

COMPLEX SENTENCES

What is the difference between a cat
and a complex sentence?



SENTENCE PATTERNS

① Independent clause.

SIMPLE

② Independent clause; independent clause.

COMPOUND

③ Independent clause, **but** [and, so, nor, yet, for, or] independent clause.

④ Independent clause **dependent** clause.

⑤ **Dependent** clause, independent clause.

COMPLEX

Subordinating conjunctions and relative pronouns transform independent clauses (I) into dependent clauses (D).

after	although	as
as if	as long as	as soon as
as though	because	before
if	in order that	once
provided that	since	so that
than	though	unless
until	when	whenever
where	wherever	while

	Person	Thing
Subject	who, that (whoever, whosoever, whichever, whichever)	that, which (whatever, whatsoever, whichever, whichever)
Object	who, whom, that (whomever, whomsoever, whichever, whichever)	that, which (whatever, whatsoever, whichever, whichever)
Possessive	whose (whosever, whosesoever)	whose (whosever, whosesoever)

Dependent Clause

- **Dependent Clause = D**
- **Has a subject and a verb but it doesn't make sense on its own.**
- **Dependent clauses BEGIN with a subordinating conjunction OR a relative pronoun (you have a handout with these on it from the beginning of the trimester).**
- **Be careful, because relative pronouns may act as the subject of the dependent clause.**

Examples

- **Independent Clause:** Katie ran across the street.
- **Dependent Clause:** Because Katie ran across the street...
- **Independent Clause:** She almost got hit by a bus.
- **Dependent Clause:** Who almost got hit by a bus.
- **Independent Clause:** The bus was on its way to a high school football game.
- **Dependent Clause:** that was on its way to a high school football game.

Most Common Formulas:

- D,I

- Because Katie ran across the street, she almost got hit by a bus.

- ID

- Katie almost got hit by a bus because she ran across the street.