

Elements of the Class

- Types of Clause Independent & Dependent and then
- Types of Sentences

Clauses

Clauses are the building blocks of sentences (at least) a subject and a verb.

Clauses

SUBJECT VERB
ecology is a science

SUBJECT VERB
because pollution causes cancer

There are two kinds of clauses: independent

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.

Subject	Verb	(Complete thought)
The sun	rose.	
Water	evaporates	rapidly

Dependent Clauses

A **dependent clause** begins with a subordinator. A dependent clause does not express a complete thought by itself. A dependent clause is also called a **subordinate clause**. A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, and it is an error. A dependent clause must have a subject, and a verb.

Subordinator	Subject	Verb
... when	the sun	rose . .
... because	water	evaporated
... whom	the voters	elected
... if	the drought	continued

A few of the most common subordinators are listed in Appendix C, pages 292–295.

Subordinators		
after	before	that
although	even though	though
as, just as	how	unless
as if	if	until
as soon as	since	what
because	so that	

Varying Sentence Structure





Adding Variety to Sentence Structure

To make your writing more interesting, you should try to vary your sentences in terms of length and structure. You can make some of your sentences long and others short. Read the two paragraphs on the next page.

Two Paragraphs

Read the paragraphs below. Choose the paragraph that is more effective.

-  I love living in the city. I have a wonderful view of the entire city. I have an apartment. I can see the Golden Gate Bridge. I can see many cargo ships pass under the bridge each day. I like the restaurants in San Francisco. I can find wonderful food from just about every country. I don't like the traffic in the city.

-  I love living in the city of San Francisco. I have a wonderful view of the entire city from my apartment window. In addition, I can see the Golden Gate Bridge under which many cargo ships pass each day. I also like San Francisco because I can find wonderful restaurants with food from just about every country; however, I don't like the traffic in the city.

How do you vary sentence structure?

You will want to use a variety of sentence structures in your writing. There are three types of sentences we will study in this lesson:

- **Simple Sentence**
- **Compound Sentence**
- **Complex Sentence**

The Simple Sentence

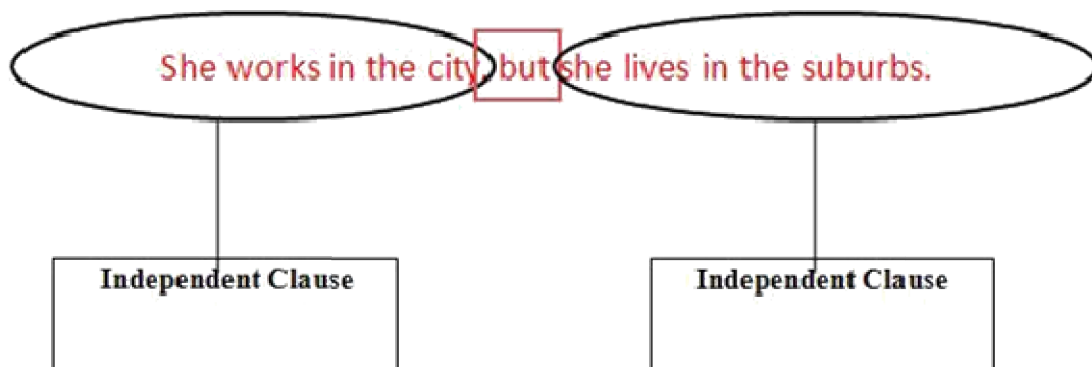
A simple sentence has one **independent clause** (one subject and a verb):

I live in San Francisco.



Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses that are joined together.



Compound Sentence

You can make a compound sentence by joining two logically related independent clauses by using...

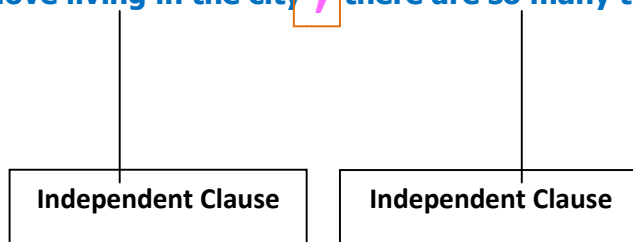
- a semicolon
- a coordinating conjunction
- a transition

Independent Clause + Coordinator + independent Clause

Using a Semicolon

Independent Clause ; Independent Clause

I love living in the city ; there are so many things to do.



Using a Coordinating Conjunction

Independent Clause coordinating conjunction Independent Clause

He couldn't watch the show, **so** he decided to tape it.

Independent Clause

Independent Clause

Coordinating Conjunctions

Logical Relationship	Coordinating Conjunction
Addition	And
Contrast	But, yet
Choice	Or, nor
Cause	For
Result	So

Coordinators (Coordinating C

for	Japanese people live longer than
To add	
and	They eat a lot of fish and vegetab
To add	
nor	They do not eat a lot of red meat, <i>Note: Nor means "and not." It join order is used after nor.</i>
To	
but	Diet is one factor in how long pec
To add	
or	However, people should limit the
To add an unex	
yet	Cigarette smoking is a factor in lo rate of tobacco use.
To a	
so	Doctors say that stress is another

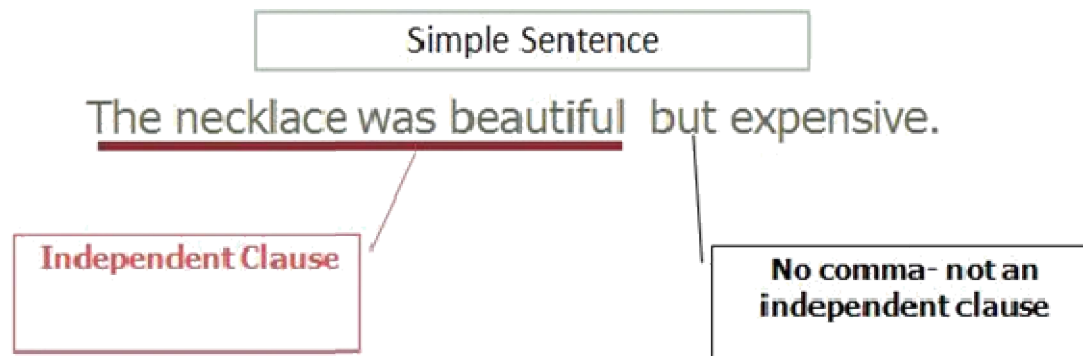
There are 7 coordinators: FANBOYS

Another way to remember these is...

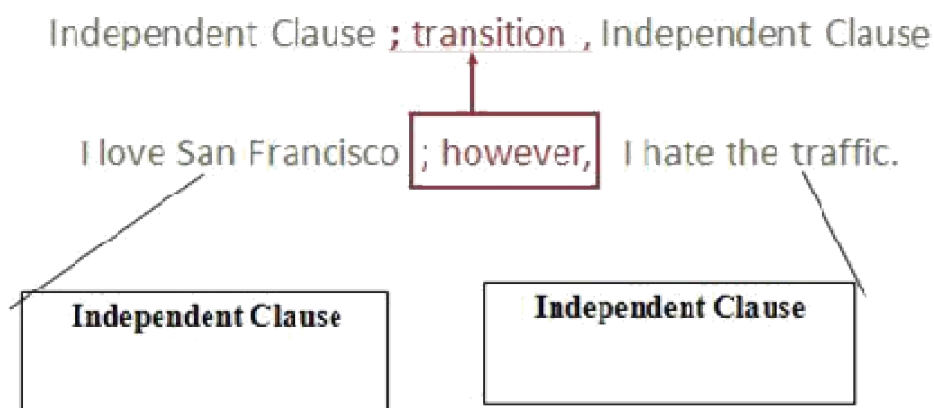
For → F
And → A
Nor → N
But → B
Or → O
Yet → Y
So → S

CAUTION!

Do **NOT** use a comma every time you use the words *and, or, but, nor, for, so, yet*. Use a comma only when the coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses.



Using a Transition



PRACTICE I

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 |

**Independent C: 3, 5, 6,
Dependent , 4**

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 7. Also, changes in work |
| _____ | 8. When hospital nurses ,
for example |
| _____ | 9. Although there is no s |
| _____ | 10. There are some ways t |
| _____ | 11. Because jet lag is caus
just a change in the tin |
| _____ | 12. A traveler should plan
as possible |
| _____ | 13. Upon arriving, he or sl |
| _____ | 14. Then the traveler shou
immediately |
| _____ | 15. Even when the travele
go to bed immediately |

Homework

Practice 4, pages, 167 , 168

Practice 5, page 170