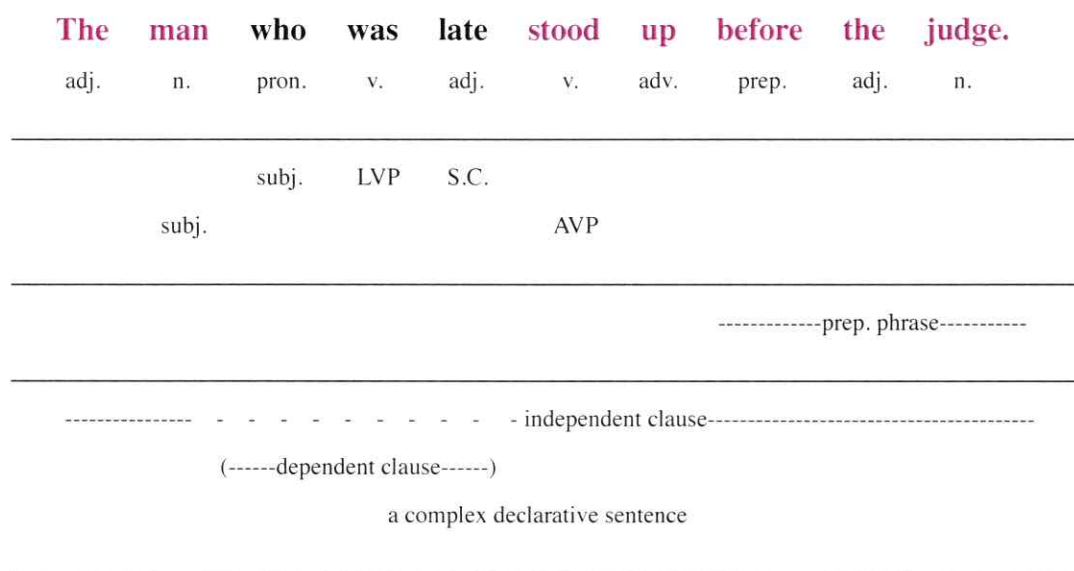




An adjective clause: In addition to the ID and D,I complex sentences, in which the dependent clause acts like an adverb, there are also complex sentences in which the dependent clause acts like an adjective or even a noun. For example, if we say “The man who was accused of the crime stood up before the judge,” the independent clause is *The man stood up before the judge*, and the dependent clause *who was accused* acts as an adjective to modify the subject *man*. In this case the dependent clause comes neither first nor last but in the middle of the independent clause. We put adjective clauses right after the noun that they modify.



A noun clause: A dependent clause can also serve as a noun.

