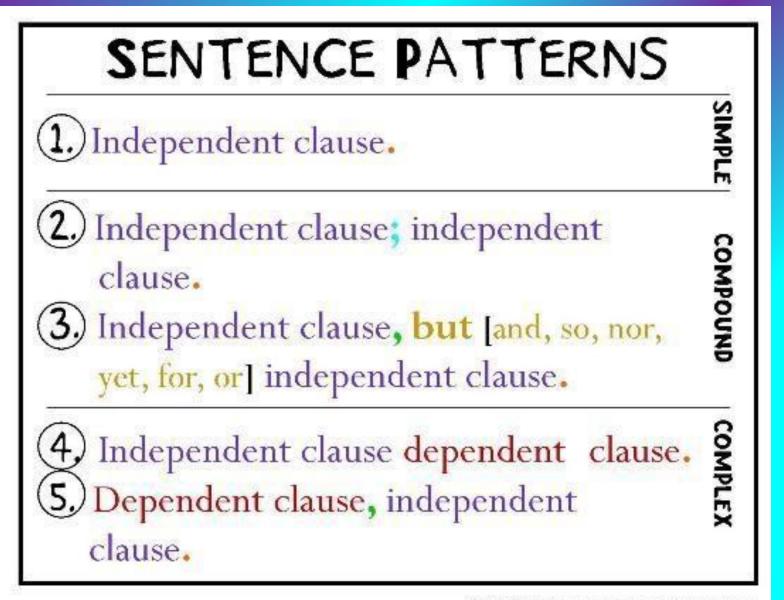
COMPLEX SENTENCES





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

often	although				
after	although	as		Person	Thing
as if	as long as	as soon as	Subject	who,that (whoever, whosever, whichever, whichever, whichsever)	that, which (whatever, whatsoever, whichever, whichsoever,)
as though	because	before			
if	in order that	once	Object	who, whom, that (whomever, whomsoever, whichever, whichsoever)	that, which (whatever, whatsoever, whichever, whichever, whichsoever)
provided that	since	so that			
than	though	unless	Possessive	whose (whosever, whosesoever)	whose (whosevers whosesoevers)
until	when	whenever			
where	wherever	while			

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

 <u>Because</u> Katie ran across the street, she almost got hit by a bus.

• ID

- Katie almost got hit by a bus <u>because</u> she ran across the street.