Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences
Types of Sentences

- Simple
- Compound
- Complex
Simple Sentence

• A simple sentence is an independent clause. This means it has a **subject** and a **predicate**.

The cat sat on its chair.

This is an independent clause.
A sentence that is made up of two or more independent clauses united by a coordinating conjunction.
Compound Sentence

Example:

Tom walked through the haunted house, **but** he wasn’t scared at all.

two independent clauses united by the coordinating conjunction, **but**
Let’s Practice Writing Compound Sentences
Compound Sentences
A compound sentence is made up of two or more complete sentences connected by a conjunction (a joining word) such as and, but, or so.

Tom walked through the haunted house, but he wasn’t scared at all.
Use the conjunctions **and, but, or so.**

Create your own compound sentences on the lines below by combining a sentence from column A with one from column B and connecting them with a conjunction. You can use sentences more than once.

**A**
- Jan went to the carnival.
- Jan wanted to ride the roller coaster.
- Jan played arcade games.
- Jan tried to win a stuffed bear.
- Jan started to get hungry.

**B**
- She had a great time.
- She rode on all the rides.
- She didn't have enough money.
- She didn't stay for long.
- She stood in a long line.
- It started to rain.
- She won a kewpie doll.
- She bought a hot dog.

Example: **Jan went to the carnival, but she didn't stay for long.**
Write your sentences in the Post (Chat) section.
Complex sentences

Two or more clauses joined with a subordinating conjunction.

If you begin a sentence with a subordinating conjunction, there MUST be a comma after the first clause.

Unless you want trouble, you should stop.

You should stop because I’m getting mad.
Because I like to study grammar, I love this class.

Subordinating conjunction

Fragment
(dependent clause)
(subordinate clause)

Independent clause
(a sentence)
Subordinating Conjunctions

- as long as
- when
- while
- if
- rather than
- once
- in case
- although
- in order to

- whereas
- after
- because
- before
- until
- unless
- wherever
- whenever
- since
- although
- instead of
- though
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

**Comparison**
- Than
- Rather than
- Whether
- As much as
- Whereas

**Time**
- After
- As soon as
- Until
- Whenever
- Now that

**Concession**
- Though
- Although
- Even though

**Relative Pronouns**
- Who
- Whoever
- Whom
- Whomever
- Whose

**Reason**
- Because
- Since
- So that
- In order (to)
- As

**Condition**
- If
- Only if
- Unless
- Provided that
- Assuming that

**Place**
- Where
- Wherever

**Relative Adjectives**
- That
- Whatever
- Which
- Whichever

**Manner**
- How
- As though
- As if
Practice using Complex Sentences
Identifying Clauses in Complex Sentences Worksheet

A complex sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause. An independent clause is a complete sentence that can stand on its own. A dependent or subordinate clause is not a complete sentence for it cannot stand on its own. Dependent clauses start with subordinating conjunctions such as: after, so, because, since, although, even though, before, unless, whenever etc...

Directions: Read each sentence below. Underline the independent clause once and the dependent or subordinate clause twice.

Example A: Though he was late, he still made a contribution.
Answer: Though he was late, he still made a contribution.

1. After the game, we all went out for pizza.
   - Independent Clause: After the game, we all went out.
   - Dependent Clause: to eat.

2. Although we were late, we were still let into the show.
   - Independent Clause: Although we were late.
   - Dependent Clause: we were still let into the show.

3. Unless he shows up, I will have to go on without him.
   - Independent Clause: Unless he shows up.
   - Dependent Clause: I will have to go on without him.

4. Even though they did the work, they will still have to do it again.
   - Independent Clause: Even though they did the work.
   - Dependent Clause: they will still have to do it again.

5. We went to the fair, since we had the time.

6. Whenever you are ready, you need to let me know.
   - Independent Clause: Whenever you are ready.
   - Dependent Clause: you need to let me know.

7. Wherever you are, I will find you.

8. Before the game, I went to the store and bought some gum.
   - Independent Clause: Before the game.
   - Dependent Clause: I went to the store and bought some gum.

9. If he fails, I will be the one to blame.
   - Independent Clause: If he fails.
   - Dependent Clause: I will be the one to blame.

10. Because of the exam, I will be able to go to college.

11. As an officer, I will be sworn in to my duty.
The End