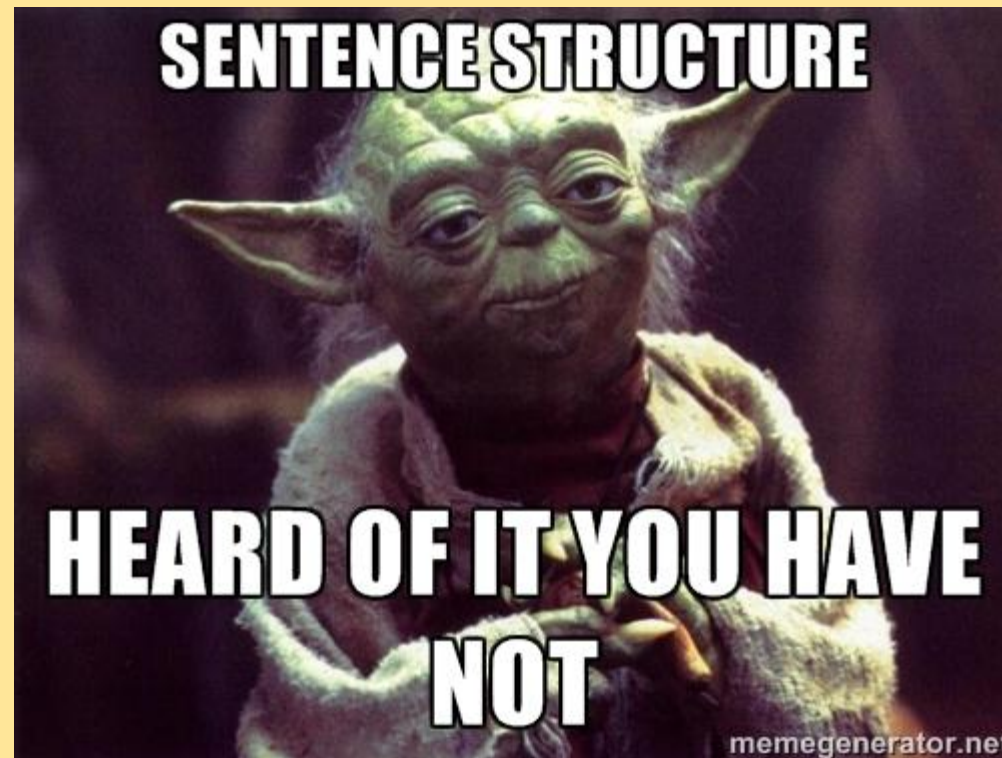


Types of Sentences

What are the four different types of sentences?



Independent Clause (IC)

- Group of words that contains a subject and verb
- Expresses a complete thought
- Stands alone as a sentence
- Example: Rae ordered French fries at Toby's Cup.



Dependent Clause (DC)

- Group of words that contains a subject and verb
- Does NOT express a complete thought
- Does NOT stand alone as a sentence
- Often marked by a dependent marker word – subordinating conjunctions or relative pronouns
- Example: When Rae ordered French fries from Toby's Cup ...
- What happened when Rae ordered the fries? The thought is incomplete.



Dependent Marker Word (DM)

- A word added to the beginning of an independent clause that turns the independent clause into a dependent clause
- Common dependent markers include:
 - After, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order to, since, though, unless, until, whatever, when, whenever, whether, while, that, which, what, who, whoever, whom, whomever, and whose

Four Sentence Types

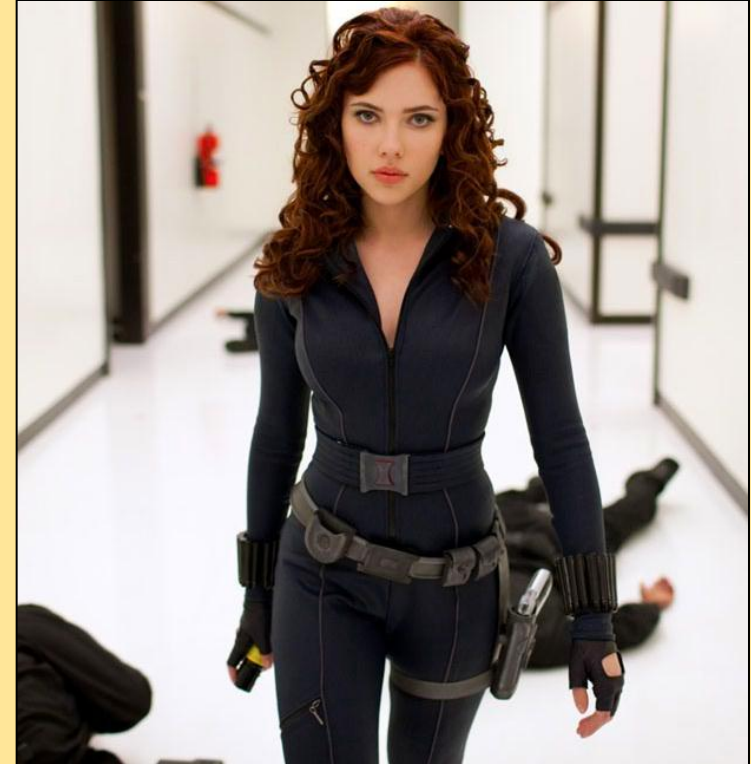
All sentences must have an independent clause, but you can mix and match how many dependent or independent clauses you want to make more interesting and complicated sentences.

There are four sentences types that use independent and dependent clauses differently.

- 1) Simple Sentence
- 2) Compound Sentence
- 3) Complex Sentence
- 4) Compound-Complex Sentence

Simple Sentence (S)

- Have one independent clause that has a subject and verb, either of which can be compound
- Example 1: Parker lost his school ID.
- Example 2: Scout ordered French fries at Toby's Cup.



Compound Sentence (CP)

- Consists of at least two independent clauses connected with a semicolon or a comma plus a coordinating conjunction
- Example 1: Parker lost his school ID, but he wasn't worried.
- Example 2: Scout ordered French fries at Toby's Cup, but the owner told her that they don't sell fries.



Complex Sentence (CX)

- Has one independent clause and at least one subordinate or dependent clause
- Example 1: Although Parker lost his school ID, he did not worry about it.
- Example 2: When Parker ordered French fries at Toby's Cup, the owner told her that they don't sell fries.



Compound-Complex Sentence (CP-CX)

- Has two or more main clauses and at least one dependent clause
- Example 1: Although Parker lost his school ID, he did not worry about it; he went to the office for a new one.
- Example 2: When Parker ordered French fries at Toby's Cup, the owner told her that they don't sell fries – Parker ordered a cheesesteak instead.