for CHAPTER 7: SENTENCE STRUCTURE pages 140-42

Simple Sentences and Compound Sentences

Simple Sentences

7a. A simple sentence contains one independent clause and no subordinate clauses.

An independent clause has a subject and a verb. An independent clause expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence.

EXAMPLES That sweater has been his trademark. [The entire sentence is an independent clause. Sweater is the subject, and has been is the verb, and the word group expresses a complete thought.]

> Is that film a classic? [The entire sentence is an independent clause. Film is the subject, and Is is the verb, and the word group expresses a complete thought.]

EXERCISE A Draw one line under the subject and two lines under the verb in each of the following simple sentences. Remember to include helping verbs such as has, have, and can when underlining verbs.

Example 1. Will you answer the phone, please? [The subject is you, and the verb is Will answer.]

- 1. Tiny, colorful stalls lined the street. [Which word is the subject? Which word is the verb?]
- 2. Hadn't he ever been to a play before?
- 3. The sound system was not working.
- The CDs in that music store were all on sale.
- 5. Could you pour me a glass of water?

A simple sentence may have a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.

EXAMPLES Desks and chairs were stacked in the hallway. [Desks and chairs make up the compound subject in this sentence.]

They cleaned the walls but haven't painted them yet. [Cleaned and have painted make up the compound verb in this sentence.]

He and **I** had not seen or heard of it. [He and I make up the compound subject. Had seen and heard make up the compound verb.]

EXERCISE B Draw one line under the subject and two lines under the verb in each of the following sentences. Hint: Some sentences have a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.

Example 1. A few stones and mortar had become a magnificent fireplace. [Stones and mortar make up the compound subject. *Had become* is the verb.]

continued

- 6. Jane took the sheet of paper and wrote her address on it. [Which word or words make up the subject? Which word or words make up the verb?]
- 7. Suddenly, the horse saw the visitors and galloped away.
- 8. Red and yellow catch the eye and would be great colors for the cover of our yearbook.
- 9. Would San Francisco or Los Angeles be the better site for a convention?
- 10. The spectators cheered and waved at the team.

Compound Sentences

7b. A *compound sentence* contains two or more independent clauses and no subordinate clauses.

The independent clauses of a compound sentence are usually joined together by a comma and a connecting word (and, but, or, nor, for, so, or yet). The independent clauses of a compound sentence may be connected by a semicolon (;). When a semicolon joins together two independent clauses, no connecting word is needed.

EXAMPLES Lou plays the guitar, and Mary plays the drums. [This compound sentence contains two independent clauses. The two clauses are joined by a comma and the coordinating conjunction and.]

Lou plays the guitar; Mary plays the drums. [This compound sentence contains two independent clauses. The two clauses are joined by a semicolon.l

EXERCISE C identify each of the following word groups as a simple sentence or a compound sentence. Write S for simple sentence and C for compound sentence on the line provided. Hint: Look out for simple sentences with compound subjects or verbs.

contains one independent clause. The subject is guests, and the compound verb is were and would arrive. Therefore, the word group is a simple sentence.]

- 11. "Sharon's Party" is the title of my story. [How many independent clauses are there in this sentence?]
- **12.** The puzzle seemed easy; however, it was tricky.
 - **_13.** Matthew, please get me a disk; this one is full.
- 14. We entered the word Africa into the search engine and waited for the results.
- 15. Either Rolando and I will give a speech, or we will hand in a ten-page paper.