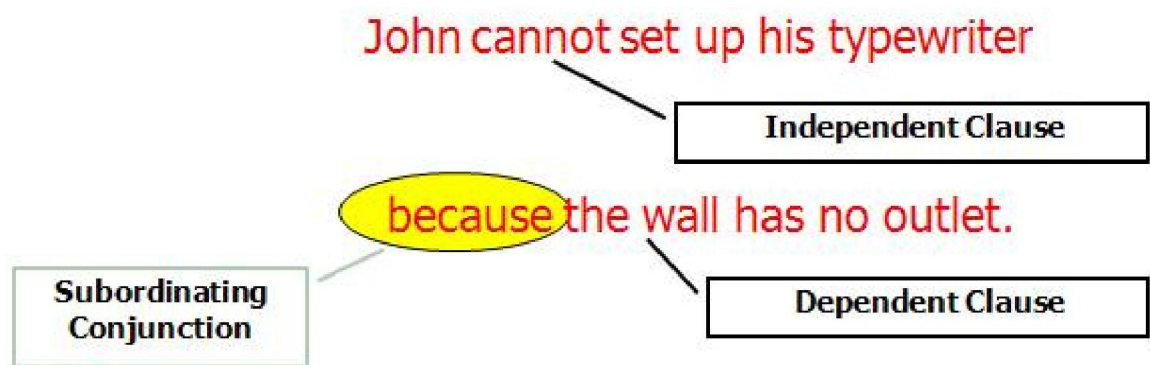


### Elements of the Class

- Complex Sentences
- With adverb clause
- With adjective clause
- With noun Clausus

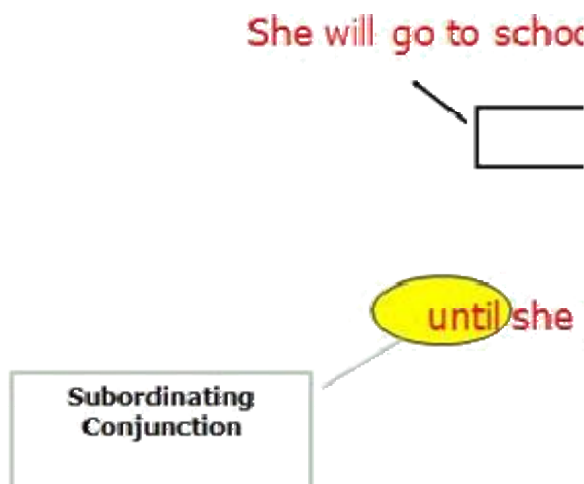
### Complex Sentences

A **complex sentence** contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.



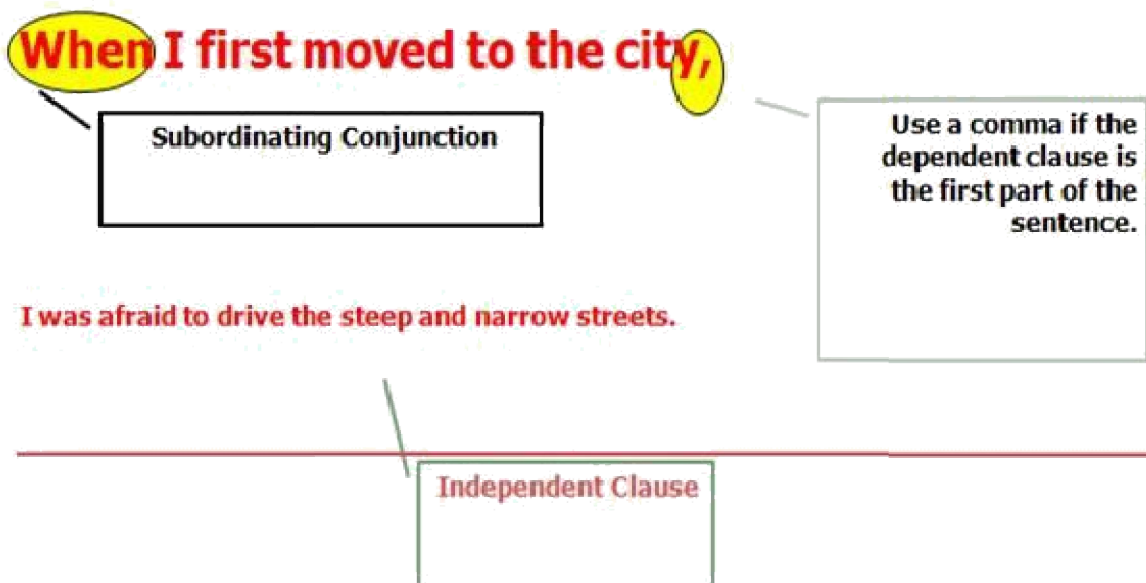
### Example- Complex Sentence

A **complex sentence** contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.



## Complex Sentences

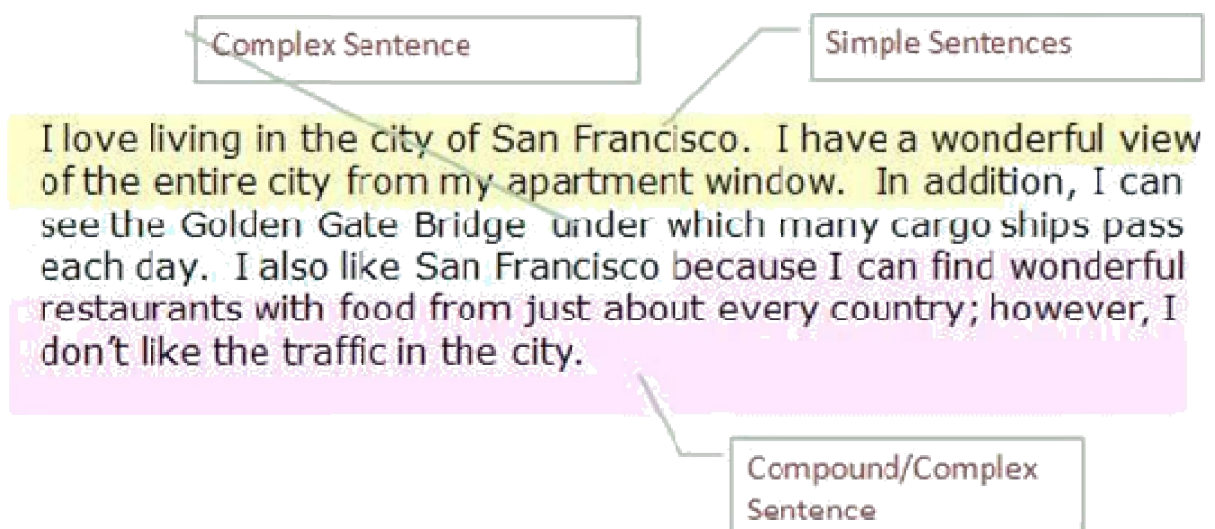
Use a comma after a dependent clause if it begins the sentence.



Correct!



Excellent! This sentence reads more smoothly because it has more sentence structure variety.



**I'm Sorry!**



These sentences do not read as smoothly.  
These sentences contain no sentence variety.

I love living in the city. I have a wonderful view of the entire city. I have an apartment. I can see the Golden Gate Bridge. I can see many cargo ships pass under the bridge each day. I like the restaurants in San Francisco. I can find wonderful food from just about every country. I don't like the traffic in the city.

Simple  
Sentences

A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one clause is more important than the other. We place the more important idea in the independent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clauses. We will study all of these kinds of clauses in greater detail.

### **Complex Sentences with Adverb Clauses**

An adverb clause acts like an adverb; it tells when, where, or how something happens. An adverb clause begins with a subordinating conjunction, such as *if*, *so*, or *that*. It can come before or after the independent clause.

DEPENDENT ADVERB CLAUSE  
Although women in the United States could not vote in 1900,  
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE  
A citizen can vote in the United States now.

### **Complex Sentences with Adjective Clauses**

An adjective clause acts like an adjective; it describes a noun or pronoun. An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun, such as *who*, *whom*, *whose*, or *that*, or with a relative adverb, such as *where* or *when*. It describes the noun or pronoun it describes.

DEPENDENT ADJECTIVE CLAUSE  
Men who are not married are called bachelors.

Last year we vacationed in Cozumel, Mexico.

### **Complex Sentences with Noun Clauses**

A noun clause acts like a noun; it can be either the subject or the object of a sentence. A noun clause begins with a *wh-* question word, such as *what*, *who*, *where*, *when*, or *how*.

DEPENDENT NOUN CLAUSE  
That there is a hole in the ozone layer is a problem.

DEPENDENT NOUN CLAUSE  
Scientists know what caused it.

In the first example, *That there is a hole in the ozone layer* is the subject of the verb *is*. In the second example, *what caused it* is the object of the verb *know*.

## Conjunctive Adverbs

To add	
also besides furthermore in addition moreover	Community colleges offer a variety of programs in addition/moreover, they offer a variety of programs.
as well	Community colleges offer a variety of programs as well as a four-year college or university.
too	Community colleges offer a variety of programs too a four-year college or university.
To add an unexpected result	
however nevertheless nonetheless still	The cost of attending a community college is high. nevertheless, many students need financial aid.
To contrast	
on the other hand in contrast	Tuition at a community college is low. on the other hand, tuition at a four-year college is high.
To give an example	
otherwise	Students must take final exams otherwise they will not pass the course.
To show a result	
accordingly as a result consequently hence therefore thus	Native and nonnative English speakers are in different groups. consequently/hence/therefore, each group has different needs.
To illustrate	
for example for instance	Most colleges now have online courses. for example, my college has a variety of online courses.

Relationship	Transition
Addition	Moreover Furthermore In addition besides
Contrast	However                      On the contrary In contrast                On the other hand
Result or Effect	Consequently              Accordingly Thus                        Hence Therefore                 As a result
Reinforcement/Emphasis	Indeed In fact

Relationship	Transition
Exemplification	For example For instance In particular
Time	Meanwhile (at the same time) Subsequently (after) Thereafter (after)
Reinforcement/Emphasis	Indeed In fact
Exemplification	For example For instance In particular

## PRACTICE 8

### Complex Sentences

- A. **Step 1** Underline the independent clause.  
**Step 2** Underline the dependent clause.  
**Step 3** Write *Sub.* above the subordinate clause.  
page 163.

The first one has been done for you :

Sub.

1. Because the cost of education is rising, many students must work part-time.
2. When students from other countries come to the United States, they often suffer from culture shock.
3. Because financial aid is difficult to obtain, many students have to work part-time.
4. Please tell me where the student union is.
5. Engineers, who have an aptitude for drafting and mechanics, must also be artistic and imaginative.
6. While the contractor follows the blueprint, the engineer checks the construction in progress.
7. Since the blueprint presents the details of the engineer's plans, it must be interpreted accurately by the contractor.
8. Students should declare a major by their junior year unless they have not made up their minds.
9. Even though students declare a major now, they can change it later.
10. The government says that inflation is holding steady.
11. Economists are concerned that the rate of inflation will double if the government does not take immediate steps to control it.

**B. Step 1** Add a logical independent

**Step 2** Punctuate each sentence correctly

The first one has been done for you

1. I cannot register for classes
2. Unless I take 12 units each term
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
engineering is a popular major
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
course last term?
5. Because I had to look for a pair  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
school on time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
advanced calculus.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
math club meeting last week.
9. When I left my country \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
adviser recommends.



**Step 1** Underline the independent clauses with a broken line.

**Step 2** Add commas and/or semicolons.

1. Information and communication technology in the poorest countries improve the lives of people. The Bay of Bengal can now receive information and it is safe to go out.
2. Furthermore, when the fishermen compare the current market prices for their fish with the middlemen to whom they sell, they find that the middlemen pay less than the current market prices.
3. The cost of the cheapest computer is less than an individual fisherman can afford. They pool their money and buy one together.
4. The worldwide reach of the Internet provides new opportunities in developing countries. They learn the technology these opportunities provide.
5. When you call your U.S. bank you talk to a customer service representative who speaks Spanish, Puerto Rico and when you need technical help you will probably get help from a professional.