

Course Name: English Language

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الأكاديمية العربية الدولية – منصة أعد

Sentence & Sentence Fragment

- A sentence expresses a complete thought or idea and contains a subject and a verb.
 - **Example:** Karen likes to eat pizza and pasta.
- A fragment lacks either the information needed to express the thought or a subject or a verb.
 - **Example:** lost his key in the jungle.

Independent and Dependent Clauses

A clause is a group of related words that contains a subject and a verb.

- An Independent Clause is a group of words that can stand alone on its own as a sentence. It has a subject, a verb, and is a complete thought.
 - **Example 1:** He ran fast.
 - **Example 2:** I was late to work
 - **Example 3:** The instructor spent the class period reviewing the difference between independent and dependent clauses.

Independent and Dependent Clauses

- A Dependent Clause is a group of words that also contains a subject and a verb, but it is not a complete thought. It can't stand on its own as a sentence.
 - Example 1: Because I woke up late this morning ... (what happened ?)
 - Example 2: When we arrived in class ... (what occurred?)
 - Example 3: Because I forgot my homework.
- Dependent Clauses **MUST** be joined to another clause in order to avoid creating a sentence fragment.
 - Example 3: Because I forgot my homework, I got sent home.

Sentence Types

As you know, in order to form a sentence in English, you must have two components, a subject and a verb. Almost all English sentences consist of more than a subject and a verb, and often you will find multiple subjects and verbs in a single sentence.

- Simple Sentence
- Compound Sentence
- Complex Sentence

Simple Sentence

- A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb – It expresses a single complete thought that can stand its own.
- A simple sentence may have **one subject and one verb**.
 - **Example 1:** *Jana* *went* to the store.
 - **Example 2:** The *pizza* *smells* delicious.
- A simple sentence may have **more than one subject**.
 - **Example 1:** *Jad* and *Jessie* went to the beach.
 - **Example 2:** *Ali*, *Imad*, and *Jana* solved their homework at school.

Simple Sentence

- A simple sentence may have more than **1 verb**.
 - **Example 1:** The passengers *smiled* and *waved* at the young girl.
 - **Example 2:** The frog *jumped* and *landed* in the pond.
- A simple sentence may have several subjects and verbs.
 - **Example 1:** The *teacher* and the *principal* *greeted* the students and *welcomed* them back to school.
 - **Example 2:** *Karim* and *Tarek* *checked* the phone and *updated* its software.

Compound sentence

- The second type of English sentence is called a compound sentence. In this type, you'll find **2 independent clauses** joined by a coordinating conjunction (**FAN BOYS**).

Coordinating Conjunction
<u>F</u> or
<u>A</u> nd
<u>N</u> or
<u>B</u> ut
<u>O</u> r
<u>Y</u> et
<u>S</u> o

Compound Sentence-FAN BOYS

Coordinating Conjunction	Meaning	Example
For	To add a reason. It means because	Sam drank some water, for he was thirsty.
And	To add a similar, equal idea	He washed the dishes, and she cleaned the room.
Nor	To add a negative equal idea	Sara doesn't like apples, nor does she like banana.
But	To add an opposite idea	All the children wanted to eat pizza, but no one wanted to buy it.
Or	To add an alternative possibility	We could go to the zoo, or we could go to the theme park.
Yet	To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	The weather was cold and snowy, yet we went out for a dinner.
So	To add an expected result	He is sick, so he is not going to school

Compound Sentence

- **Examples:**

- Roberto likes going to school, **but** she does not like math class.
- Karen broke her arm, **so** she had to go to the hospital.
- Vera creates handbags, **and** she also designs shoes.
- Sami couldn't go to the show, **for** he didn't have enough money.

Complex Sentence

- A complex sentence has **1 independent clause plus one or more dependent clauses** joined by a subordinating conjunction.
- Some common subordinating conjunctions: after, before, although, because, if, even though, until, unless, when, while...

Method 1 – <u>Independent clause first</u>	Independent clause	No punctuation	Dependent Clause
Method 2 – <u>Dependent clause first</u>	Dependent clause	, (comma)	Independent Clause

- **Example 1:** I gave him money **because** he was poor.
- **Example 2:** **Before** I left home, I turned off the light.

Complex Sentence

- **Example 3:** Although Jane was the most deserving candidate, she didn't get the job.
- **Example 4:** Whenever I hear classical music, I immediately get sleepy.

Write whether each sentence below is simple, compound, or complex:

- The dog barked, and I woke up instantly.
- You can enter the data, or you can interview the candidates.
- After the party was over, I visited my grandma.
- I met my friends in the cafeteria before class begins.
- The dog jumped over the fence.
- My teacher told us to read quietly.

Write whether each sentence below is simple, compound, or complex – Answer Key

- The dog barked, and I woke up instantly. **Compound**
- You can enter the data, or you can interview the candidates. **Compound**
- After the party was over, I visited my grandma. **Complex**
- I met my friends in the cafeteria before class begins. **Complex**
- The dog jumped over the fence. **Simple**
- My teacher told us to read quietly. **Simple**

Thank You

