

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX, AND COMPOUND- COMPLEX SENTENCES

Adapted from *Inside English* (Chapter 2, Section 2)

SECTION ONE REVIEW: CAN YOU ANSWER?

- A **clause** is a group of words that contains _____.
- A **main clause** is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb and that _____.
- A **subordinate clause** is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb but that _____ .
- **Subordinate clauses** begin with _____.
- **Adverb subordinate clauses** usually modify verbs and begin with subordinators that answer _____.
- **Adjective subordinate clauses** modify nouns or pronouns and begin with _____

SECTION ONE REVIEW: ANSWERS

- A **clause** is a group of words that contains **at least one subject and at least one verb**.
- A **main clause** is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb and that **expresses a complete idea**.
- A **subordinate clause** is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb but that **does not express a complete idea**.
- **Subordinate clauses** begin with **subordinators**.
- **Adverb subordinate clauses** usually modify verbs and begin with subordinators that answer **when, why, how, to what degree**.
- **Adjective subordinate clauses** modify nouns or pronouns and begin with **that or which**.

HOW'D YOU DO?

If you are still struggling with these concepts, please go back and review the content from chapter 1 (if necessary) and Chapter 2 Section One before continuing.

CHAPTER 2, SECTION 2

PART 1:
SIMPLE SENTENCES
COMPOUND SENTENCES

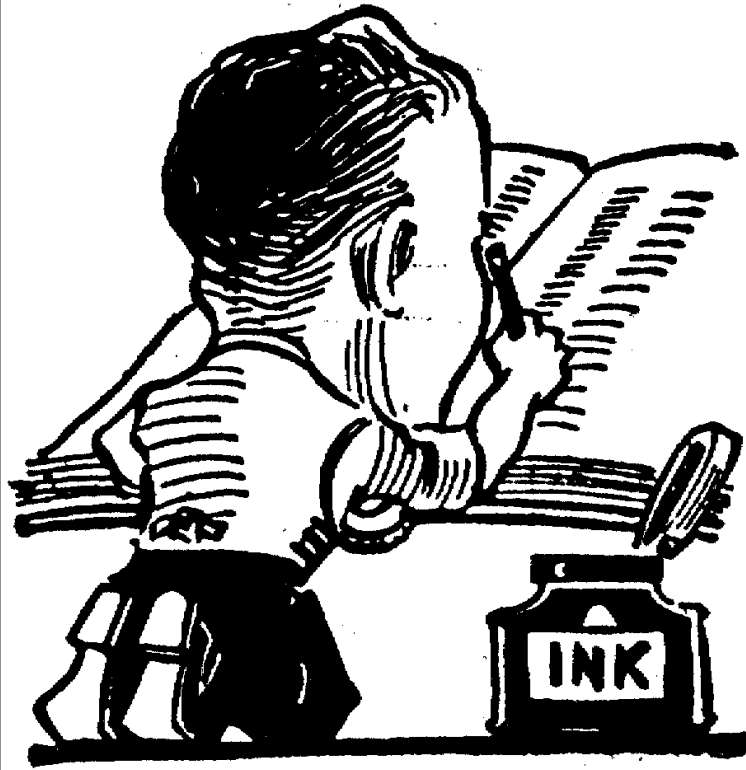
SENTENCES ARE CATEGORIZED
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER AND
TYPE OF CLAUSES THEY CONTAIN.

Why is this important?

Variety!

Readers get **bored** when they see the **same sentence pattern** repeated over and over in a piece of writing.

Vary your sentence patterns!

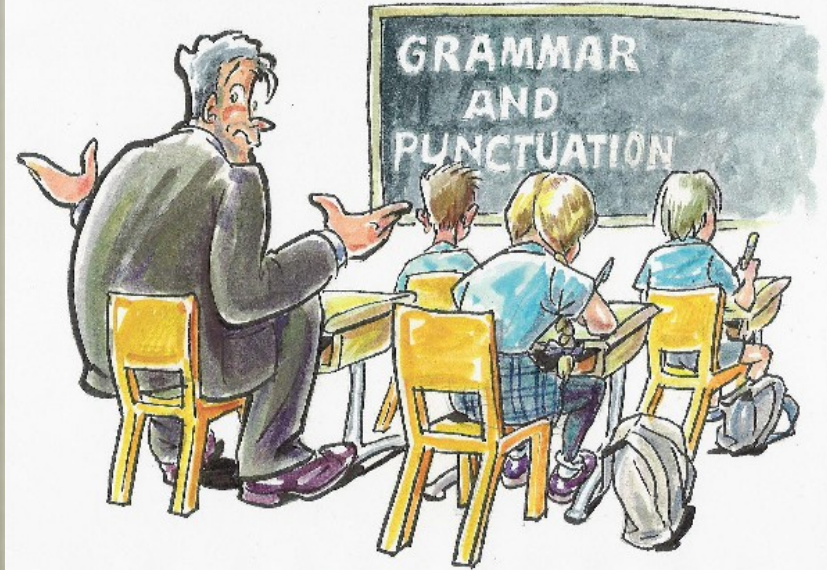


EMPHASIS!

Selecting which sentence pattern to use
can help you **emphasize**
one important idea over another.

GRAMMAR!

Believe it or not, knowledge of basic sentence patterns will help you avoid the major sentence structure errors common to beginning writers.



THERE ARE FOUR SENTENCE PATTERNS

- SIMPLE SENTENCE
- COMPOUND SENTENCE
- COMPLEX SENTENCE
- COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

DON'T CONFUSE
“SIMPLE”...

...with “short” or
“uncomplicated”

“SIMPLE” IS A
GRAMMATICAL
CONCEPT REFERRING
TO THE NUMBER OF
CLAUSES IN A SENTENCE.

A SIMPLE SENTENCE CONTAINS ONE MAIN CLAUSE

The basic pattern for the simple sentence is
SUBJECT-VERB (S-V)

THE S-V PATTERN MAY VARY, DEPENDING ON THE ADDITION OF PHRASES, MODIFIERS, WORD ORDER, AND COMPOUND SUBJECTS OR VERBS

Here are some variations

Subject-verb (SV)

Verb-Subject (VS)

Subject-Subject-Verb (SSV)

Subject-Verb-Verb (SVV)

Subject-Subject-Verb-Verb (SSVV)

For example

The plane flew over the stadium.

Over the stadium flew the plane.

The plane and the helicopter flew over the stadium.

The plane flew over the stadium and turned north.

The plane and the helicopter flew over the stadium and turned north.



A SIMPLE SENTENCE CAN BE BRIEF

It rained.



OR IT CAN BE RATHER LONG...

Enraged by the taunting of the boys, the huge gorilla leaped from his enclosure and chased them up a hill and down a pathway to the exit gates.

ALL THAT MATTERS IS THAT IT FOLLOWS
THE PATTERN: ONE MAIN CLAUSE (S-V)

It rained.

Enraged by the taunting of the boys, the
huge gorilla leaped from his
enclosure and chased them up a hill
and down a pathway to the exit gates.

PRACTICE

Create your own simple sentences following the pattern
suggested in your book on pages 97-98.

Compare your sentences with the sample sentences
provided in the back of the book.

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

TWO OR MORE MAIN CLAUSES,
BUT **NO** SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

THE MAIN CLAUSES
MAY BE JOINED IN
**ONE OF THREE
WAYS**

FIRST...

MAIN CLAUSES JOINED BY A
COMMA PLUS A COORDINATING
CONJUNCTION.

Maria registered for all of her
classes by mail, but Brad was
not able to do so.

SECOND...

MAIN CLAUSES JOINED
BY A **SEMI-COLON**.

Maria registered for all of her
classes by mail; Brad was not
able to do so.

THIRD...

MAIN CLAUSES JOINED BY A SEMICOLON AND A TRANSITIONAL WORD OR PHRASE. SUCH TRANSITIONAL WORDS MUST BE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

Maria registered for all of her classes by mail; however, Brad was not able to do so.

1. WRITE COMPOUND SENTENCES OF YOUR OWN BY DOING PRACTICE ON PAGE 99. BE SURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!

2. DO PRACTICE ON PAGE 100 BY INDENTIFYING SENTENCES AS EITHER SIMPLE OR COMPOUND. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!

YOUR TURN!

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

**ONLY ONE MAIN
CLAUSE
PLUS**

**AT LEAST ONE
SUBORDINATE
CLAUSE**

NOTE

**THE SUBORDINATE
CLAUSE IN A
COMPLEX SENTENCE
MAY OCCUR AT ANY
PLACE IN THE
SENTENCE.**

BEFORE THE MAIN CLAUSE

Subordinate clause

S

V

After he retired from the army,

S

V

Eisenhower ran for president.

Main clause

AFTER THE MAIN CLAUSE

Main clause

S

V

S

HV

MV

Rugby is a sport that I have played only once.

Subordinate clause

INTERRUPTING THE MAIN CLAUSE

Main clause

Subordinate clause

S

S

V

My grandfather, who fought in World War II,

V

wrote a book about his experiences.

Main clause, continued

YOU GET THE IDEA

WRITE COMPLEX SENTENCES OF YOUR
OWN BY DOING PRACTICE ON PAGE 101.

BE SURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!


YOUR TURN!

THE COMPOUND- COMPLEX SENTENCE

The compound-complex sentence is a combination of the compound and the complex sentence patterns.

It is made up of two or more main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPOUND- COMPLEX SENTENCES



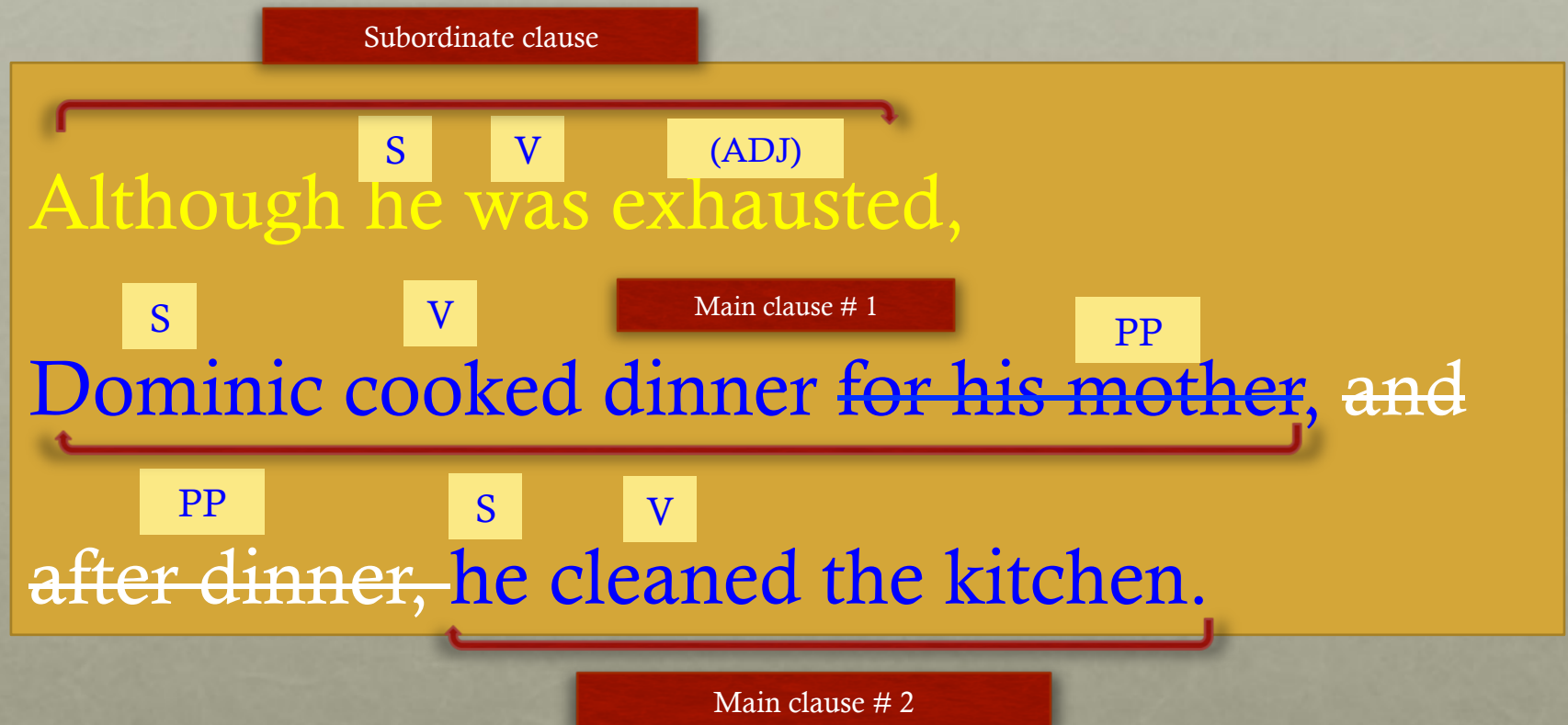
Although he was exhausted,
Dominic cooked dinner for his mother, and
after dinner, he cleaned the kitchen.



Analyze this, Sherlock!

Can you identify the two main clauses and the subordinate clause?
Don't advance to the next slide until you've analyzed this sentence on scratch paper.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES



How'd you do?

WRITE COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES
OF YOUR OWN BY DOING PRACTICE ON
PAGES 102-103.

ANALYZE SENTENCE PATTERNS ON PAGE 103.

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!

YOUR TURN!



END SHOW

Adapted from *Inside English* (Form B), by William Salomone and Stephen McDonald

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