**Types of sentences**

There are four types of sentences:

**1. Simple sentences:** A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb, and it may also have an object and modifiers. However, it contains only one independent clause.

**E.g.** Some students like to study in the mornings.

**2. Compound sentences:** A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. These two independent clauses can be combined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon. The coordinators are as follows: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.**

I tried to speak Spanish, **and** my friend tried to speak English.

Sami played football, **so** Maria went shopping.

Sami played football, **for** Maria went shopping.

**3. Complex sentences:** A complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Dependent clauses can refer to the subject (who, which) the sequence/time (since, while), or the causal elements (because, if) of the independent clause.

If a sentence begins with a dependent clause, note the comma after this clause. If, on the other hand, the sentence begins with an independent clause, there is not a comma separating the two clauses.

The students are studying **because** they have a test tomorrow.

**After** they finished studying, Juan and Maria went to the movies

**4. Compound-complex sentences:** Sentence types can also be combined. A compound-complex sentence contains at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

* Laura forgot her friend’s birthday, **so** she sent her a card when she finally remembered.