



รายการโทรทัศน์เพื่อการศึกษา
ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย
ภาษาอังกฤษ ตอนที่ 10
(The Structure of a Sentence)

โดย

อ.วนิดา ยานรักษา

ร.ร.สาธิต มศว.ประสานมิตร ฝ่ายมัธยม

The Structure of a Sentence

Remember that every clause is, in a sense, a miniature sentence. A simple sentence contains only a single clause, while a compound sentence, a complex sentence, or a compound-complex sentence contains at least two clauses.

The Simple Sentence

The most basic type of sentence is the **simple sentence**, which contains only one clause. A simple sentence can be as short as one word:

Run!

Usually, however, the sentence has a subject as well as a predicate and both the subject and the predicate may have modifiers. All of the following are simple sentences, because each contains only one clause:

Melt!

Ice **melts**.

The ice **melts** quickly.

The ice on the river **melts** quickly under the warm March sun.

Lying exposed without its blanket of snow, the ice on the river **melts** quickly under the warm March sun.

As you can see, a simple sentence can be quite long -- it is a mistake to think that you can tell a simple sentence from a compound sentence or a complex sentence simply by its length.

The most natural sentence structure is the simple sentence: it is the first kind which children learn to speak, and it remains by far the most common sentence in the spoken language of people of all ages. In written work, simple sentences can be very effective for grabbing a reader's attention or for summing up an argument, but you have to use them with care: too many simple sentences can make your writing seem childish.

When you do use simple sentences, you should add transitional phrases to connect them to the surrounding sentences.

The Compound Sentence

A **compound sentence** consists of two or more independent clauses (or simple sentences) joined by co-ordinating conjunctions like "and," "but," and "or":

Simple : Canada is a rich country.

Simple: Still, it has many poor people.

Compound :Canada is a rich country, **but** still it has many poor people.

Compound sentences are very natural for English speakers -- small children learn to use them early on to connect their ideas and to avoid pausing (and allowing an adult to interrupt):

Today at school Mr. Moore brought in his pet rabbit, and he showed it to the class, and I got to pet it, and Kate held it, and we coloured pictures of it, and it ate part of my carrot at lunch, and ...

Of course, this is an extreme example, but if you over-use compound sentences in written work, your writing might seem immature.

A **compound sentence** is most effective when you use it to create a sense of balance or contrast between two (or more) equally-important pieces of information:

Montéal has better clubs, but Toronto has better cinemas.

Special Cases of Compound Sentences

There are two special types of compound sentences which you might want to note. First, rather than joining two simple sentences together, a co-ordinating conjunction sometimes joins two complex sentences, or one simple sentence and one complex sentence. In this case, the sentence is called a **compound-complex sentence**:

compound-complex

The package arrived in the morning, but the courier left before I could check the contents.

The second special case involves punctuation. It is possible to join two originally separate sentences into a compound sentence using a semicolon instead of a co-ordinating conjunction:

Sir John A. Macdonald had a serious drinking problem; when sober, however, he could be a formidable foe in the House of Commons.

Usually, a conjunctive adverb like "however" or "consequently" will appear near the beginning of the second part, but it is not required:

The sun rises in the east; it sets in the west.

The Complex Sentence

A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Unlike a compound sentence, however, a complex sentence contains clauses which are *not* equal. Consider the following examples:

Simple

My friend invited me to a party. I do not want to go.

Compound

My friend invited me to a party, but I do not want to go.

Complex

Although my friend invited me to a party, I do not want to go.

In the first example, there are two separate simple sentences: "My friend invited me to a party" and "I do not want to go." The second example joins them together into a single sentence with the co-ordinating conjunction "but," but both parts could still stand as independent sentences -- they are entirely equal, and the reader cannot tell which is most important. In the third example, however, the sentence has changed quite a bit: the first clause, "Although my friend invited me to a party," has become incomplete, or a dependent clause.

A complex sentence is very different from a simple sentence or a compound sentence because it makes clear which ideas are most important. When you write

My friend invited me to a party. I do not want to go.

or even

My friend invited me to a party, but I do not want to go.

The reader will have trouble knowing which piece of information is most important to you. When you write the subordinating conjunction "although" at the beginning of the first clause, however, you make it clear that the fact that your friend invited you is less important than, or **subordinate**, to the fact that you do not want to go.

Subordinate Clause/ Dependent Clause

- Noun Clause
- Adjective Clause
- Adverb Clause

One can identify what type of clause is by getting to know “ Clause Markers”

Noun Clause Markers : that / wh-words/ if, whether

He said that he would come there the following day.

He asked me what I was doing.

He would like to know whether I will go with him or not.

Adjective Clause Markers: who/ whom/ whose/ which /that /where/ when/ why

The man whom you talked to is my uncle.

The man who talked to you is my uncle.

Students should read books which are easy to understand.

Adverb Clause Markers:

1. Adverb Time and Clause Connectors

Time	Cause
After/ as soon as/ once/ when/ as/ before/ since/ whenever/ as long as/ by the time/ until/ while/	as now that because since inasmuch as due to the fact that/ owing to the fact that on account of the fact that

2. Adverb clause connectors expressing Condition/Contrast/Manner and Place

Condition	Contrast	Manner	Place
if/ unless/whether provided/providing on condition that supposing in case	although/ though even though even if while whereas	as as if as though in that	where wherever

3. Adverb clause connectors expressing Cause and Effect/Purposes

Cause and Effect	Purposes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so..adj/adv...that <p>The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.</p> <p>He walked so quickly that I couldn't keep up with him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> so..adj +a+n.+that <p>He is so nice a student that all of his friends love him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> such +(a/an)+adj+n.+that <p>It was such a foggy day that we couldn't see the road.</p> <p>It was such good coffee that I had another cup.</p> <p>They are such good books that I couldn't put it down.</p> <p>She made so many mistakes that she failed the exam.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so that/ in order that <p>.....so that + S+ can/could+ V1</p> <p>I'm going to cash a check so that I can buy my textbooks.</p> <p>I <u>cash</u>ed a check so that I <u>could</u> buy my textbooks.</p> <p>.....so that + S+ will/would+V1</p> <p>I'll take my umbrella so that I <u>won't</u> get wet.</p> <p>I'll take my umbrella so that I <u>don't</u> get wet.</p> <p>Yesterday I took my umbrella so that I <u>wouldn't</u> get wet.</p> <p>**Note: In order that has the same meaning as so that but is less commonly used</p> <p>** Also possible but less common in the use of may or might in place of can or could</p> <p>** In order to also expresses the same meaning as</p>

<p>She has so few friends that he is always lonely.</p> <p>She has so much money that she can buy whatever she wants.</p> <p>He had so little trouble with the test that he left twenty minutes early.</p>	<p>so that but in order to is followed by “V1”</p> <p>I turned off the TV in order to enable my roommate to study in peace and quiet.</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Transition Signals

Meaning/ Function	Sentence Connectors	Clause Coordinators	Clause Subordinators	Others(Adj./ Verbs& preposition
To introduce a similar additional ideas	Also/too besides furthermore in addition moreover	and nor (“and not”)		Another An additional
To compare thing	also likewise similarly too	and both...and not only..... but also neither....nor	as just as	as....as like/alike just like similar to be alike be similar
To introduce an opposite idea, and to contrast things	however in contrast instead in/by comparison nevertheless nonetheless on the other hand on the contrary still	but yet	although even though though whereas while	despite in spite of compared to/with be different be dissimilar be unlike differ from
To introduce an example	For example For instance			Such as An example of
To emphasize	in fact			
To explain and restate	indeed that is			
To introduce an alternative	otherwise	or	if unless	
To signal Chronological order	first, second first of all then, next Now, then, soon last, finally meanwhile gradually after that since then		after as as soon as before since until when while	the first, the second.. the next, the last the final before lunch after the war since.... in the year 20...

Meaning/ Function	Sentence Connectors	Clause Coordinators	Clause Subordinators	Others(Adj./ Verbs& preposition
To indicate Order of importance	above all First and foremost More/most important/ significantly Primarily			A more important/ The most important/ The second most significant/
To introduce a Cause or reason		for	because since as	result form/ be the result of/ due to/ because of/ owing to/ On account of thanks to the effect of The consequence of as a result of as a consequence of
To introduce an effect or result	Accordingly as a result consequently Hence, thus therefore	so		result in cause Have an effect on affect the cause of the reason for
To conclude	all in all in brief in short in conclusion in summary indeed			It is clear that The evidence suggests that/ These examples show that...

Ex. Mark didn't study. Therefore, he failed the test.

Mark didn't study; therefore, he failed the test.

Mark didn't study. He, therefore, failed the test.

Mark didn't study. He failed the test, therefore.

Positions of a Transition

S+V+O. transition +S+V (+ rest of sentence)

S+V+O; transition, S+V (+ rest of sentence)

S+V+O. S, transition, +V (+ rest of sentence)

S+V+O. S+V (+ rest of sentence)+ transition

10. It should be easy for Bob to find more time to spend with his children he no longer has to work in the evenings and on weekends.
1. even though
 2. now that
 3. due to
 4. but
11. Most 15th century Europeans believed that the world was flat and that a ship could conceivably sail off the end of the earth., many sailors of the time refused to venture forth with explorers into unknown waters.
1. Due to the fact that
 2. Nevertheless
 3. Therefore
 4. Whereas
12. You must lend me the money for the trip., I won't be able to go.
1. Consequently
 2. Nevertheless
 3. Otherwise
 4. Although
13. Jake is a very good student of languages. His brother Michael,, has never been able to master another language.
1. therefore
 2. even though
 3. whereas
 4. on the other hand
14. Roberta missed the meeting without a good reason she had been told that it was critical that she be there. I wouldn't want to be in her shoes at work tomorrow.
1. despite
 2. despite the fact that
 3. even
 4. however
15. I usually enjoy attending amateur productions in small community theaters. The play we attended last night,, was so bad that I wanted to leave after the first act.
1. therefore
 2. however
 3. whereas
 4. even though
16. The ancient Aztecs of Mexico had no technology for making tools from metal., they had sharp knives and spears made from a stone called obsidian.
1. Whereas
 2. Although
 3. Nevertheless
 4. Despite
17. The windows were all left open., the room was a real mess after the windstorm.
1. Nevertheless
 2. However
 3. Consequently
 4. Otherwise

18. Beth has a new car, she no longer takes the commuter train to work. She drives to work every day
1. Now that
 2. While
 3. Although
 4. In case
19. The roles of men and women were not the same in ancient Greece. For example, men were both participants and spectators in the ancient Olympics. Women,, were forbidden to attend or participate.
1. nevertheless
 2. on the other hand
 3. therefore
 4. otherwise
20. What time do you expect Ted to be home? I must talk to him. I usually go to bed around ten, but tell him to call me tonight It's past midnight.
1. however
 2. in case
 3. even if
 4. as long as
21. A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen, it will stop burning.
1. Consequently
 2. Furthermore
 3. Otherwise
 4. However
22. It is good still good idea to know how to type. the many technology advances in typewriters and word processors, a skilled operator remains indispensable.
1. Because of
 2. In spite of
 3. In case of
 4. In addition to
23. Alex cannot express himself clearly and correctly in writing. He will never advance in his job he improves his languages skills.
1. otherwise
 2. if
 3. only if
 4. unless
24. the secret of how to make silk remained inside Asia, Europeans were forced to pay incredibly high sums of money for this mysterious material to be brought overland to Europe.
1. Although
 2. Only if
 3. Due to
 4. As long as
25. I asked Angela to run the office while I'm gone I know I can depend on her.
1. unless
 2. since
 3. although
 4. therefore
26. Ancient Egyptians mummified their dead through the use of chemicals, ancient Peruvians mummified their dead through natural processes by putting dead bodies in extremely dry desert caves.
1. whereas
 2. because
 3. even though
 4. whether or not

27. Even though a duck may live on water, it stays dry the oil on its feathers. The oil prevents the water from soaking through the feathers and reaching its skin.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. due to | 2. besides |
| 3. in spite of | 4. in the event of |

28. the salary meets my expectations, I will accept the job offer.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Due to | 2. Even if |
| 3. Provided that | 4. Unless |

29. excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Because of | 2. In spite of |
| 3. In case of | 4. In addition to |

30. His writing is not very neat;, it is illegible.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. consequently | 2. before |
| 3. instead of | 4. in spite of |

(Entrance Examination)

Sentence Completion

Directions : Choose the best item to complete each sentence correctly.

1. The people who had lived in protected forest or mangrove areas before the tsunami struck, should be allowed to return to their original sites ... they agreed to protect the natural resources in their localities.

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 1. or | 2. unless |
| 3. but | 4. provided |

2. the athlete thought he was in vulnerable, he was willing to challenge the limits of his strength without fear of injury.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. If | 2. Since |
| 3. For this reason | 4. Whether |

3. ...a restaurant and two bars, there are also two swimming pools and a sauna.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Owing to | 2. So as to |
| 3. In addition to | 4. According to |

4. I was losing consciousness ... It was one of many times I would return from the brink of death.

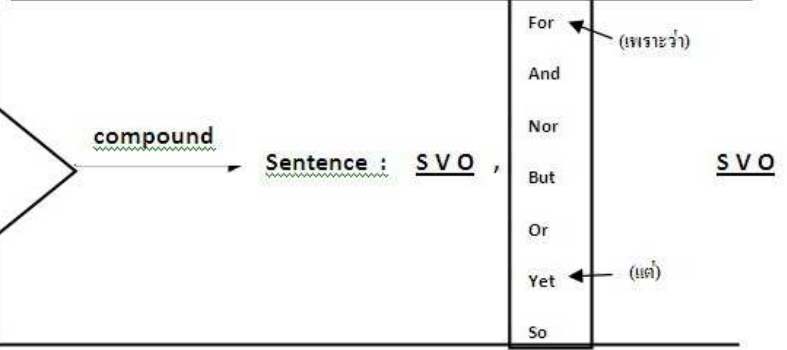
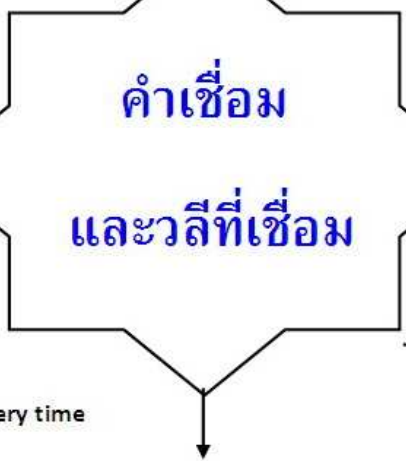
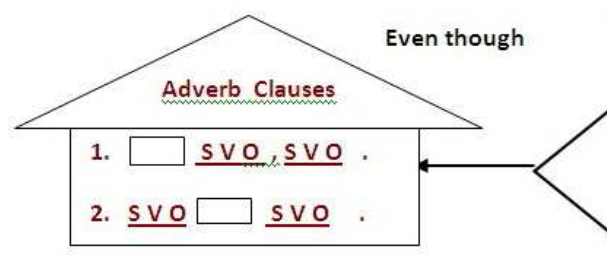
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. after I entered a coma | 2. when I decided go give up and die |
| 3. when my will to live asserted itself | 4. also, I lost all control of my bowels |

5. Paul did not understand our language, ... He felt very out of place.
1. yet, he understood our customs
 2. also, he knew all about our customs
 3. however, he was ignorant of our customs
 4. moreover, he was unfamiliar with our customs
6. Smoking causes dreadful diseases not only in smokers themselves ...
1. but also in people close to them
 2. as well as in people close to them
 3. and in people close to them also
 4. although not in people close to them
7. Both Mary and her sister, ... my sister, are studying Tourism and Hotel Management at Mahidol University.
1. included
 2. except
 3. together with
 4. apart from
8. When you feel exhausted, do something you enjoy : ...
1. for example, listen to music
 2. therefore, one can always sleep well
 3. in other words, reading junk mail.
 4. however, you will stay awake and feel energetic
9. We will take a plane to Chiangmai
1. if all the air tickets are sold out
 2. if the flight attendants are still on strike
 3. unless the flight is fully booked
 4. unless the hotel rooms are available
10. ... that we went hiking in the forest last weekend.
1. It rained so heavily
 2. We did so much exercise
 3. It was such nice weather
 4. We were in such a hurry

- เงื่อนไข (ไม่ว่าจะเป็นเงื่อนไขนี้หรือนั้น) : whether or not, even if
- เงื่อนไข (conditions) : if, provided (that), providing (that),
suppose (that), supposing (that), in case (that),
in the event (that), on condition (that), only if, unless
(ถ้า..ไม่)
- ตรงข้าม (directly opposite) : whereas / while
- ตรงข้าม (unexpected result) : Though, Although,

- เงื่อนไข : in case of, in the event of
- เพราะว่า : because of, due to, owing to
on account of, thanks to
- ตรงข้าม (unexpected result) : despite / in spite of
- ยิ่งกว่านั้น : in addition to / besides • ยกตัวอย่าง : such as
- เพื่อที่จะ : so as to + V₁ (to V₁), in order to + (to V₁)

+ N / V_{ing}
+ to V₁



- Time : after, before, when, while/as, now that
by the time, since, until/till, as soon as
once, as long as / so long as, whenever / every time
the first time, the last time / the next time
- เพราะว่า : because, since, now that, as, so long as,
inasmuch as, due to the fact that
- มากจนกระทั่ง : so _that * / such _that *
contrary
- เพื่อว่า / เพื่อที่จะ : so that / in order that

- ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น : moreover, furthermore, in addition, besides
- Time : afterward (s)
- ดังนั้น : consequently, accordingly, hence, thus, therefore, there by
- ตรงข้าม (unexpected result) : however, never the less, nonetheless
- ตรงข้าม (directly opposite) : however, on the other hand, on the
,In contrast
- มิฉะนั้น : otherwise • ยกตัวอย่าง : for example / for instance

