

Complex Sentence = 1 Independent Clause + 1 or More Dependent Clauses (Use of Subordination)

PATTERN 4 *Independent clause* after *dependent clause.*
 although
 as
 because
 before
 if
 since
 unless
 when
 (etc.)

Example: The plant grew rapidly after it had been fertilized.

PATTERN 5 After *dependent clause* , *independent clause.*
 Although
 As
 Because
 Before
 If
 Since
 Unless
 When
 (etc.)

Example: After it had been fertilized, the plant grew rapidly.

PATTERN 6 *Independent clause* *dependent clause* *independent clause continued* *dependent clause.*

Example: The child who ran down the aisle stumbled when he tripped over a box of popcorn.

Compound–Complex Sentence = 2 or More Independent Clauses + 1 or More Dependent Clauses (Use of Coordination and Subordination)

PATTERN 7 Many sentence combinations are possible when writing compound–complex sentences. Here are a few of the possibilities:

- *Dependent Clause* , *independent clause* , and *independent clause.*

Example: Because the semester is over, the students celebrated, and the faculty rested.

- *Dependent clause* , *independent clause* ; however, *independent clause.*

Example: Because the semester is over, the students celebrated; however, the faculty was sad to see the end of a good session.

- *Independent clause ; independent clause dependent clause.*

Example: The willows moved in the gentle summer breeze; the leaves brushed the bank of the pond as if a mother were soothing her child.

- *Independent clause dependent clause , but independent clause dependent clause.*

Example: To know oneself is not always easy when obstacles stand in the way, but to try to know oneself is a necessity if one wants to be at peace with the world.



EXERCISE 1 ▶ Write two sentences to fit each sentence pattern below.

Example: (Pattern 5):

- A. *After the boy took a bath, he*
watched TV for an hour.
- B. *Since summer is my favorite time of year,*
I am ready for hot weather by April.

1. (Pattern 1)

- A. _____

- B. _____

2. (Pattern 2)

- A. _____

- B. _____

3. (Pattern 3)

- A. _____

- B. _____

4. (Pattern 4)

- A. _____

- B. _____

5. (Pattern 5)

A. _____

B. _____

6. (Pattern 6)

A. _____

B. _____

7. (Pattern 7)

A. _____

B. _____

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Sentence/Idea Combining: Combination of Methods

You can try different sentence and idea combining methods in order to create a variety of sentence patterns. In addition, you should strive to show clear relationships between ideas in those sentences. Look at the following short sentences:

A painting hangs on the living room wall.

The painting is of a Victorian house.

It is a house with three stories.

The house is beige.

There are several cats in different places in the painting.

There are five cats in the front yard.

Two cats are in second-story windows.

One cat is in a wicker chair on the porch.

One cat is in the carriage seat.

The carriage is next to the house.

The tenth cat is in a large sycamore tree.

When the ideas in these short sentences are combined, you have many possibilities for interesting, readable sentences. Here is one possibility:

Hanging on the living room wall, a painting of a beige, three-story Victorian house includes several cats that appear in different places. While five cats are in the front yard, two are in second-story windows, one is in a wicker chair on the porch, one is in the seat of the carriage next to the house, and one is in a large sycamore tree.

Of course, you will not always want long sentences; however, a variety of sentence lengths and patterns can make your writing more interesting and coherent.



EXERCISE 1 ▶ Combine the sets of sentences below by using a combination of combining methods. Turn each set into one or two varied sentences. You can add or change words as long as the original meaning of the sentences is retained. Try more than one variation. Try to come up with the most coherent and smooth sentence possible.

Example: Todd jumped into his Volkswagen. He delivered the morning newspaper. He drove too fast. He swore at other drivers. He got a late start.

Because Todd got a late start delivering the morning newspaper, he jumped into his Volkswagen, drove too fast, and swore at other drivers.

Getting a late start delivering the morning newspaper, Todd jumped into his Volkswagen; then he drove too fast and swore at other drivers.

1. A market economy is most often controlled by capitalists. In a market economy consumers determine what is to be produced. A command economy is often associated with socialism. It is also associated with communism. In a command economy the state determines what it is to be produced.

2. Chile is the narrowest country in the world. Chile is in South America. Paraguay is a South American country. The Andes Mountains dominate much of South America. The Andes Mountains do not exist in Paraguay. Bolivia is in South America. Bolivia is one country in South America that is land-locked.

3. Georgia O’Keeffe is a major figure in the evolution of American art of the twentieth century. She was born on November 15, 1887. She grew up on a dairy farm in Wisconsin. By the age of ten, she had decided to become a painter. Her art is often a variation on the recurring theme of motion and stillness.

4. Ernest Hemingway wrote *The Sun Also Rises*. It was published in 1926. It is a novel about the post-WWI mood of disillusion. It is about the so-called “lost generation.” The main characters are Brett Ashley and Jake Barnes. The style of the novel is economical and tough. The novel made a great impression. It is the work which made Hemingway his name in literature.

5. One type of poem is a performance poem. It is written to be read or enacted in front of an audience. The poet often includes music, dance, theater, or even video in the performance. Poetry performances date back to ancient times. Ancient poems were often sung or chanted.

6. A chromosome is a human cell. It is made up of DNA and protein. DNA is the material of inheritance. A person has twenty-three pairs of chromosomes. One pair of chromosomes determines which sex a person will be. Chromosomes have two prime functions. They control individual heredity. They regulate the process by which the fertilized egg grows and develops into different kinds of cells.

7. Glass is made of silica mixed with other materials. Common clear glass is a combination of silica, soda, lime, and sometimes lead. An element like cobalt or selenium is added to molten glass to make stained glass. There are three categories of stained glass. They are antique, opalescent, and cathedral.

8. Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy dealing with beauty. It applies especially to the fine arts. It can apply to things that are outside the field of art. It can apply to flowers, sunrises, human beings.

**CHAPTER
REVIEW
EXERCISE**

Write ten sentences of your own in which you use all the methods of sentence/idea combining and as many sentence patterns as you can. You can write the sentences on related topics or on separate topics.

Example: *Caviar can cost more than \$50.00, especially if it comes from Russia; consequently, I won't be buying any.*

1.

2.

3.

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 6. _____

- 7. _____

- 8. _____

- 9. _____

- 10. _____

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