# Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

#### Clauses

- A main (independent) clause contains a subject and predicate and can stand alone
  Ex. Houston plays baseball.
- A subordinate (dependent) clause contains a subject and predicate but is not a complete thought; it begins with a subordinating conjunction
- Ex. Because we won the game

#### What is a sentence?

 A sentence must contain both a subject and a verb and express a complete thought.

A subject is who or what is doing the action.

 The verb is the action. The verb is also called the predicate.

#### Subjects & Predicates

- Subject- one subject doing the action
- Ex. Susie called her friend on the phone.
- Compound subject- more than one subject
- Ex. Susie and Joan jumped rope at recess.
- Predicate one action
- Ex. Josh **swam** laps in the pool.
- Compound predicate two or more actions
- Ex. Josh **rode** his bike and **skated** this weekend.

#### Simple Subject & Complete Subject

Simple subject- just the subject, no descriptors

Ex: The young **students** enjoyed the game.

- Complete subject the subject and descriptors
- Ex. The young students enjoyed the game.

# Simple Predicate & Complete Predicate

- Simple predicate the verb or verb phrase
- Ex. Many students cheered wildly.
- Ex. Jane will finish the test after school.

- Complete predicate the action word plus descriptors
- Ex. Many students cheered wildly.
- Ex. Jane will finish the test after school.

#### Simple Sentences

- A simple sentence is a basic sentence that expresses a complete thought. It contains:
- 1. A subject
- 2. A verb
- 3. A complete thought
- Ex. The train was late.
  - Mary and Maggie took the bus.

## Compound Sentences

- A compound sentence contains two main clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semi-colon.
- Compound sentences connect two simple sentences, but they often do not show a clear relationship between the two parts.

Ex. I waited for the bus, but it was late.

Independent clause

Independent clause

#### Complex Sentences

- A complex sentence contains a main clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- If the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, add a comma after the dependent clause. If the main clause comes first, no comma is needed between the two.
- Complex sentences can show a more specific relationship between the parts of the sentence than a compound sentence.

### Complex Sentence Examples

- Independent clause first:
- We won the game because we worked together as a team.

- Dependent clause first:
- Although I broke my arm, I still cheered for my team from the sidelines.

## Compound-Complex Sentences

- A compound-complex sentence contains two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
- This is the most sophisticated type of sentence you can use.

Ex.

Though Jack prefers watching comedy films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much.

#### Identify the type of sentence

- 1. Our coach will host a pizza party when we win our first game.
- 2. Olivia and Caroline went to the movies.
- 3. James grilled burgers, and Patrick made a salad.
- 4. Since I made the honor roll, my parents let me have a friend spend the night.
- 5. Before Alice called me, she called her mom, and her mom asked her to babysit her brother.