**Types of Sentence Structure Process**

**Prepositions:** A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with its object (noun/pronoun

* A prepositional phrase will NEVER contain the subject, verb, objects, or complements of a sentence.
* Prepositional phrases can be removed from sentences, and the sentence is still complete.
* Prepositional phrases add detail and function as either adjectives or adverbs.

Information on prepositions:

[**http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/prepositions.htm**](http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/prepositions.htm)

Quiz on prepositions:

[**http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/preposition\_quiz1.htm**](http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/preposition_quiz1.htm)

**\* Subjects:** Who or what is the sentence about. All clauses have subjects, both independent and dependent.

Information on subjects:

[**http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/subjects.htm**](http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/subjects.htm)

Quiz on subjects:

<http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/subjector.htm>

**\* Predicates / Verbs:** carry the idea of being (linking verbs) or action in the sentence. Verbs can be singular or phrases (strings) comprised of helping verbs with the main verb.

Quiz on verbs:

<http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/verbmaster.htm>

**\* Objects and Complements:**

* Direct objects – come after an action verb and answer the question “whom? or what?” after the verb. Ex: Sue ate her lunch.
* Indirect Objects. – come after an action verb and MUST have a direct object tin order to have an indirect object and answers the question “to whom? or for whom?” after the verb. Ex: Sue game me some candy.
* Predicate Adjectives – come after a linking verb and describe the subject. Ex: Sue looks sick.
* Predicate Nominatives (Nouns) – come after a linking verb and rename /identify the subject. Ex: Sue is my sister.

**\* Clauses:** ALL clauses contain a SUBJECT and a VERB

* Independent: a complete sentence; expresses a complete thought.
* Dependent: a fragment; must be part of an independent clause to be complete. A dependent clause can function as an adjective, adverb, or noun.

Adjective: Sue is the girl that I met at camp. (describes girl)

Adverb: After we fell asleep, Sue wrote on my face with a marker. (tells when she wrote)

Noun: Do you know what he found in the cabinet. (functions as direct object of know)

Quizzes on clauses:

<http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/indep_clause_quiz.htm> (independent)

<http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/niu/niu5.htm> (all clauses - tough!)

**\* Types of Sentence Structure:**

\* Simple: one independent clause and no dependent clauses

\* Compound: two or more independent clauses and no dependent clauses

\* Complex: one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses

\* Compound / Complex: two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses