*Change starts when someone sees the next step.* -William Drayton

 Sentence Structure

Simple, Compound, Complex. and Compound/Complex

 Sentences

The structure depends on the number and kinds of clauses.

Four Kinds:

Simple sentence-one independent clause ( at least one subject

and one predicate (verb)

Compound sentence-Two or more independent clauses

Complex sentence- one independent clause, at least one

 subordinate clause

Compound/complex sentence- two or more independent

 clauses and at least one subordinate clause

phrase- group of words that acts like one part of speech

Types of phrases: verb phrase prepositional phrase, appositive phrase,verbal phrase (three kinds) gerund, participial, infinitive, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, essential and nonessential

Phrases can’t stand alone

clause- group of words that contain a subject and a verb

an independent clause is a complete thought **Every simple sentence is an independent clause.**

A dependent(or subordinate) clause does not stand alone or express a complete thought

Adjective clauses begin with relative pronouns such as that, which, who, whom, and whose

Adverb clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions such as after, although, as, because, before, if, since, than, unless, until where, and while

Noun clauses begin with, now, that, what, whatever, when, whether, who, whom, whose, and why

 Name the sentence structure.

1. Paula is a wonderful pianist.
2. Paula can play classical piano, and she can play jazz.
3. When she sits down at the piano, her fingers race along the piano keys, and her audience sits in amazement.
4. Paula can play the piano, but she cannot play the organ.
5. Until I heard her perform last summer, I didn’t know that she played any instrument.