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### Test

- 1) Which of the following sentences is a compound sentence?
  - a) She runs every morning.
  - b) She runs every morning, and she lifts weights in the evening.
  - c) Running every day.
- 2) A compound sentence must have at least two independent clauses.  
(Answer: True)

- 3) Fill in the Blank: In the sentence

"I wanted to buy the book, \_\_\_\_ it was too expensive," which coordinating conjunction correctly completes the sentence?

(Answer: but)

- 4) Explain what a compound sentence is and provide two original examples.

### 3. The Complex Sentence:

*A complex sentence consists of one independent and one or more secondary ideas.*

Dependent clauses are used as **nouns, as adjectives, and as adverbs.**

- (a) *The teacher said that the answer was correct.*

The independent clause is "The teacher said." The subject is "The subject is "The teacher", and the predicate is "said." The dependent clause answers a question about the independent clause. The teacher said-What?

*The dependent clause "that the answer was correct" tells us what the teacher said. It is a noun clause.*

- (b) This is the boy who brought the papers. The main clause is "This is the boy". The subordinate clause "**who brought the papers**" defines the boy-tells us which boy. **It is an adjective clause.**

- (c) He ran as fast as he could.

The main clause is "He ran." **The subordinate clause "as fast as he could" tells us how he ran. It is an adverb clause.**

The conjunctions in the complex sentences are called " **Subordinating conjunctions**"

**Define Subordinating conjunctions.**

Subordinating conjunctions are words that connect an independent clause (a complete thought or main clause) to a dependent clause (an incomplete thought that cannot stand alone).

They introduce a subordinating clause and indicate the relationship between the dependent clause and the main clause, showing relationships such as **time, cause and effect, contrast, condition, and purpose.**

The common subordinating conjunctions, their functions, and examples are as follows:

1. **Time:** Shows when something happens in relation to something else.  
*after, before, since, until, when, whenever, while, as, as soon as, once*

Examples:

"She went home **after** she had finished her work."

"After" shows when she went home (after completing her work).

"I'll call you **when** I arrive."

"When" indicates the timing of the call in relation to arriving.

2. **Cause and Effect:** Explains the reason or cause of something.

\Common Subordinating Conjunctions: **because, since, as, so that, in order that**

Examples:

"He stayed home **because** he was feeling ill."

"Because" explains why he stayed home (his illness).

"**Since** it was raining, we decided to cancel the picnic."

"Since" provides the reason for canceling the picnic (the rain).

3. **Contrast/Concession:** Shows a contrast or something unexpected.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions: *although, though, even though, whereas, while*

Examples:

"Although she was tired, she went for a run."

"Although" contrasts her tiredness with her decision to exercise.

"While he prefers tea, she likes coffee."

"While" highlights the contrast in their beverage preferences.

4. **Condition:** Expresses a condition that must be met for something else to happen.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions: *if, unless, provided that, as long as, in case*

Examples:

"We'll go to the beach if it's sunny."

"If" shows that going to the beach depends on the weather being sunny.

"Unless you finish your homework, you can't go out."

"Unless" sets a condition for going out (finishing the homework).

5. **Purpose:** Shows the reason for or intent of an action.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions: *so that, in order that*

Examples:

"He studied hard so that he could pass the test."

"So that" indicates the purpose of his studying.

"She saved money in order that she could travel."

"In order that" shows her intent to travel as the reason for saving money.

6. **Place:** Indicates where something happens.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions: *where, wherever*

## Examples:

"Sit where you feel comfortable."

"Where" tells the location of the action (sitting comfortably).

"We can have lunch wherever you like."

"Wherever" allows flexibility on the location for lunch.

## Structure and Usage Notes:

**Positioning:** A dependent clause with a subordinating conjunction can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. If it starts the sentence, it's typically followed by a comma.

\Example: "*Since it was raining, we stayed indoors.*"

No Comma Needed: When the dependent clause follows the independent clause, a comma is usually not needed.

Example: "We stayed indoors *since it was raining.*"

## Revision of complex sentences

## Complex Sentences

**Complex sentences** are formed by using an **independent clause** (simple sentence) with a **dependent clause** (or switch them round).

The **independent clause** expresses a complete idea, but the **dependent clause** (also called a **subordinate clause**) does not.

There are many words you can use to form **complex sentences**, and they can refer to **concession** (e.g. although, despite), **time** (e.g. since, while), **reason** (e.g. because, as), **subjects** (e.g. which, who)

e.g. **Although** she completed her literature review, she still needed to improve it

**Because** it was exam day tomorrow, it was important to revise

The nursing assignment was difficult **as** they needed to critically analyse the article

If you want to practice these types of words, look at the [Canvas Linking Words](#) page, or the web links below this presentation.