



# TYPE S OF SENTENCES

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# TYPES OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences in English:

1. simple sentences
2. compound sentences
3. complex sentences,
4. compound-complex sentences



# SIMPLE SENTENCES

A sentence is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one predicate. A sentence expresses a complete thought.



## SIMPLE SENTENCE

- has one subject and one predicate.
- the subject tells who or what did something.
- the **verb** tells the action (or condition)



# THESE ARE SIMPLE SENTENCES:

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Predicate</b>
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I	study
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I	study and work
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My head	hurts
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My head and neck	hurt
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It	is raining
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The students	are reading
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A **simple sentence** has one independent clause.

Americans eat bread every morning.

*one subject, one verb*

David Beckham and Fillipo Inzaghi played football.

*compound subject, one verb*

My son reads and writes the sentence.

*Subject and compound verb*

## ○ EXERCISE

### ○ *Simple Sentences*

1. *Write two simple sentences with one subject and one verb.*
2. *Write two simple sentences with one subject and two verbs*
3. *Write two simple sentences with two subjects and two verbs.*



## ○ Compound Sentences:

A compound sentence is two or more independent clauses joined together. There are three ways to join the clauses

- **Simple**

Canada is a rich country.

- **Simple**

Still, it has many poor people.

- **Compound**

Canada is a rich country, **but** still it has many poor people.

There are three ways to join the clauses

## THE THREE WAYS TO JOIN THE CLAUSE :

1. With a coordinator	I enjoy tennis, but I hate golf.
2. With a conjunctive adverb	I enjoy tennis; however, I hate golf
3. With a semicolon	I enjoy tennis; I hate golf.



# Compound Sentences with Coordinators

Independent clause, + coordinator + independent clause

Coordinator : FAN BOYS

F or

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So

As with a simple sentence, a compound sentence can't have any subordinate clauses. Here are some compound sentences for your reading pleasure:

Mother speaks English very well, and Father does too.

I have an examination tomorrow, so I have to study hard tonight.

I didn't pass the exam; I didn't make a good preparation

Coordinator	Conjunctive Adverbs	SENTENCE
And	Besides Furthermore Moreover Also	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; <b>moreover</b> , they prepare students to transfer to a four year college or university.
But Yet	However Nevertheless Nonetheless	Many community colleges do not have dormitories; <b>however</b> , they provide housing referral services.
Or	Otherwise	Student must take final exams; <b>otherwise</b> , they will receive a grade of Incomplete.
So	Accordingly Consequently Hence Therefore Thus	Native and non native English speakers have different needs; <b>therefore</b> , most schools provide separate English classes for each group.

# COMPLEX SENTENCE

A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Unlike a compound sentence, however, a complex sentence contains clauses which are *not* equal. Consider the following examples:



## **Simple**

My friend invited me to a party. I do not want to go.

## **Compound**

My friend invited me to a party, but I do not want to go.

## **Complex**

Although my friend invited me to a party, I do not want to go.



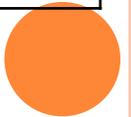
## ADVERB CLAUSES

A dependent adverb clause begins with an adverbial subordinator such as *when, while, because, although, if, so that, etc.*

**1. Although women in the United State could own property, they could not vote until 1920.**

**2. In the United State, women could not vote until 1920 although they could own property.**

Notice that there are two possible position for an adverb clause: before or after the independent clause. If it comes before the independent clause, it is followed by a comma (sentence 1). If it comes after the independent clause, no comma is used (sentence 2).



## ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A dependent adjective (relative) clause begins with a relative pronoun such as *who*, *whom*, *which*, *whose*, or *that*, or with a relative adverb such as *where* or *when*. An adjective clause functions as an adjective; that is, it modifies a noun or pronoun. The position and punctuation of a dependent adjective clause is discussed in Chapter 13.

**3. Men who are not married** are called bachelors.

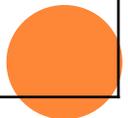
**4. Last year we vacationed on the Red Sea, which features excellent scuba diving.**

## NOUN CLAUSES

A dependent noun clause functions as a noun and begins with a *wh*-question word, *that*, *whether*, or sometimes *if*. A dependent noun clause can be either a subject (sentence 5) or an object (sentence 6). No commas are necessary.

**5. That there is a hole in the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere** is well known.

**6. The teacher believes that all students will pass the examination.**



# Review

These are the important points in this chapter so far:

**1. Clauses** are the main building blocks of sentences.

There are two kinds of clauses:

Independent and dependent

**2.** There are **four kinds of sentences** in English: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. Each kind is punctuated differently.



<p>A <b>simple sentences</b> has one Independent clause</p>	<p>English grammar is easy</p>
<p>A <b>compound sentences</b> has two independent clauses joined by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a coordinator</li> <li>• a conjunctive adverb</li> <li>• a semicolon</li> </ul>	<p>Grammar is easy, so I learned it quickly  Grammar is easy; therefore, I learned it quickly  Grammar is easy; I learned it quickly.</p>
<p>A <b>complex sentences</b> has one Independent and one (or more) dependent: clauses. The punctuation depends on the kind of dependent clause(s).</p> <p style="padding-left: 150px;">With a noun clause</p>	<p>With an adverb clause:  Because grammar is easy, I learned it quickly  I learned grammar quickly because it is easy  With an adjective clause:  One of my favourite film is like Water for Chocolate, which is in Spanish.  With a noun clause:  She doesn't agree that grammar is easy.</p>
<p>A <b>compound-complex sentence</b> has two independent clauses and one (or more) dependent clauses.</p>	<p>Because grammar is easy, I learned it quickly, but it took me several years to master writing</p>

Fog is really a cloud near the ground. Both fog and clouds are made of many little drops of water. These drops stay in the air because they are so small. You cannot see each drop, but fog can make it hard to see other things. It can be dangerous if you are driving, for example. Sometimes where there is a lot of fog you cannot see the road. Sailors also have trouble when there is fog. Boats may get lost and hit rocks or beaches in the fog.



**Until recently, scientists thought the first humans to reach North America migrated from Asia about 11,500 years ago. The first inhabitants were thought to have walked across a land bridge that is now a body of water called the Bering Strait. New evidence from archeological digs shows that the scientists may have been wrong. Digs from the past two decades have turned up artifacts from much earlier. A dig in a cave in New Mexico turned up steel tools, a human palm print in clay, and a spear imbedded in a bone. A scientific procedure that dates artifacts shows that these are about 30,000 years old. Other digs have turned up evidence that man may have been here even longer, perhaps as early as 45,000 years ago**



THE STUDENT IS Lubby  
The student is wearing purple T-Shirt



GOOD LUCK !!!

