

I. LESSON : Sentences

The main types of sentences

1. Declarative Sentences

- **Function :** Make a statement, give information, express an idea.
- **Form:** Subject + verb (+ object/complement).
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a period (.).
- **Example:**
 - *The Earth revolves around the Sun.*
 - *Gravity is a fundamental force of nature.*

2. Interrogative Sentences

- **Function:** Ask a question.
- **Form:** Often starts with an auxiliary verb (*do, is, can*), a modal verb (*will, should*), or a question word (*what, why, how*).
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a question mark (?).
- **Examples:**
 - *What is gravity?*
 - *Are you ready for the experiment?*
 - *Why do objects fall?*

3. Imperative Sentences

- **Function:** Give an order, instruction, request, or advice.
- **Form:** Usually begins with the base form of the verb. The subject (*you*) is often implied.
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a period (.) or sometimes an exclamation mark (!).
- **Examples:**
 - *Stand up straight.*
 - *Please close the door.*
 - *Don't touch the hot plate!*

4. Exclamatory Sentences

- **Function:** Express strong emotion (surprise, joy, anger, admiration, etc.).
- **Form:** Similar to declarative but with emotional emphasis.
- **Punctuation:** Ends with an exclamation mark (!).
- **Examples:**
 - *What an amazing discovery!*
 - *That experiment was incredible!*

- *I can't believe it worked!*

Summary Table:

Type	Purpose	Example
Declarative	Statement / Information	<i>The moon affects the tides.</i>
Interrogative	Ask a question	<i>Why is the sky blue?</i>
Imperative	Command / Request	<i>Open your book.</i>
Exclamatory	Strong feeling / Emotion	<i>That's fantastic!</i>

The four main sentence structures in English

1. Simple Sentence

- **Definition:** A sentence with **one independent clause** (a complete thought with subject + verb).
- **Example:**
 - *The Sun is a star.*
 - *Gravity pulls objects toward the Earth.*

2. Compound Sentence

- **Definition:** A sentence with **two or more independent clauses**, joined by a coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so* → FANBOYS) or a semicolon.
- **Example:**
 - *The Earth orbits the Sun, and the Moon orbits the Earth.*
 - *I like physics, but I love mathematics more.*

3. Complex Sentence

- **Definition:** A sentence with **one independent clause + at least one dependent clause** (introduced by subordinating conjunctions like *because, when, although, if, since*).
- **Example:**
 - *We stayed inside because it was raining.*
 - *Gravity exists even though we cannot see it.*

4. Compound-Complex Sentence

- **Definition:** A sentence with **two or more independent clauses + at least one dependent clause**.
- **Example:**
 - *The Earth orbits the Sun, and the Moon orbits the Earth because of gravity.*
 - *I wanted to go outside, but I stayed home since it was raining.*

Quick Overview Table:

Structure	Composition	Example
Simple	1 independent clause	<i>The Sun shines.</i>
Compound	2+ independent clauses	<i>The Sun shines, and the Earth rotates.</i>
Complex	1 independent + 1+ dependent clauses	<i>We stayed inside because it rained.</i>
Compound-Complex	2+ independent + 1+ dependent clauses	<i>The Sun shines, and the Earth rotates because of gravity.</i>

So in summary:

- **Types of sentences (by purpose):** declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory.
- **Structures of sentences (by form):** simple, compound, complex, compound-complex.