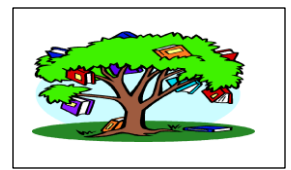


# Toward Better Literacy: Reference Outlines



## Types of Sentences

### Structural

- **Simple** sentences have a complete subject and a complete predicate free from any subordinating conjunctions
  - "Kirsten loves her sister."
- **Complex** sentences have a combination of independent and dependent clauses
  - "Even if Heidi thinks Kiki is mean, Kiki wants the best for her siblings."
- **Compound** sentences have two or more independent clauses and no subordinate clause
  - "Truett does not involve himself when the fur flies around his sisters, but Linda is sure to use the spoon tucked under the minivan's visor to restore order."
- **Complex/compound** include an independent clause & one or more dependent clauses
  - "If Jud will hold his temper, perhaps things would settle down, but no one can be sure what madness is around the corner."

### Functional

- **Conditional** sentences state a factual relation, make a prediction or speculate on what may happen; it usually begins with a subordinated clause.
  - "Even if she understands the position, that does not mean she accepts it."
- **Transitional** sentences use the same words, keep a line of thought going, or provide an explanation. This is stylistic and provides flow to a paper, especially between paragraphs.
  - "He loves to write. Writing is an important part of college success. He will succeed."

### Run-ons and Fragments

- Independent clauses must be separated from each other
  - A new sentence
  - A semicolon is used when the sentence following is closely related to the preceding.
  - A comma and a coordinating conjunction (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) is used to relate the independent clauses in a certain way.
- A fragment is a clause that is incomplete regarding subject or predicate or is subordinated (made dependent).