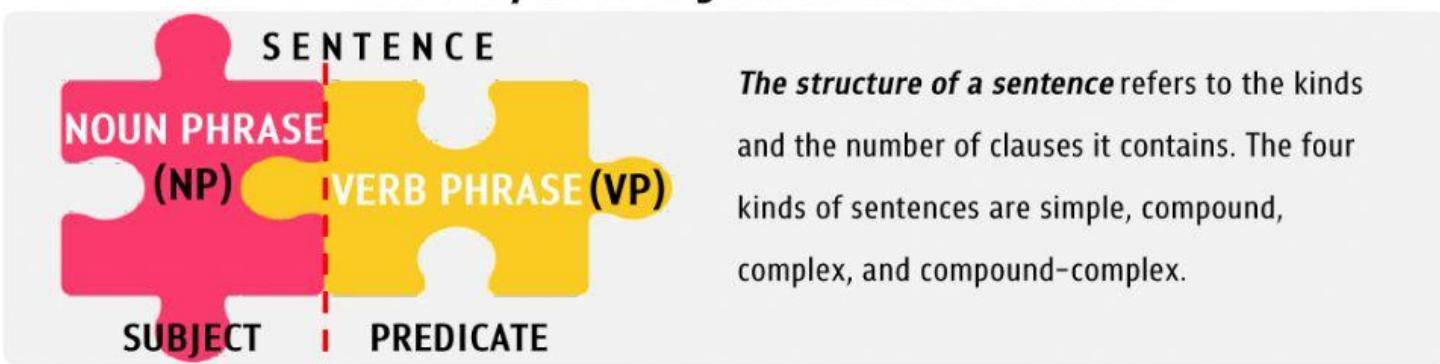
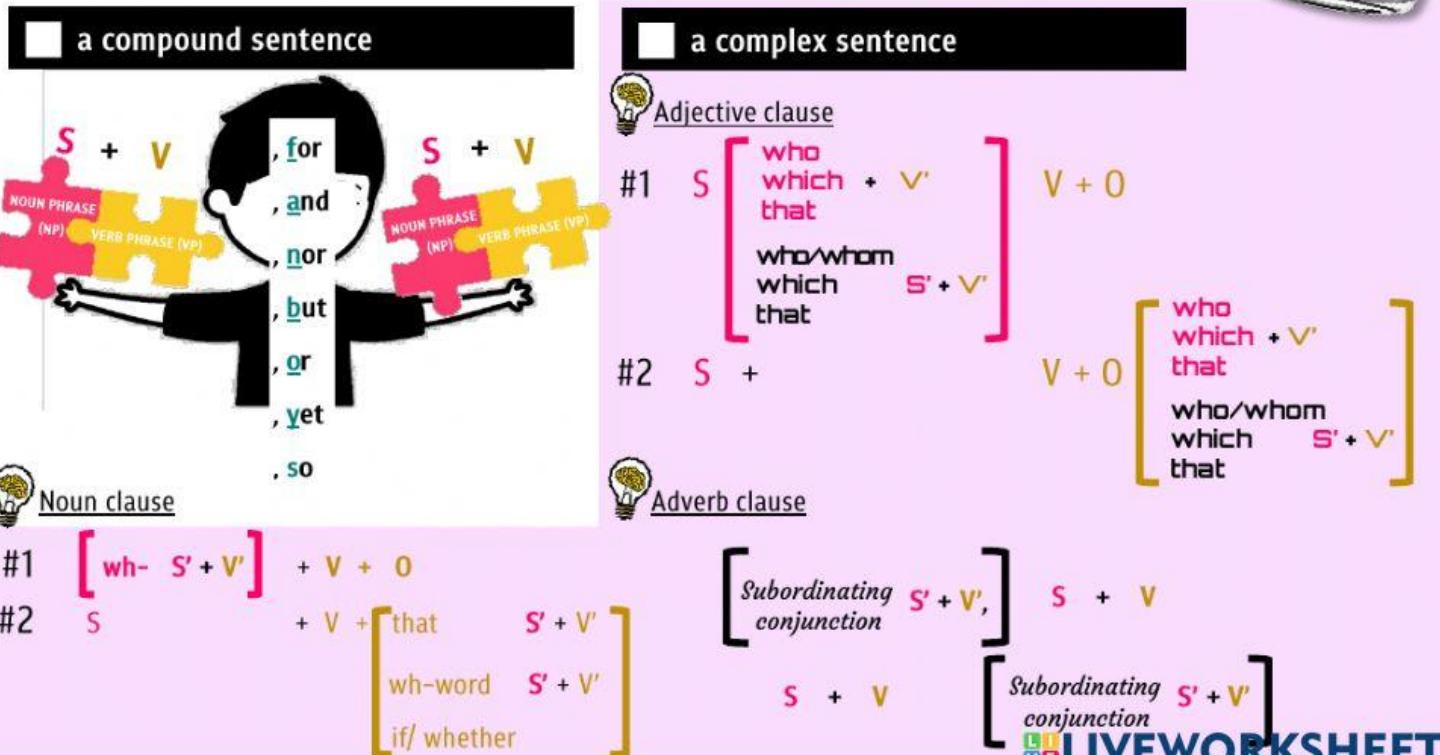


## An Analysis of English Sentence Structure



**The structure of a sentence** refers to the kinds and the number of clauses it contains. The four kinds of sentences are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

 a simple sentence	#1	S	V	ex. The custom of tipping probably began in Britain in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century.
	#2	S	V O	ex. Many servants had very low wages and needed extra money.
	#3	S	V SC	ex. Tipping is a global habit. is not optional in the US.
	#4	S	V DO IO	ex. Wealthy aristocrats gave the lower social classes small gifts, money.
	#5	S	V O OC	ex. Tipping makes the workers happy.
	#6	It's Adj./ N. (for) .....		ex. It's important for customers to leave tips for workers.
	#7	There V. be	S	ex. There are several ways to measure country wealth.



## ACTIVITY 1: IDENTIFYING SENTENCE TYPES

### TEXT 1

DIRECTIONS: Identify 'sentence types' for the sentences below. (S, CP, CX, CCX)

vocabulary building grammar corner

#### Why do we tip workers?

<sup>1</sup>The custom of tipping probably began in Britain the 17th century. <sup>2</sup>Many servants had very low wages and needed extra money.

<sup>3</sup>Wealthy aristocrats, people of the highest class in certain societies, gave small gifts to the lower classes. <sup>4</sup>They paid them money for small services.

<sup>5</sup>Today, tipping is a global habit. But the tipping amount varies from country to country.

<sup>6</sup>In some countries, people tip a lot. <sup>7</sup>In others, they never tip.

<sup>8</sup>People usually offer service personnel tips because servers and taxi drivers, for example, do not earn very much. <sup>9</sup>They do not do it because they give good service to the customers.

<sup>10</sup>Sometimes people leave money for workers because it is the culture of the country.

<sup>11</sup>Tipping should be for excellent service, but some restaurants always charge customers an extra sum for service. <sup>12</sup>Many restaurants do not pass the tips to the servers or they take the money from them and only give them a percentage.

Your answers: 1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. .... 5. .... 6. ....  
7. .... 8. .... 9. .... 10. .... 11. .... 12. ....

### TEXT 2

#### Brands and millennials

<sup>1</sup>A new generation of socially aware consumers wants ethical brands. <sup>2</sup>Political, social, environmental and ethical issues are very important to them, so they expect socially responsible products and services. <sup>3</sup>This group of people in their 20s and 30s is called the millennial generation.

<sup>4</sup>A 2018 marketing survey by Edelman provides surprising results. <sup>5</sup>Sixty-nine per cent of millennials in this survey are principled buyers and will only purchase if they believe in the brand's message.

<sup>6</sup>A large proportion of people from older generations also want companies to engage in social issues. <sup>7</sup>According to the Edelman Trust Barometer, 54 per cent of global consumers in every age group believe brands can do more to solve social problems than the government.

<sup>8</sup>Many large companies in the US and Europe are beginning to realize this issue. <sup>9</sup>A social and ethical code in multinationals is likely to help them succeed in the marketplace.

Your answers: 1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. .... 5. .... 6. ....  
7. .... 8. .... 9. .... 10. .... 11. .... 12. ....