

Wednesday 22th April

Simple, compound and complex sentences

We are going to be revisiting the different types of sentences we use. Let's start off by understanding what a simple sentence is.

In your book, **WITHOUT** researching or asking an adult, write in your English book what you think a simple sentence is. Remember, no cheating!

Again, you cannot ask an adult or research:

- What is a clause?
- What is a verb?
- What is a subject?

A simple sentence uses just one clause. Wait a minute, what's a 'clause'? Remember, a clause is a single word, idea or statement that includes a **subject** (person or thing about whom the statement is made) and a **verb** (a word which describes the action in a sentence). For example:

John **likes** cake.

Emily **Rocks!**

Have a look at these sentences and see if you can identify the subject and the verb in each one.

I play football.

They skip quickly.

We eat spaghetti.

Bob is seven today.

Now, can you write 5 of your own simple sentences and identify the subject and the verb for me?

Answers **I** **play**

football.

They **skip** quickly.

We **eat** spaghetti.

Bob **is** seven today.

Compound sentences

Now we know what a simple sentence is, what do you think a compound sentence might be? Write in your books what you think it is, **NO CHEATING!**

A compound sentence joins two main clauses and a connective (a connective can either be a conjunction or a connecting adverb). Compound sentence = **main clause** + **connective** + **main clause**

I like bananas **and** **I like grapes.**

Zoe can be rude at times **but** **she is a nice girl.**

Have a go at completing the 'Compound sentences' worksheet.

Complex sentences

Can you remember what a complex sentence is? If you think you can, write your definition in your books and read on to see if you're right!

A complex sentence is made when a main clause and a subordinate clause are joined together by a connective. Remember, a subordinate clause is a clause that relies on a main clause to make sense!

Look at this sentence:

Complex sentence= **main clause** + **connective** + subordinate clause

I enjoy steamed vegetables, although my mother prefers them to be roasted.

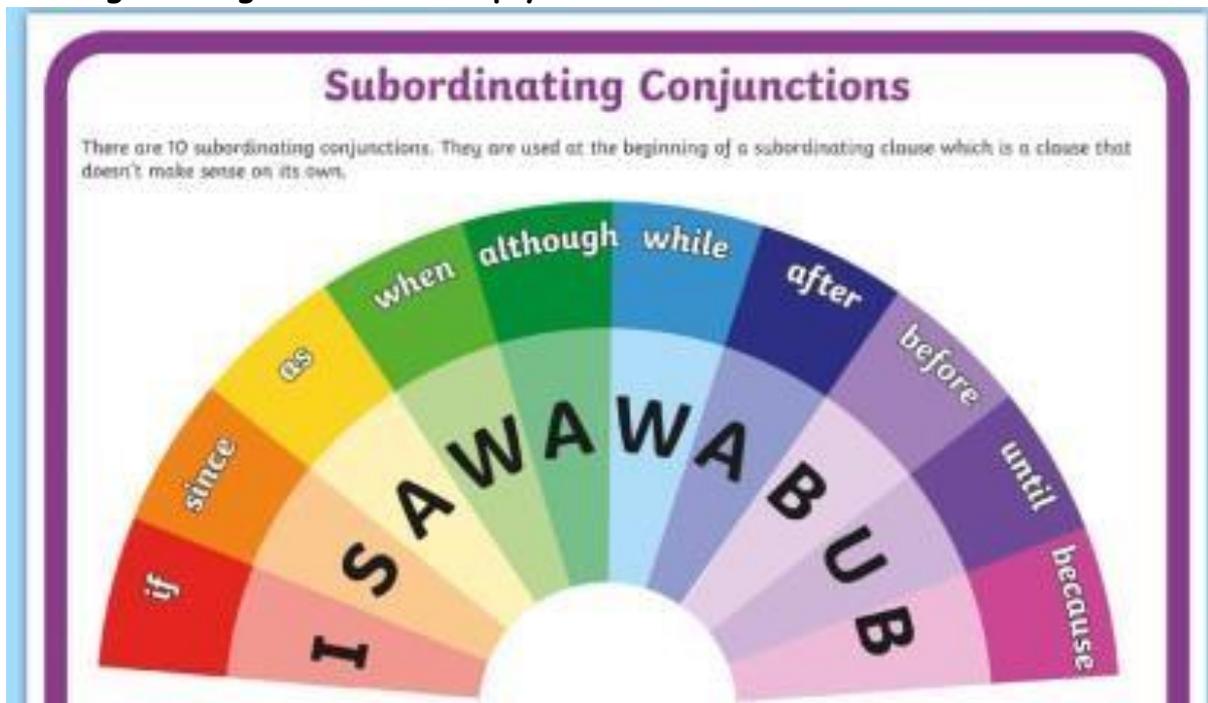
The clause 'although my mother prefers them to be roasted' does not make sense on its own as 'although' is a subordinating conjunction.

Here is another example:

Though it was rainy, **we put on our jackets and went for a walk.**

In this sentence, the subordinate clause is at the start of the sentence. However, the sentence still needs the main clause otherwise the subordinate clause would not make sense.

You might recognise this to help you...



Can you identify the main clause, connective (subordinating conjunction) and the subordinate clause in this sentence?

You need to practise your guitar if you want to be in a successful band.

You need to practise your guitar, if you want to be in a successful band.