

Lecture10

<p>a.....sentence contains at least one <i>independent</i> clause and one <i>dependent</i> clause.</p> <p>1-simple</p> <p>2-compound</p> <p>3-complex</p>	٣
<p>Use a.....after a dependent clause if it begins the sentence.</p> <p>1-comma</p> <p>2-semicolon</p> <p>3-fullstop</p>	١
<p>If the clause tells us about <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> and <i>how</i> .it isclause.</p> <p>1-adverb</p> <p>2-adjective</p> <p>3-noun</p>	١
<p>An.....clause begins with a subordinator , such as <i>when</i> , <i>while</i> ,<i>because</i> ,<i>although</i>, <i>if</i> , <i>so</i> , or ,<i>that</i>.</p> <p>1-adjective</p> <p>2-adverb</p> <p>3-noun</p>	٢
<p><i>Although women in the united states could own property, they could not vote until1920.</i> The first clause is;</p> <p>1-dependent adverb clause</p> <p>2-dependent adjective clause</p> <p>3-dependent noun clause</p>	١
<p>.....clause describes a noun or pronoun.</p> <p>1-adjective</p> <p>2-adverb</p> <p>3-noun</p>	١
<p>.....clause begin with a relative pronoun ,such as <i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>which</i>, <i>whose</i> or <i>that</i> .</p> <p>1-adverb</p> <p>2-noun</p> <p>3-adjective</p>	٣
<p><i>Men who are not married</i> are called bachelors. The first clause is;</p> <p>1-dependent adverb clause</p> <p>2-dependent adjective clause</p> <p>3-dependent noun clause</p>	٢
<p>a.....clause begins with a <i>wh</i>-question word , <i>that</i> ,<i>whether</i> ,and</p>	٢

sometimes <i>if</i> . 1- <i>adverb</i> 2- <i>noun</i> 3- <i>adjective</i>	
a.....clause can be either the subject or an object of the independent clause . 1-adjective 2-adverb 3-noun	۳
Scientists know what caused it. The second clause is; 1-dependent adverb clause 2-dependent adjective clause 3-dependent noun clause	۳
.....{ All the conjunctive adverbs ,except ((as well – too))}..... 1-semicolon-fullstop 2-comma-Q mark 3-semicolon - comma	۳
As well , too)) comes at theof the clause. 1-middle 2-end 3-beginning	۲