EXERCISE 12-18
Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex Sentences: Writing (12f)

The sentences below have structures that are compound, complex, or compound-complex. Observe the structure of each one; then write a sentence of your own that uses the same clause pattern. Use the same conjunctions or different ones.

Example: Some of the most familiar stories are fables that originated many centuries ago. (Complex.)

The limerick is a humorous verse that is often ribald and erotic.

1. The fable is an ancient mode of instruction that takes the form of a story narrative. (Complex.)

2. It is somewhat like a tale because it tells a story and somewhat like a parable because it conveys a hidden meaning. (Complex.)

3. But the fable is unlike both tale and parable in that its primary purpose is moral instruction. (Complex.)

4. The fable seeks improvement in human conduct, but it conceals this purpose within the tale. (Compound.)
5. A fable anthropomorphizes animals and plants when it endows them with personalities and motivations, and in so doing it indirectly instructs the audience about its morals. (*Compound-complex.*)

6. A fabulist, or a person who writes fables, advises audiences about their behavior; at the same time, the fabulist avoids directly telling audiences that their behavior needs improving. (*Compound-complex.*)

7. Besides instructing an audience on moral improvement, the fabulist sometimes draws attention to praiseworthy behavior that others might seek to emulate. (*Complex.*)

8. The fabulist uses anthropomorphism effectively; another tool for creating a fable is humor. (*Compound.*)

9. One of the most famous fabulists was Aesop, an ancient Greek who wrote his fables in the sixth century BC. (*Complex.*)

10. One of Aesop’s most famous fables is “The Fox and the Grapes”; another is “The Tortoise and the Hare.” (*Compound.*)