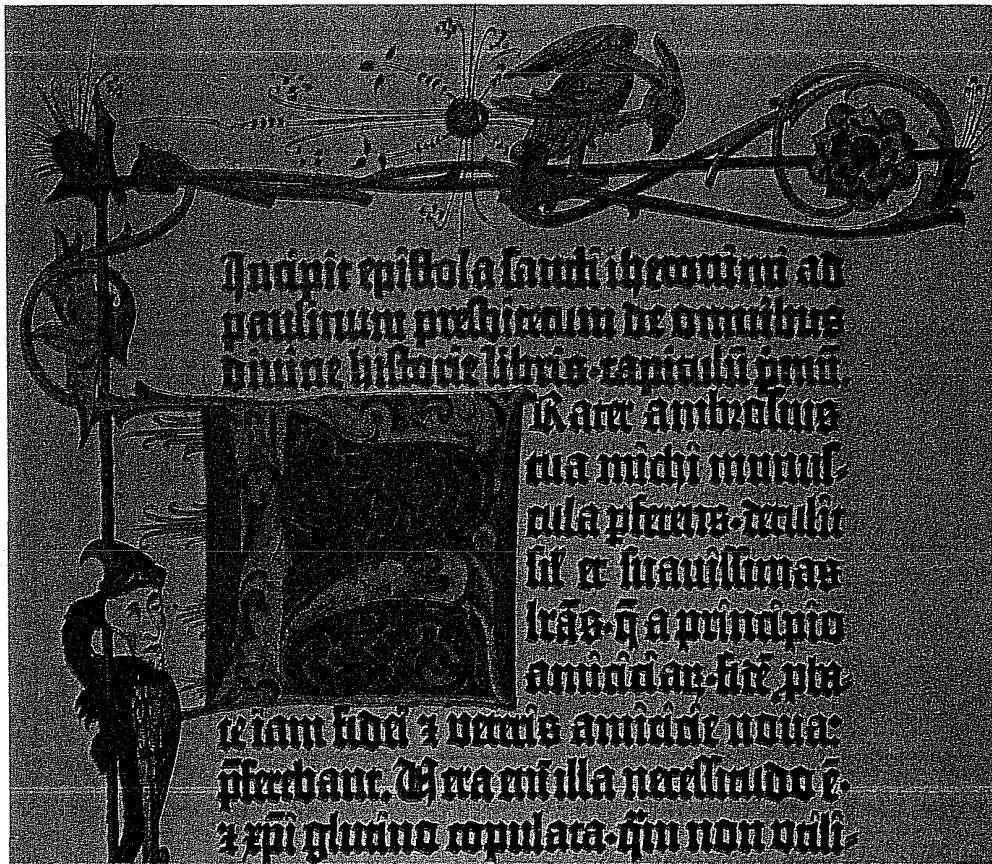


CHAPTER
10

Types of Sentences



Page from the Gutenberg Bible, 15th century

Clauses

Clauses are the building blocks of sentences. A clause is a group of words that contains (at least) a subject and a verb.

Clauses

SUBJECT VERB
ecology is a science

SUBJECT VERB
because pollution causes cancer

Not clauses

to protect the environment
after working all day

There are two kinds of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent Clauses

An **independent clause** contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself. An independent clause is formed with a subject and a verb and often a complement.

Subject	Verb	(Complement)
The sun	rose.	
Water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones.

Dependent Clauses

A **dependent clause** begins with a subordinator such as *when*, *while*, *if*, *that*, or *who*. A dependent clause does not express a complete thought, so it is not a sentence by itself. A dependent clause is also called a *sentence fragment*. By itself, it is an incomplete sentence, and it is an error. A dependent clause is formed with a subordinator, a subject, and a verb.

Subordinator	Subject	Verb	(Complement)
... when	the sun	rose ...	
... because	water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones ...
... whom	the voters	elected ...	
... if	the drought	continues	for another year ...

A few of the most common subordinators follow. For a complete list, turn to Appendix C, pages 292–295.

Subordinators

after	before	that	when	which
although	even though	though	whenever	while
as, just as	how	unless	where	who
as if	if	until	wherever	whom
as soon as	since	what	whether	whose
because	so that			

PRACTICE 1

Independent and Dependent Clauses

Remember that an independent clause by itself is a complete sentence, but a dependent clause by itself is an incomplete sentence. Write *Indep.* next to the complete sentences and put a period (.) after them. Write *Dep.* next to the incomplete sentences. The first two have been done for you as examples.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| <u>Indep.</u> | 1. Globalization means more travel for businessmen and women. |
| <u>Dep.</u> | 2. As business executives fly around the globe to sell their companies' products and services |
| _____ | 3. Jet lag affects most long-distance travelers |
| _____ | 4. Which is simply the urge to sleep at inappropriate times |
| _____ | 5. During long journeys through several time zones, the body's inner clock is disrupted |
| _____ | 6. For some reason, travel from west to east causes greater jet lag than travel from east to west |

- _____ 7. Also, changes in work schedules can cause jet lag
 _____ 8. When hospital nurses change from a day shift to a night shift,
 for example
 _____ 9. Although there is no sure way to prevent jet lag
 _____ 10. There are some ways to minimize it
 _____ 11. Because jet lag is caused at least partially by loss of sleep, not
 just a change in the time of sleep
 _____ 12. A traveler should plan to arrive at his or her destination as late
 as possible
 _____ 13. Upon arriving, he or she should immediately go to bed
 _____ 14. Then the traveler should start to live in the new time zone
 immediately
 _____ 15. Even when the traveler arrives early in the morning and cannot
 go to bed immediately

Kinds of Sentences

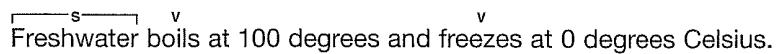
A sentence is a group of words that you use to communicate your ideas. Every sentence is formed from one or more clauses and expresses a complete thought.

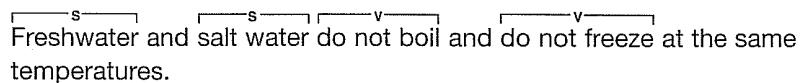
The four basic kinds of sentences in English are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. The kind of sentence is determined by the kind of clauses used to form it.

Simple Sentences

A **simple sentence** is one independent clause.


 Freshwater boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level.


 Freshwater boils at 100 degrees and freezes at 0 degrees Celsius.


 Freshwater and salt water do not boil and do not freeze at the same temperatures.

Notice that the second sentence has two verbs, *boils* and *freezes*. This is called a compound verb. The third sentence has both a compound subject and a compound verb. All three examples are simple sentences because they have only one clause.

PRACTICE 2

Simple Sentences

Use a separate sheet of paper for this exercise.

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 one verb.
4. 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:

1. With a coordinator

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater, **so** food cooks faster in salt water.

2. With a conjunctive adverb

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; **therefore**, food cooks faster in salt water.

3. With a semicolon

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; food cooks faster in salt water.

Let's study each type of compound sentence in more detail.

Compound Sentences with Coordinators

A compound sentence can be formed as follows:

Independent clause, + coordinator + independent clause

Salt water boils at a lower temperature than freshwater, **so** food cooks faster in salt water.

There are seven coordinators, which are also called coordinating conjunctions. You can remember them by the phrase FAN BOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So). The following sentences illustrate the meanings of the seven FAN BOYS coordinators. (*Punctuation note: There is a comma after the first independent clause.*)

Coordinators (Coordinating Conjunctions)

To add a reason	
for	Japanese people live longer than most other nationalities, for they eat healthful diets.
To add a similar, equal idea	
and	They eat a lot of fish and vegetables, and they eat lightly.
To add a negative equal idea	
nor	They do not eat a lot of red meat, nor do they eat many dairy products. <i>Note: Nor means “and not.” It joins two negative independent clauses. Notice that question word order is used after nor.</i>
To add an opposite idea	
but	Diet is one factor in how long people live, but it is not the only factor.
To add an alternative possibility	
or	However, people should limit the amount of animal fat in their diets, or they risk getting heart disease.
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
yet	Cigarette smoking is a factor in longevity, yet Japanese and other long-lived Asians have a very high rate of tobacco use.
To add an expected result	
so	Doctors say that stress is another longevity factor, so try to avoid stress if you wish to live a longer life.

But and *yet* have similar meanings: They both signal that an opposite idea is coming. *But* is preferred when the two clauses are direct opposites. When the second clause is an unexpected or surprising continuation because of information given in the first clause, *yet* is preferred. (*But* is acceptable for both meanings; *yet* for only one meaning.) Compare:

I want to study art, **but** my parents want me to study engineering. (direct opposite)

I am very bad at math, **yet** my parents want me to study engineering. (surprising continuation after “I am very bad at math”)

PRACTICE 3***But* versus *Yet***

Which coordinator would you use to connect the two clauses in these sentences? Write either *but* or *yet* in the blank space.

- 1a. Too much sun damages the skin, _____ many people still do not use sunscreen.
- 1b. Too much sun damages the skin, _____ too little sun also causes health problems.
- 2a. The company's sales increased last year, _____ its profits declined.
- 2b. The company moved its marketing division to Phoenix, _____ the operations division stayed in Boston.
- 3a. Population growth has slowed in most developing countries, _____ it has not slowed enough to avoid serious problems.
- 3b. The fertility rate in India has decreased from 6 to 3 births per female, _____ India's population is expanding at the rate of 18 million per year.

PRACTICE 4**Compound
Sentences with
Coordinators**

- A. Form compound sentences by adding another independent clause to the following independent clauses. Be sure to write a complete clause containing a subject and a verb. Circle the coordinator and add punctuation. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The college campus is located in the center of the city, so it is very easy to get there by public transportation.
2. According to the Big Bang Theory, the universe began expanding about 13.7 billion years ago and _____
3. Does the universe have an outer edge or _____?
4. Scientists predict that intelligent life exists somewhere in the universe but _____
5. Mars probes have photographed rocks with water markings on them yet _____
6. We may not be able to communicate with other life forms for _____
7. Instead of taking the psychology final exam, we can write a 10-page research paper or _____
8. I want to write a research paper yet _____
9. Three weeks before the end of the term, I had not started my paper nor _____
10. I needed help choosing a topic so _____

- B. For each pair of the following sentences form a compound sentence by joining the two independent clauses with a coordinator that best fits the meaning. Use each FAN BOYS coordinator once. Write your new sentences on a separate sheet of paper, and punctuate them correctly. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Nuclear accidents can happen. Nuclear power plants must have strict safety controls.
Nuclear accidents can happen, so nuclear power plants must have strict safety controls.
2. The accident at the nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in the United States created fears about the safety of this energy source. The disaster at Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union confirmed them.
3. Solar heating systems are economical to operate. The cost of installation is very high.
4. Energy needs are not going to decrease. Energy sources are not going to increase. (Use *nor* and question word order in the second clause, deleting the word *not*).
5. Burning fossil fuels causes serious damage to our planet. We need to develop other sources of energy.
6. Ecologists know that burning fossil fuels causes holes in the ozone layer. People continue to do it.
7. Developing nations especially will continue this harmful practice. They do not have the money to develop “clean” energy sources.
8. All nations of the world must take action. Our children and grandchildren will suffer the consequences.

- C. Write seven compound sentences of your own, using each coordinator once.

Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

A second way to form a compound sentence is as follows:

Independent clause; + conjunctive adverb, + independent clause

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; **therefore**, food cooks faster in salt water.

Punctuation note: Put a semicolon before and a comma after the conjunctive adverb.

Several transition signals, such as *on the other hand*, *as a result*, and *for example*, act like conjunctive adverbs; they can also connect independent clauses with a semi-colon and a comma. The following chart lists common conjunctive adverbs and a few transition signals that can be used in this way.

Conjunctive Adverbs

To add a similar, equal idea	
also besides furthermore in addition moreover	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; also/besides/furthermore/in addition/moreover , they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university.
as well	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university as well .
too	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university, too .
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
however nevertheless nonetheless still	The cost of attending a community college is low; however/nevertheless/nonetheless/still , many students need financial aid.
To add a complete contrast	
on the other hand in contrast	Tuition at a community college is low; on the other hand/in contrast , tuition at private schools is high.
To give an alternative possibility	
otherwise	Students must take final exams; otherwise , they will receive a grade of Incomplete.
To add an expected result	
accordingly as a result consequently hence therefore thus	Native and nonnative English speakers have different needs; accordingly/as a result/consequently/hence/therefore/thus , most schools provide separate English classes for each group.
To add an example	
for example for instance	Most colleges now have a writing requirement for graduation; for example/for instance , students at my college must pass a writing test before they register for their final semester.

PRACTICE 5*Compound
Sentences with
Conjunctive
Adverbs*

- A. Form compound sentences by adding a second independent clause to each independent clause. Be sure to add a complete clause containing a subject and a verb. Circle the conjunctive adverb and add punctuation. Some of these sentences are from Practice 4A on page 167. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The college campus is located in the center of the city; therefore, it is very easy to get there by public transportation.
2. According to the Big Bang Theory, the universe began expanding about 13.7 billion years ago moreover _____
3. Students must pay their tuition and fees before they register for classes otherwise _____
4. Scientists predict that intelligent life exists somewhere in the universe however _____
5. Mars probes have photographed rocks with water markings on them nevertheless _____
6. My roommate scored high on the English placement test as a result _____
7. Tuition and fees increase every year for example _____
8. The class thought the teacher would give a test last Friday instead _____

- B. On a separate sheet of paper, combine the pairs of sentences in items 3, 5, 6, and 8 from Practice 4B on page 168, using conjunctive adverbs instead of coordinators. Punctuate your new sentences correctly. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Nuclear accidents can happen. Nuclear power plants must have strict safety controls.
Nuclear accidents can happen; therefore, nuclear power plants must have strict safety controls.
- C. Write five compound sentences, using each of these conjunctive adverbs once: *in addition, nevertheless, on the other hand, therefore, and for instance.*

Compound Sentences with Semicolons

A third way to form a compound sentence is to connect the two independent clauses with a semicolon alone:

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE	
Poland was the first Eastern European country to turn away from communism;	
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE	
others soon followed.	

This kind of compound sentence is possible only when the two independent clauses are closely related in meaning. If they are not closely related, they should be written as two simple sentences, each ending with a period.

PRACTICE 6

Compound Sentences with Semicolons

- Place a semicolon between the two independent clauses in the following compound sentences.
 - The practice of yoga strengthens the body and promotes flexibility it also strengthens the mind and refreshes the soul.
 - Motherhood causes some women to quit their jobs others continue working despite having young children to care for.
 - Three hundred guests attended his wedding two attended his funeral.
- On a separate sheet of paper, write three compound sentences of your own, using a semicolon to join the independent clauses.

PRACTICE 7

Editing Practice

Use what you have learned about forming compound sentences to improve the following mini-essay, which contains many short, simple sentences. Combine sentences wherever possible. Try to use each of the three methods at least once. There are many possible ways to combine sentences.

Robots

¹A robot is a mechanical device that can perform boring, dangerous, and difficult tasks. ²First of all, robots can perform repetitive tasks without becoming tired or bored. ³They are used in automobile factories to weld and paint. ⁴Robots can also function in hostile environments. ⁵They are useful for exploring the ocean bottom as well as deep outer space. ⁶Finally, robots can perform tasks requiring pinpoint accuracy. ⁷In the operating room, robotic equipment can assist the surgeon. ⁸For instance, a robot can kill a brain tumor. ⁹It can operate on a fetus with great precision.

¹⁰The field of artificial intelligence is giving robots a limited ability to think and to make decisions. ¹¹However, robots cannot think conceptually. ¹²Robots cannot function independently. ¹³Humans have to program them. ¹⁴They are useless. [Use *otherwise* to combine sentences 13 and 14.] ¹⁵Therefore, humans should not worry that robots will take over the world—at least not yet.

Complex Sentences

A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other. We place the more important idea in the independent clause and the less important idea in the dependent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clauses: adverb, adjective, and noun. You will study all of these kinds of clauses in greater detail in Chapters 12, 13, and 14.

Complex Sentences with Adverb Clauses

An adverb clause acts like an adverb; that is, it tells where, when, why, and how. An adverb clause begins with a subordinator, such as *when*, *while*, *because*, *although*, *if*, *so*, or *that*. It can come before or after an independent clause.

DEPENDENT ADVERB CLAUSE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE
Although women in the United States could own property, they could not vote until 1920.
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE DEPENDENT ADVERB CLAUSE
A citizen can vote in the United States when he or she is 18 years old.

Complex Sentences with Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause acts like an adjective; that is, it describes a noun or pronoun. An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun, such as *who*, *whom*, *which*, *whose*, or *that*, or with a relative adverb, such as *where* or *when*. It follows the noun or pronoun it describes.

DEPENDENT ADJECTIVE CLAUSE
Men who are not married are called bachelors.

DEPENDENT ADJECTIVE CLAUSE
Last year we vacationed in Cozumel, which features excellent scuba diving.

Complex Sentences with Noun Clauses

A noun clause begins with a *wh-* question word, *that*, *whether*, and sometimes *if*. A noun clause acts like a noun; it can be either the subject or an object of the independent clause.

DEPENDENT NOUN CLAUSE
That there is a hole in the ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere is well known.

DEPENDENT NOUN CLAUSE
Scientists know what caused it.

In the first example, *That there is a hole in the ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere* is the subject of the verb *is*. In the second example, *what caused it* is the object of the verb *know*.

- Step 1** Underline the independent clause of each sentence with a solid line.
Step 2 Underline the dependent clause with a broken line. One sentence has two dependent clauses.
Step 3 Write *Sub.* above the subordinator. Refer to the list of subordinators on page 163.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

PRACTICE 8

Complex Sentences

Sub.

1. Because the cost of education is rising, many students must work part-time.
2. When students from other countries come to the United States, they often suffer from culture shock.
3. Because financial aid is difficult to obtain, many students have to work part-time.
4. Please tell me where the student union is.
5. Engineers, who have an aptitude for drafting and mechanics, must also be artistic and imaginative.
6. While the contractor follows the blueprint, the engineer checks the construction in progress.
7. Since the blueprint presents the details of the engineer's plans, it must be interpreted accurately by the contractor.
8. Students should declare a major by their junior year unless they have not made up their minds.
9. Even though students declare a major now, they can change it later.
10. The government says that inflation is holding steady.
11. Economists are concerned that the rate of inflation will double if the government does not take immediate steps to control it.

- B. Step 1 Add a logical independent clause to each of the dependent clauses.
Step 2 Punctuate each sentence correctly.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. I cannot register for classes until I pay my tuition.
2. Unless I take 12 units each term _____.
3. _____ that computer engineering is a popular major.
4. _____ who taught this course last term?
5. Because I had to look for a part-time job _____.
6. _____ if I want to get to school on time.
7. _____ whether I should take advanced calculus.
8. _____ whom I met at the math club meeting last week.
9. When I left my country _____.
10. _____ that my college adviser recommends.

Compound-Complex Sentences

A Compound-complex sentence has at least three clauses, at least two of which are independent. You can use almost any combination of dependent and independent clauses. Just be sure that there is at least one independent clause. In the following examples, independent clauses are underlined with a solid line and dependent clauses with a dotted line.

1. I wanted to travel after I graduated from college; however, I had to go to work immediately.
2. After I graduated from college, I wanted to travel, but I had to go to work immediately.
3. I wanted to travel after I graduated from college, but I had to go to work immediately because I had to support my family.
4. I could not decide where I should work or what I should do, so at first I did nothing.

Punctuate the compound part of a compound-complex sentence like a compound sentence; that is, use a semicolon/comma combination (sentence 1), or put a comma before a coordinator joining two independent clauses (sentences 2, 3, and 4).

Punctuate the complex part like a complex sentence. With adverb clauses, put a comma after a dependent adverb clause (sentence 2) but not before it (sentence 3). With noun clauses (sentence 4), use no commas.

Punctuate the following sentences.

PRACTICE 9

Punctuation

Step 1 Underline the independent clauses with a solid line and the dependent clauses with a broken line.

Step 2 Add commas and/or semicolons as necessary.

1. Information and communication technology is reaching out to help people in the poorest countries improve their lives for example fishermen on the Bay of Bengal can now receive online weather reports that tell them when it is safe to go out.
2. Furthermore, when the fishermen bring in a boatload of fish they can find out the current market prices for their fish, which will help them bargain with the middlemen to whom they sell their catch.
3. The cost of the cheapest computer is at least \$200 and since this is more than an individual fisherman can afford several fishing villages together can pool their money and buy one to share.
4. The worldwide reach of the Internet is also providing employment opportunities in developing countries and as greater numbers of people learn the technology these opportunities will expand.
5. When you call your U.S. bank you may find yourself speaking to a customer service representative who is sitting in the Philippines or Puerto Rico and when you need technical support for your home computer you will probably get help from a programmer in New Delhi.

Sentence Types and Writing Style

Now that you know the basic kinds of sentences in English, you can develop a good writing style. Writing that uses only one kind of sentence is boring and may not convey the message that you intend.

As you read the model essay, notice the kinds of sentences.

- Paragraphs 1 and 4 have too many compound sentences. This style is boring because so many sentences use *and* as the connector.
- Paragraph 2 has too many simple sentences. This style sounds choppy.
- Paragraph 3 uses a good mixture of sentence types.

MODEL

Problems with Style

Rosa Parks

1 Rosa Parks is a famous African-American woman, **and** she is often called "the mother of the civil rights movement." She was born into a poor but hardworking African-American family in Alabama, **and** no one suspected that she would become the spark that ignited the civil rights movement in the United States. This movement changed U.S. society forever, **and** it helped African-Americans attain equal rights under the law.

2 Parks became famous quite by accident. One day in 1955, she was on her way home from her job in a Montgomery, Alabama, department store. She boarded a city bus with three other African-Americans. They sat in the fifth row. The fifth row was the first row African-Americans were allowed to sit in. A few stops later, the front four rows filled up. A white man was left standing.

3 According to the laws of that time, African-Americans had to give up their seats to whites, so the bus driver asked Parks and the three other African-Americans to get up and move. Although the others complied, Parks refused. She later said she was not tired from work, but tired of being treated like a second-class citizen. The bus driver called the police, who arrested Parks and took her away in handcuffs.

4 Over the weekend, a protest was organized, **and** on the following Monday, African-American people in Montgomery began a boycott of the public buses, **and** the boycott was tremendously successful, **and** it lasted more than a year. The Supreme Court of the United States finally ruled that segregation on public transportation was unconstitutional. African-Americans had won a huge victory, **and** they realized their power to change the system.

Now read the same essay with the sentence structure revised.

MODEL***Revised Essay*****Rosa Parks**

- 1 Rosa Parks is a famous American African-American woman who is often called “the mother of the civil rights movement.” When she was born into a poor but hardworking African-American family in Alabama, no one suspected that she would become the spark that ignited the civil rights movement in the United States. This movement changed U.S. society forever by helping African-American people attain equal rights under the law.
- 2 Parks became famous quite by accident. One day in 1955, on her way home from her job in a Montgomery, Alabama, department store, she boarded a city bus with three other African-Americans. They sat in the fifth row, which was the first row African-Americans were allowed to sit in. A few stops later, the front four rows filled up, and a white man was left standing.
- 3 According to the laws of that time, African-Americans had to give up their seats to whites, so the bus driver asked Parks and the three other African-Americans to get up and move. Although the others complied, Parks refused. She later said she was not tired from work, but tired of being treated like a second-class citizen. The bus driver called the police, who arrested Parks and took her away in handcuffs.
- 4 Over the weekend, a protest was organized, and on the following Monday, African-American people in Montgomery began a boycott of the public buses. The boycott was tremendously successful, lasting for more than a year. The Supreme Court of the United States finally ruled that segregation on public transportation was unconstitutional. Because they had won a huge victory, African-Americans realized their power to change the system.

PRACTICE 10***Combining
Sentences in
Different Ways***

- A. Improve this paragraph, which contains too many compound sentences. Change compound sentences into complex sentences, using one of the subordinators listed. Use each subordinator once. Rewrite the paragraph on a separate sheet of paper.

after

although

because

when

Equal Rights for Women

Russian women started to gain equality earlier than women in the United States. The concept of equal rights and responsibilities for women was part of communist philosophy, so Russians of both sexes had equal access to education and jobs from the beginning of the Soviet Union. The 1937 Soviet constitution declared that women and men had equal rights and responsibilities, but women in the United States do not have legal equality even today. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution giving women equal rights has never been approved. Before World War II, few U.S. women worked outside the home. Millions of men left to become soldiers during the war, and women took over their jobs. Suddenly, women discovered that they could do anything. The men returned home, and women began to demand the equality that they had earned.

- B. Use what you know about the different kinds of sentences to improve this short essay, which contains too many simple sentences. Use different methods of combining the sentences. Rewrite the essay on a separate sheet of paper.

Nonverbal Communication

- 1 Nonverbal communication, or body language, is used everywhere in the world. It is a very powerful means of communication. It communicates much more than spoken words.
- 2 One example of nonverbal communication is what occurs between parents and child. Parents smile at their child. They communicate love, acceptance, and reassurance. The child feels comfortable and safe. The smile signifies approval. The child is happy and well adjusted.
- 3 Another example of nonverbal communication is the image a person shows in public. A woman is walking alone on an unfamiliar and possibly dangerous street. She wants to appear confident. She walks quickly. She may be tired. She walks with her shoulders straight and her head held high. Her eyes are focused straight ahead. Someone is looking at her. She returns the glance without hesitation. In contrast, a nervous woman appears afraid. She walks slowly with her shoulders and eyes down.
- 4 Indeed, body language can express more than spoken language. Merely by raising an eyebrow, clenching a jaw, or softening the eyes, a person can express disapproval, anger, or love. It is a very strong method of communication.

Review

These are the important points covered in this chapter.

1. **Clauses** are the main building blocks of sentences. There are two kinds of clauses: independent and dependent.
 - a. An **independent clause**
 - expresses a complete thought.
 - can be a sentence by itself.
 - b. A **dependent clause**
 - begins with a subordinator.
 - cannot be a sentence by itself.
 - is one of three types: adverb, adjective, or noun.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <p>English grammar is easy.</p> | <p>ADVERB
... because grammar is easy ...</p> |
| | <p>ADJECTIVE
... which is in Spanish ...</p> |
| | <p>NOUN
... that grammar is easy ...</p> |

2. We build **different kinds of sentences** in English by combining clauses in different patterns.
- A **simple sentence** is one independent clause.
English grammar is easy.
 - A **compound sentence** is two independent clauses joined by
 - a coordinator,
 - a conjunctive adverb, or
 - a semicolon.Grammar is easy, so I learned it quickly.
Grammar is easy; therefore, I learned it quickly.
Grammar is easy; I learned it quickly.
 - A **complex sentence** is one independent and one (or more) dependent clauses.
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 favorite films is *Like Water for Chocolate*, which is in Spanish.
WITH A NOUN CLAUSE
She does not agree that grammar is easy.
WITH A PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
Because grammar is easy, I learned it quickly, but it took me several years to master writing.
 - A **compound-complex sentence** has two independent clauses and one (or more) dependent clauses.
The type of sentence you write depends on your message. When you want to show that ideas are equal, use more coordinated structures, such as compound sentences. When ideas are not equal, use more subordinated structures, such as complex sentences. Develop a good writing style by mixing sentence types.