

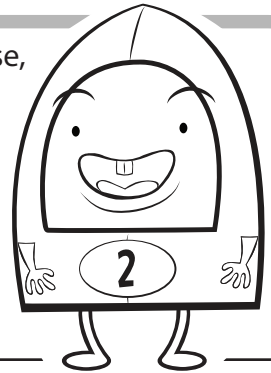
# Introductory Phrases: Cite the Evidence

An **introductory phrase** sets the stage for the rest of the sentence. It is like a clause, but it does not have its own subject and verb.

- When you use an introductory phrase in a sentence, you are telling the reader that the main information is coming next.
- Sometimes, it needs to be followed by a comma.

Example: According to the text, the main character solved the problem.

← introductory phrase



**Directions:** Read the passage below and answer the questions using an introductory phrase from the Word Bank and text evidence.

When he pulled his backpack from the back of the closet, Jamir didn't expect to see how dirty it was. Somehow, over the summer, a strap was broken, the color was faded, and the zipper was stuck. There was a dark spot right on the front of the backpack.

He was cautious when he looked inside. Jamir found papers that were stuck together from an open glue bottle. He wondered who took the cap off of his glue bottle. There was a library book he borrowed and forgot to return. His markers had escaped from the box and the caps were missing. His lucky pencil that he got as a birthday present from his teacher was too short to write with anymore. Jamir discovered the dark spot on the bag was from the cupcake he packed away from the end-of-the-year picnic. The frosting melted all over his notebooks and scissors. He decided it was time to make a list of new school supplies.

Word Bank		
According to the text,	According to the author,	Based on the text,

1. Where was Jamir's backpack over the summer?

\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

(introductory phrase)

(text evidence)

2. What caused the dark spot on the bag?

\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

(introductory phrase)

(text evidence)

3. What part of the backpack was broken?

\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

(introductory phrase)

(text evidence)