



## Worksheet

Name :

Subject:

English

Class:

Date:

### **Simple, Compound, Complex and Compound-Complex Sentences.**

#### **Clauses.**

- A main (independent) clause contains a subject and verb and can stand alone.

Ex. Laura plays soccer.

- A subordinate (dependent) clause contains a subject and verb but is not a complete thought; it begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Ex. But he didn't do his homework.

#### **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.

#### **Subjects & Verb.**

- Subject- one subject doing the action.

Ex. Jaime painted the wall.

- More than one subject.

Ex. Jaime and Susan painted the wall.

- Verb- one action.

Ex. Jaime ran laps in the field.

- Two Verbs- two or more actions.

Ex. Susan travelled to Italy and went to the cinema.

## **Simple Sentences.**

- A simple sentence is a basic sentence that expresses a complete thought.

It contains: 1. A subject 2. A verb

Ex. The train was late.

## **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 went to the airport, but the flight was late.



## **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: I passed the exams because I studied hard.
- Dependent clause first: Although I was sick, I still studied hard for my exams.

## **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.

## **Conjunctions.**

### **FANBOYS (Coordinating Conjunctions)**

These are used to join two independent clauses (parts that can stand alone as complete sentences). When you use a FANBOYS word to connect two independent clauses, you must use a comma before it. Independent Clause + , + FANBOYS + Independent Clause.

### **F - FOR**

Use: Means "because" or "for the reason that." It explains the reason or cause. (Note: This is more formal and less common in speaking).

Example: I brought an umbrella, for the forecast predicted rain.

### **A - AND**

Use: Adds more information; connects similar or agreeing ideas.

Example: She loves to read, and she enjoys writing.

### **N - NOR**

Use: Presents a second negative idea, meaning "and also not." Important: The sentence structure after "nor" is inverted (like a question).

Example: He doesn't like coffee, nor does he drink tea.

### **B - BUT**

Use: Shows a contrast or conflict between two ideas.

Example: They wanted to go to the beach, but it started to rain.

### **O - OR**

Use: Presents a choice or an alternative.

Example: We can go to the cinema, or we can stay in and watch a film.

### **Y - YET**

Use: Similar to "but," it shows a contrast or something unexpected. It often has a sense of surprise.

Example: She was tired, yet she finished the entire race.

### **S - SO**

Use: Shows a consequence or result. The second clause is the effect of the first.

Example: It was getting late, so we decided to go home.

## **A WHITE BUS (Subordinating Conjunctions)**

These are used to introduce a dependent (or subordinate) clause. This clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence; it depends on the main clause to make sense.

*\*The comma rule is flexible.*

*If the dependent clause comes first, use a comma after it.*

*If the independent clause comes first, you usually do not need a comma.*

## **A - AFTER, ALTHOUGH, AS**

**After:** Indicates time.

Example: After the movie ended, we went for ice cream.

**Although/Though:** Shows contrast or concession.

Example: Although it was difficult, he never gave up.

**As:** Can mean "while" (time) or "because" (reason).

Example: As I was walking home, I saw a friend. (Time)

## **W - WHEN, WHILE, WHEREVER, WHEREAS, WHETHER, WHATEVER**

**When/While:** Indicate time, often during another action.

Example: When the phone rang, she answered it immediately.

**Wherever/Where:** Indicate place.

Example: I will follow you wherever you go.

**Whereas:** Shows a sharp contrast between two facts.

Example: He loves classical music, whereas his brother prefers rock.

**Whether:** Introduces a clause that expresses a choice between alternatives or an indirect question. It often pairs with "or not."

Examples: Whether you want to go or not, you should finish your tasks.

**Whatever:** Means "anything that" or "no matter what." It shows that the action happens in any and all circumstances.

Examples: Whatever you decide, you must keep him in mind.

## **I - IF**

**Use:** Introduces a condition.

Example: If it rains, the picnic will be canceled.

**T - Though:** Similar to "although."

Example: Though he was small, he was strong.

**E - EVEN THOUGH, EVEN IF**

Emphasize a surprising contrast or condition.

Example: Even though she was scared, she spoke up.

**B - BECAUSE, BEFORE**

**Because:** Gives a reason.

Example: We stayed inside because it was cold.

**Before:** Indicates time.

Example: Before you leave, please turn off the lights.

**U - UNLESS, UNTIL**

**Unless:** Means "if not." Introduces an exception.

Example: You cannot enter unless you have a ticket.

**Until:** Indicates time up to a certain point.

Example: We waited until the bus arrived.

**S - SINCE, SO THAT**

**Since:** Can mean because.

Example: Since you are here, you can help us. (Reason)

**So that:** Indicates purpose or intention.

Example: He studied hard so that he would pass the exam.