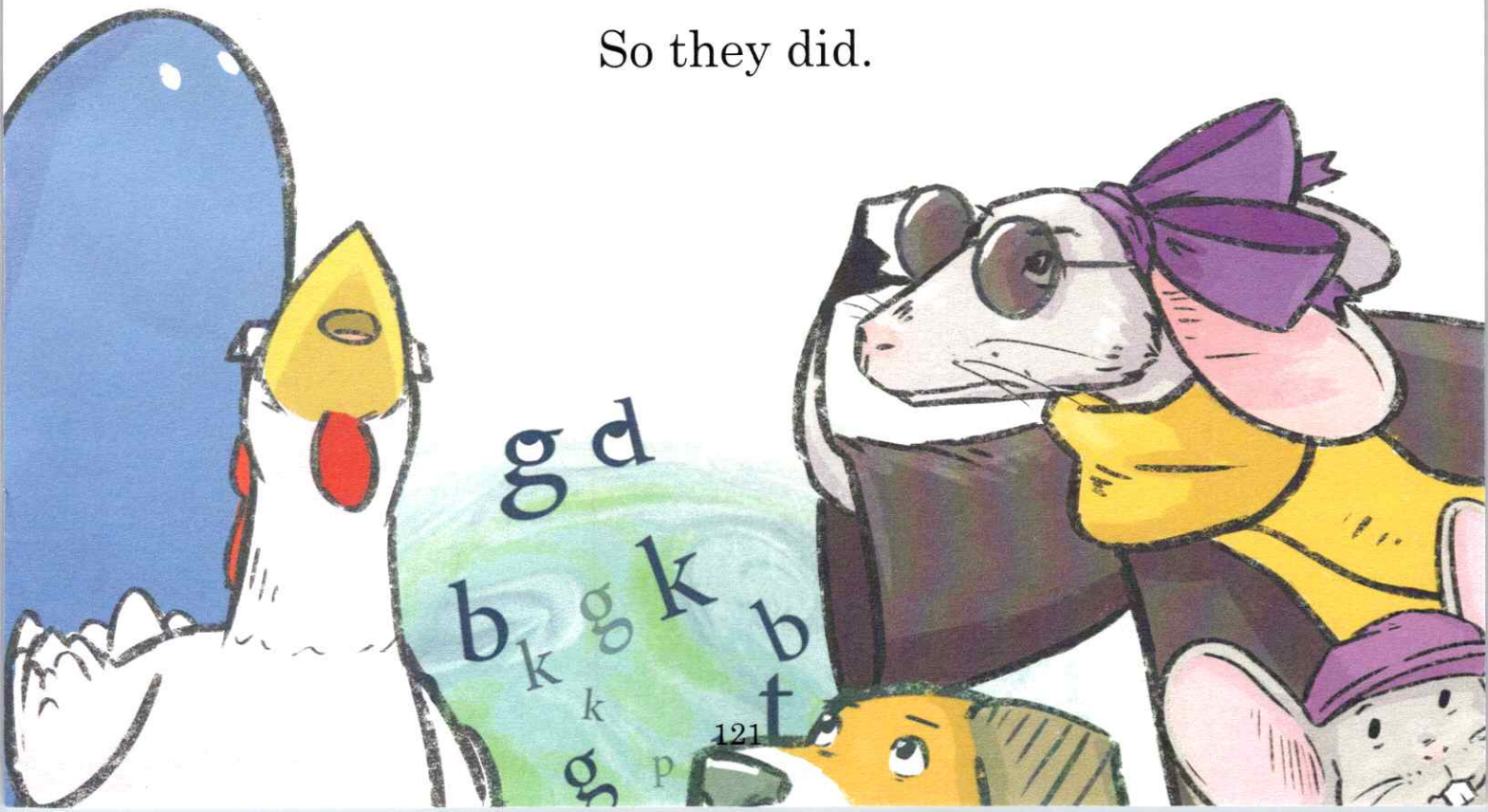
Poodle looked at his friends.
Silently, they prepared their minds
to search for the next portal.

But as they began their thoughts,
a rumble shook the room,
and a bumble shook with gloom,
a boom went boom,
and What? thought, "What?"

Maybe rushed out and looked about.
"What's that racket?" she cried.
She looked up in the balcony
but saw nothing noisy there.

The friends knew
they had better take off—fast.

So they did.



Act Four Review:

A sentence can have two clauses.

Act Four brings one of our deepest ideas into view. At first we might think that a sentence is just a clause, and a clause is just a sentence. We might think they are the same. After all, they are both groups of words that have subjects and predicates.

But the sentence is a larger idea than a clause. We can put two (or more!) clauses into one sentence, making a more detailed idea. This helps us show ideas that are connected in some way—by putting them into one sentence. It is brainy. Here are some combinations:

Poodle liked presents, and Burgull ate a bug.

As What? barked, Burgull looked in the water.

Dickinson laughed, but Poodle swam in the wave.

Poodle walked, and Burgull sniffed.

Act Four Practice Clauses

For each sentence, identify whether it contains one clause or two, and underline the subject and predicate of each clause.

1. I ate the flower, but he ate the grass.
2. Burgull ate two flowers from the branch.
3. Poodle laughed, and Burgull agreed.
4. I saw Burgull and Poodle with their friend.
5. Emily liked Dickinson from the beginning.
6. Burgull laughed and cried at once.
7. Poodle heard the author, so we laughed.
8. Robert wrote it, yet he was quiet.
9. For three days the new bug squeaked.
10. When Poodle goes, I go also.