

Sentence Types

- **Simple** Sentence
- **Compound** Sentence
- **Complex** Sentence

Sentence vs Clause

Sentence = มี Subject + Verb ประโยคสมบูรณ์ที่สื่อสารจบตัวเอง

- I study English.
- She is happy.
- They went home.

Clause = กลุ่มคำที่มี Subject + Verb แต่บางครั้งยังไม่จบ มี 2 แบบ

A) Independent Clause เป็น clause ที่ “สมบูรณ์”

→ อยู่คนเดียวได้

→ จึงสามารถเป็น sentence ได้

- I study English.
- She loves music.
- The baby is sleeping.

พวกนี้เป็นทั้ง: clause และ sentence

B) Dependent Clause เป็น clause ที่ “ไม่สมบูรณ์”

→ อยู่คนเดียวไม่ได้

→ ต้องพึ่งประโยคหลัก

→ มักขึ้นต้นด้วยคำพวก: because although when if while that

- because I was tired
- although she studied hard
- when the rain stopped

แม้มี Subject + Verb แล้ว แต่ความหมายยังไม่จบ

****“Clause คือชิ้นส่วนที่มี Subject + Verb ส่วน Sentence คือข้อความที่สมบูรณ์และสื่อสารจบได้”****

2 ประเภทของ **Clause** ที่ต้องรู้

1. Independent Clause

ประโยคใจความสมบูรณ์

คือกลุ่มคำที่มี **ประธาน (Subject)** และ **กริยา (Verb)** ที่แสดงความคิดที่สมบูรณ์ในตัวเอง สามารถยืนอยู่เป็นประโยคเดี่ยวๆ ได้อย่างอิสระ

"She loves reading books."

2. Dependent Clause

ประโยคใจความไม่สมบูรณ์

แม้จะมีประธานและกริยา แต่ขึ้นต้นด้วยคำเชื่อม (Subordinating Conjunction) ทำให้ใจความยังไม่สมบูรณ์ ยืนเดี่ยวๆ ไม่ได้

"Because she loves reading books..."



Sentence Types

1. **Simple** Sentence

2. **Compound** Sentence

3. **Complex** Sentence

| 1. Simple Sentence (ประโยคความเดียว)

Simple Sentence คือประโยคที่มีเพียง **1 Independent Clause** เท่านั้น มีใจความเดียวที่สมบูรณ์ ไม่จำเป็นต้องสั้นเสมอไป แต่อยู่บนกฎพื้นฐานหลักเดียว:

1. มีประธานเพียงกลุ่มเดียว และกริยาหลักชุดเดียว
2. ไม่มีคำเชื่อมระหว่างประโยคย่อยอื่นๆ
3. สื่อสารประเด็นหลักเข้าใจได้ทันที

- The baby cried.
- She likes coffee and tea.
- The soup is hot.
- He is a doctor.

| 2. Compound Sentence (ประโยคความรวม)

โครงสร้างของความรวม

เกิดจากการนำ **Independent Clause ตั้งแต่ 2**

ประโยคขึ้นไป มาเชื่อมกันโดยมีความสำคัญเท่าเทียมกัน

- She likes coffee, **and** she drinks it every day.
- I was tired, **but** I finished my homework.
- You can come with us, **or** you can stay here.

****** สามารถใช้ Semicolon (;) แทน FANBOYS ได้ 3 แบบ

- **1 (FANBOYS)** I was tired, **but** I finished my homework.
- **2 (; + คำเชื่อม)** I was tired; **however**, I finished my homework.
- **3 (; อย่างเดียว)** I was tired; I finished my homework.

การเชื่อมโยง (FANBOYS)

ส่วนใหญ่เชื่อมด้วย **Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)** และมีเครื่องหมาย Comma นำหน้า:

F or	I stayed home, for I was sick.
A nd	She likes cats, and he likes dogs.
N or	He doesn't eat meat, nor does he drink milk.
B ut	I was tired, but I kept working.
O r	You can walk, or you can take a bus.
Y et	It was expensive, yet she bought it.
S o	It was raining, so we stayed inside.

| 3. Complex Sentence (ประโยคความซ้อน)

Complex Sentence คือประโยคที่ประกอบด้วย **1 Independent Clause + 1 (หรือมากกว่า)**

Dependent Clause มารวมเข้าด้วยกัน:

1. มีประโยคหลักใจความสมบูรณ์และประโยคขยายใจความไม่สมบูรณ์
2. เชื่อมด้วย **Subordinating Conjunctions** (เช่น because, although, since, if, when, while) หรือ **Relative Pronouns** (who, which, that)

- She drinks coffee **because** she feels tired.
- **Although** he was tired, he finished his work.
- **When** the teacher arrived, the students became quiet.

Sentence Types Quiz

Instructions: Identify whether each sentence is **Simple, Compound, or Complex**.

- _____ 1. Despite the heavy rain, the rescue team continued their search.
- _____ 2. The CEO introduced a new remote-work policy, and employee productivity increased.
- _____ 3. Although the project was expensive, it brought many long-term benefits.
- _____ 4. The research shows that a healthy diet can reduce the risk of heart disease.
- _____ 5. You must submit your proposal by Friday, or you will miss the opportunity.
- _____ 6. Tired after a long shift, the doctor sat down and fell asleep.
- _____ 7. The old building, which was built many years ago, was destroyed by fire.
- _____ 8. The meeting ended early; however, the team will meet again next week.
- _____ 9. We have never seen such a big change in the economy in such a short time.
- _____ 10. The students asked whether the new AI technology would change the future of work.

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

1. Which sentence is a complete sentence (independent clause)?

- a. Although she studied very hard all night.
- b. Because the rain caused flooding in the city.
- c. The baby slept peacefully despite the noise outside.
- d. Since the company opened a new branch last year.

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

2. What type of sentence is this?

“The CEO gave a speech, and the shareholders were satisfied.”

- a. Simple Sentence
- b. Compound Sentence
- c. Complex Sentence
- d. Dependent Clause

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

3. What type of sentence is this?

“When the teacher arrived, the students became quiet.”

- a. Simple Sentence
- b. Compound Sentence
- c. Complex Sentence
- d. Independent Clause

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

4. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

- a. The project was difficult; although we finished it early.
- b. The project was difficult,; we finished it on time.
- c. The project was difficult; because the team worked overnight.
- d. The project was difficult; however, we finished it on time.

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

5. What is the main difference between a clause and a sentence?

- a. A clause always gives a complete meaning.
- b. A clause does not contain a subject and verb.
- c. A clause may be dependent or independent, but a sentence must be complete.
- d. A clause and a sentence are exactly the same.

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

6. Which sentence is a Simple Sentence?

- a. The detective examined the evidence and found the truth.
- b. The detective examined the evidence, and he found the truth.
- c. After the detective examined the evidence, he found the truth.
- d. The detective examined the evidence; therefore, he found the truth.

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

7. A Complex Sentence must contain at least _____.

- a. two independent clauses
- b. one independent clause and one dependent clause
- c. one clause with no punctuation
- d. two dependent clauses only

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

8. Which FANBOYS conjunction shows a reason?

“I stayed home, _____ I was feeling sick.”

a. yet

b. nor

c. for

d. but

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

9. Which sentence has a grammar error?

- a. Although she was tired, she continued working.
- b. She was tired, yet she continued working.
- c. She was tired; she continued working.
- d. Although she was tired, but she continued working.

English Proficiency Quiz: Sentence Types & Clauses

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

10. In this sentence, what type of clause is “Although he studied hard”?

“Although he studied hard, he failed the test.”

- a. Independent Clause
- b. Dependent Clause
- c. Simple Sentence
- d. Coordinating Clause