

## COMPLEX SENTENCES

A **complex sentence** expands a basic sentence by combining a complete sentence (independent clause) with a clause that has a subject and a verb but is not complete by itself (dependent clause).

Often we want to combine two or more sentences, but we still want to make one point. We can combine two different thoughts into one sentence and make only one major point by emphasizing just one of the simple sentences we are joining.

When we combine two sentences in this way, we can make one of the sentences into a dependent clause by putting one of the following words in the beginning of the clause we want to make dependent, or less important.

### Subordination:

<b>when</b>	<b>since</b>	<b>whether</b>	<b>who</b>	<b>unless</b>
<b>whoever</b>	<b>while</b>	<b>because</b>	<b>until</b>	<b>whom</b>
<b>whoever</b>	<b>after</b>	<b>although</b>	<b>so that</b>	<b>which</b>
<b>though</b>	<b>before</b>	<b>as / if</b>	<b>whereas</b>	<b>that</b>
<b>than</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>provided that</b>	<b>in order that</b>	

**Example: We were late. We were expelled.**

Because we were late, we were expelled.

OR

We were expelled because we were late.

*The main point or more important idea is being expelled; we were late just tells why.*

**Example: We studied for the test. We came to class.**

Before we came to class, we studied for the test.

OR

We studied for the test before we came to class.

*The studying is emphasized, not the coming to class.*

**Example: Richard plays in a rock band. He is dating Jessica.**

Richard, who is dating Jessica, plays in a rock band.

*The playing is stressed.*

OR

Richard, who plays in a rock band, is dating Jessica.

*The dating is stressed.*