

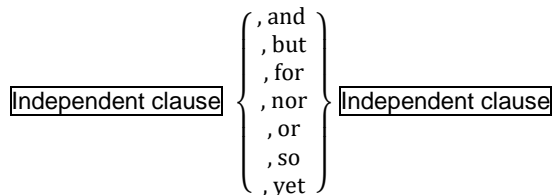


Sentence Combining:

Seven Different Ways to Join Ideas

I. Coordination (forming compound sentences)

Option 1

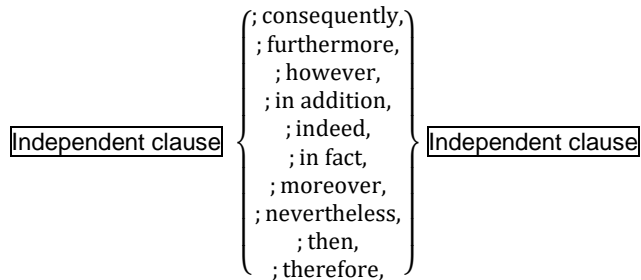


Option 2

Independent clause

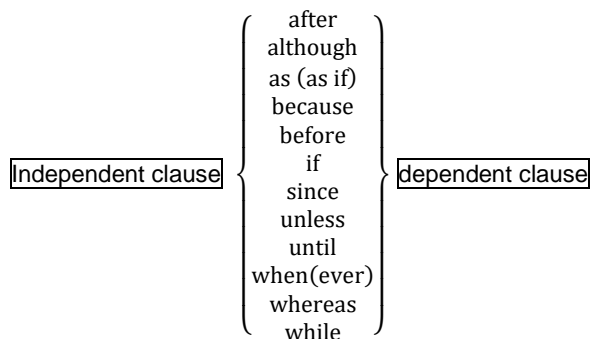
{ ; }
Independent clause (use a **semi-colon** to join the clauses)

Option 3

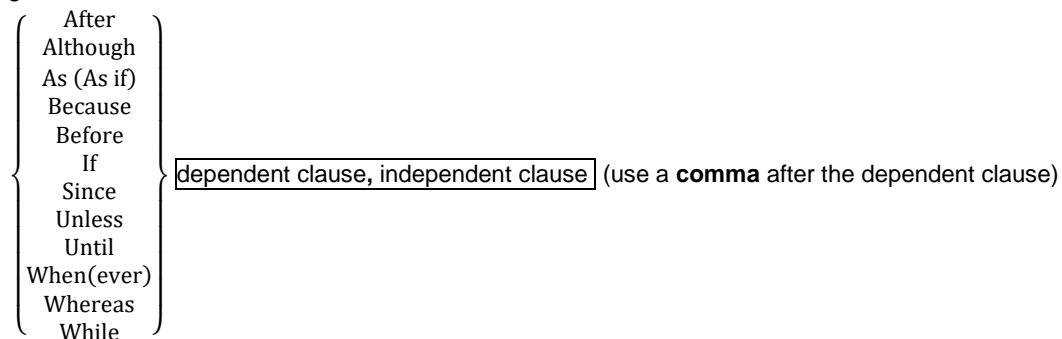


II. Subordination (forming complex sentences)

Option 4



Option 5



Option 6

Adverb clauses show relationships such as time, cause and effect, contrast, and condition. They can be connected to the independent clause using the following subordinating conjunctions:

- **Time:** after, before, when, while, as, by the time, whenever, since, until, as soon as, once, as long as
- **Cause and effect:** because, since, now that, as, as long as, inasmuch as, so (that), in order that
- **Contrast:** although, even though, though, whereas, while
- **Condition:** if, unless, only if, whether or not, even if, providing (that), provided (that), in case, in the event

Please see a tutor for a handout on Adverb Clauses for more information

III. Adjective and Noun Clauses

Option 7

Adjective and noun clauses are two other types of dependent clauses that perform different functions when joining ideas:

- **Adjective clauses** perform the same function in sentences that adjectives do: they describe nouns. Adjective clauses are connected with the following relative pronouns:
 - That
 - Which
 - Who
 - Whom
 - Whose
 - Where
 - When
 - Why

Please see a tutor for a handout on Adjective Clauses for more information.

- **Noun clauses** do the same job in sentences that nouns do: for example, they can be the subject or the object of a verb or the object of a preposition. Noun clauses use the following words to combine ideas in a sentence:
 - Wh words (what, when, where, why, who)
 - That
 - If or whether

Please see a tutor for a handout on Noun Clauses for more information.

