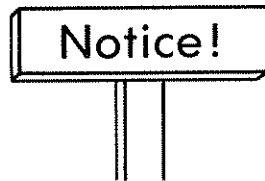


A complex sentence has:

1. An independent clause which states the main idea.
2. A dependent clause which states a supporting idea. Two kinds of dependent clauses are adverb and adjective clauses.

Clauses: We love the Lord. He first loved us.
(main idea) (supporting idea)

Examples: We love the Lord because He first loved us. (adverb clause)
We love the Lord Who first loved us. (adjective clause)

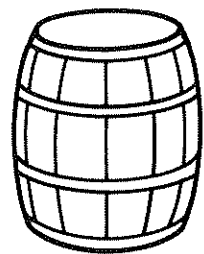
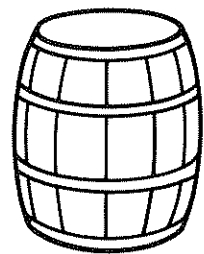
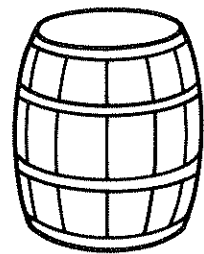
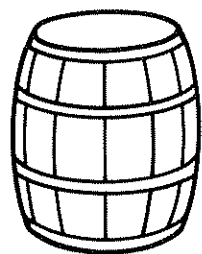


The subordinating conjunctions, which introduce adverb clauses, are *because, since, if, when, where, while, although, though, until, after, as, before, and unless.*

Underline the adverb clause in each complex sentence below.

Preparation and Planning

- (1) After they were sure of God's leading, the young couple made plans to leave for Ecuador.
- (2) Although Marj Saint was expecting their first baby now, they wanted to leave as soon as possible.
- (3) Many things had to be done before they could go, however.
- (4) Since Mr. Saint would be a missionary aviator, a plane had to be equipped for the work.
- (5) Barrels with equipment and household supplies were sent ahead and would be waiting when they arrived.
- (6) Because Ecuador has a tropical climate, they had to have shots to protect them against tropical diseases.
- (7) Since they were going as missionaries, it was also necessary for them to raise some financial support.
- (8) Although there were difficulties, God worked everything out.
- (9) True to His promise, where God directs, He prepares the way.
- (10) As they had planned, they were able to be in Ecuador by September, 1948.



The relative pronouns *who, whom, whose, which, and that* introduce adjective clauses.

John Mera

Underline the adjective clause in each complex sentence below.

Happy in the Lord's Work

- (1) In Ecuador, the Saints set up their missionary aviation base at Shell Mera, which was near an oil company's headquarters.
- (2) With enthusiasm they plunged into the work that God had given them.
- (3) Soon the hum of Mr. Saint's little plane was the most welcome sound that a jungle missionary could hear.
- (4) Those whose work was in a remote part of the jungle were often days away from needed supplies and medical help.
- (5) With his plane Nate Saint bridged the gap that separated these missionaries from civilization.

Using what you have learned, indicate whether each sentence below is a "simple," "compound," or "complex" sentence.

- (6) Back at Shell Mera, Marj Saint stayed by the short-wave radio. _____
- (7) When her husband was flying, she stood by for regular checks on his location, altitude, and fuel load. _____
- (8) She checked on weather conditions in Shell Mera, and she kept in touch with the missionaries in the jungle. _____
- (9) Each missionary station had a transmitter and receiver, and at seven o'clock every morning the missionaries called Shell Mera. _____
- (10) This meant hours of sitting by the radio, but Marj Saint never complained. _____
- (11) Like Marj and Nate Saint, the believer who has given his life completely to the Lord is happy and content. _____

On the lines below, write what it means to be decisive.

- (12) _____

Effective writing has variety. One way to accomplish this is to use a variety of simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Read and compare the following two selections. (The better one is from *Jungle Pilot*.)

Selection A

Even though the increasing tempo of life in the jungle sapped the strength of both Nate and Marj, they took time to spend with their children. Nate was strictly a family man.

From the very start, Nate and Marj impressed upon their children the importance of letting Jesus Christ come into their hearts and direct their lives. Family devotions were held usually after the evening meal. Nate would often put the children to bed, telling them a story and praying with them before they were tucked in for the night.

Nate wanted to give his children the same set of spiritual values that he had been taught as a boy. Thus he instituted a program of Bible memory work in which the children repeated a new verse for two weeks at breakfast and dinner. The program also included Bible stories in the evening. Sometimes he turned off the living room lights so the children would not be distracted.

Selection B

The increasing tempo of life in the jungle sapped the strength of both Nate and Marj. They took time to spend with their children. Nate was strictly a family man.

From the very start, Nate and Marj impressed upon their children the importance of letting Jesus Christ come into their hearts. He would direct their lives. Family devotions were held usually after the evening meal. Nate would often put the children to bed. He would tell them a story. He would pray with them. They were tucked in for the night.

Nate wanted to give his children spiritual values. He had been taught them as a boy. He instituted a program of Bible memory work. The children repeated a new verse for two weeks. They said it at breakfast and dinner. The program also included Bible stories in the evening. Sometimes he turned off the living room lights. The children would not be distracted.

(1) **THINK!** Which selection most effectively conveys what the author wants to say? _____

(2) **THINK AGAIN!** Why does this selection communicate more effectively? _____

(3) On separate paper, write an expository paragraph telling some of the things that influenced you to be saved and have challenged you to allow Jesus Christ to direct your life. Remember to use a variety of simple, compound, and complex sentences.

... when a man finds the will of the Lord for his life, there always seems to be an evident relationship between the talents or gifts or preparation the Lord has given him and the job the Lord has called him to do.
Nate Saint

Score pages 18, 19, 20, and 21.	<input type="text"/>	Correct mistakes.	<input type="text"/>	Rescore.	<input type="text"/>
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Fill in the blanks.

(3 points each)

- (1) The _____ is the basis of all written and spoken language.
- (2) A group of words that does not have or express a complete thought or have both a subject and a predicate is called a _____.
- (3) Writing two complete thoughts together as one sentence creates a _____.
- (4) A _____ is a writing error created when two sentences are joined together by just a comma.
- (5) A _____ sentence has two independent clauses.
- (6) A _____ sentence is one independent clause.
- (7) A _____ sentence has one independent and one dependent clause.

On the line write "complete" for a complete sentence, "run-on" for a run-on sentence, or "fragment" for a sentence fragment.

- (8) Early in life Nate Saint showed an interest in flying. _____
- (9) At a nearby airport, with his brother Sam. _____
- (10) Sam let him take the controls of the airplane, Nate was thrilled. _____
- (11) At age fourteen an infection called osteomyelitis in his right leg. _____
- (12) God allowed Nate to live, the sickness did not leave him lame. _____
- (13) How this would bear on his flying career. _____
- (14) When Nate Saint was nineteen, he was drafted into the United States Army. _____
- (15) As an Army cadet, a two-mile (3.2-km) hike part of the physical training program. _____
- (16) His flying career for the Army ended when the scar on his right leg became inflamed. _____
- (17) From man's viewpoint it was a tragedy, God made it a turning point. _____
- (18) At a New Year's Eve service, Nate responded to a missionary challenge and gave God his life. _____

CHECKUP

Underline the adverb clause in each complex sentence below.

- (19) Before Nate Saint could be a missionary, he needed preparation.
- (20) God led him to Mexico, then to Chicago, where he attended Wheaton College.
- (21) Although he was engaged to a girl named Alice, it was God's plan for him to marry someone else.
- (22) After he met Marjorie Farris, he knew she was the one.

Underline the adjective clause in each complex sentence below.

- (23) Yes, God gave Nate Saint a wonderful wife who shared his missionary burden.
- (24) Together the Saints, who had dedicated their lives to God, sought direction from Him.
- (25) Soon the young couple had two opportunities that involved missionary work.
- (26) God called them to the jungles of Ecuador, which had barely been touched by civilization.

Indicate whether each sentence is a "simple," "compound," or "complex" sentence. (2 points each)

- (27) The Saints made preparations for their work in Ecuador. _____
- (28) Because Ecuador has a tropical climate, they had to have shots to protect them against tropical diseases. _____
- (29) Nate Saint was going as a missionary pilot, and he needed a plane. _____
- (30) He supervised the mechanical work that was necessary to make his plane ready for equatorial conditions. _____
- (31) Barrels with equipment and household supplies were sent ahead. _____
- (32) Since they were missionaries, they also needed to raise financial support. _____
- (33) Because God worked out all the difficulties, the Saints were able to leave on schedule. _____
- (34) In Ecuador the Saints set up their missionary aviation base near an oil company's headquarters. _____
- (35) They plunged into their work with enthusiasm, and soon Mr. Saint's little plane was buzzing over the jungle. _____
- (36) God had been faithful to the dedicated Saints, and they were joyfully serving Him. _____

(37) When defining things, (do, do not) use "is when" or "is where" phrases.

Score pages 22 and 23. <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Correct mistakes. <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Rescore. <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
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Complete the following. (If you need help, refer to pages 19 and 20.)

- (1) A complex sentence has one _____ clause and one _____ clause.
- (2) The main, or most important, idea is expressed in the _____ clause, and the least important idea is expressed in the _____ clause.

An effective way to add descriptive material in our writing and still keep variety is to use complex sentences that contain adjective clauses. The descriptive material is placed in the adjective clause. **Remember:** An adjective clause follows the word it modifies.

Example: Christ wants Christians. They will serve Him.
 Christ wants Christians who will serve Him.

Review: When combining two sentences into a complex sentence containing an adjective clause:

- Use "who" to replace *I, we, he, she, or they.*
- Use "whom" to replace *me, him, her, or them.*
- Use "whose" to replace *his, her, and their.*
- Use "which" or "that" to replace *it.*

Combine the two sentences into a complex sentence containing an adjective clause. Be sure to use the correct relative pronoun.

- (3) Nate Saint was a young man. He had totally committed his life to the Lord.

- (4) This is the wisest thing. Any believer can do it.

- (5) The believer has no peace or fulfillment. He has not fully surrendered his life to the Lord.

- (6) But the believer has peace and satisfaction. His life is directed by God.

- (7) Romans 12:1 is the key to a fulfilled life. It challenges us to present our bodies as a living sacrifice.

(8) Is this sacrifice something unreasonable? Romans 12:1 mentions it.

(9) No, everyone commits himself to that. It is important to him.

(10) We will be totally committed to the thing or person. We love him most.

(11) Therefore, it is only reasonable to be committed to Christ. He gave His life for us.

(12) God will not make us choose to be committed to Him. He has created us with a will.

(13) Yet He longs to see us reap the benefits. Total commitment brings it.

(14) For the one there is peace and security. His life is committed to God.

(15) The path ahead can be anticipated with joy. It once was to be feared.

(16) Everything will be for our good and His glory. It lies ahead.

(17) Won't you place your life in the hands of the One? He can do all this for you.

We make our writing effective and show variety when we use adverb clauses to indicate the time, place, or cause of an action.

In each activity combine the two sentences into a complex sentence containing an adverb clause. The sentence which becomes the adverb clause is italicized. Use the subordinating conjunction given in parentheses to introduce the adverb clause. Remember: Introductory adverb clauses are set off with a comma.

Example: God cannot lie, His promises are sure. (because)
Because God cannot lie, His promises are sure.

(1) God is pleased. *Our lives reflect Godly character. (when)*

(2) *Nate Saint was in his teens.* He accepted Christ as Saviour and totally committed his life to Christ. (while)

(3) *Christ was given first place.* Mr. Saint no longer wanted to do his own thing. (after)

(4) *He allowed God to direct him.* All his decisions had been based upon his own desires. (before)

(5) Now, he waited. *God gave him direction. (until)*

(6) *We make our decisions based upon God's will.* We please God and exemplify decisiveness. (as)

Underline the correct answer.

(7) All the adverb clauses indicate (cause, time, place).

(8) **THINK!** List six subordinating conjunctions that indicate time. _____
