### **FOCUS**

A simple sentence has one independent clause and no dependent clause. An independent clause has a noun and a verb that tells a complete thought. A dependent clause has a noun and a verb that does not tell a complete thought.

Example: Janie and George left their homework at home.

### **CONNECT TO WRITING**

Complete sentences have four different purposes.

A declarative sentence makes a statement and has a period as ending punctuation.

Example: Joanna went shopping at the mall.

An **interrogative** sentence asks a question and has a question mark as ending punctuation.

Example: Would you mind cooking your own dinner tonight?

An **imperative** sentence gives a command or makes a request and has a period as ending punctuation.

Examples: Don't tell me what to do. (Command); Mom, sing a song for us. (Request) An **exclamatory** sentence shows surprise or strong emotions and has an exclamation point as ending punctuation.

Example: I can't believe you said that!

#### PRACTICE

| Identify the following simple sentences as declarative, interning the space provided. Add the ending punctuation. | rogative, imperative, or exclamatory |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Look at me when I talk to you   |                                      |
| That answer really shocked me   |                                      |
| Why should I have to wait   |                                      |
| Tom asked me a question   |                                      |
| WRITE   |                                      |
| Write your own simple sentence.   |                                      |
|   |                                      |
|   |                                      |

### **FOCUS**

A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses but no dependent clauses. An independent clause has a noun and a verb that tells a complete thought. A compound sentence joins independent clauses with either a semicolon or a comma, followed by a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*) if one or more of the independent clauses is long or the independent clauses stand in contrast to each other.

Examples: She likes me, and she will do her best to support me in whatever I do. Tom has many skills, but he does not always apply them.

### **CONNECT TO WRITING**

Having a variety of sentence lengths within a paragraph makes writing more readable.

### **PRACTICE**

| Use the coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) to join these independent clauses. |                                      |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| I enjoy watching old television shows  | the new ones are better              |  |
| Do you want vanilla  | do you want strawberry               |  |
| Use a semicolon to join these independe  | ent clauses.                         |  |
| No one really wants to go  | they just feel like they must attend |  |
| This route takes too long  | there must be another way            |  |
| WRITE  |                                      |  |
| Write your own compound sentence.  |                                      |  |
|  |                                      |  |

#### **FOCUS**

A complex sentence has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. An independent clause has a noun and a verb that tells a complete thought. A dependent clause has a noun and a verb that does not tell a complete thought. A dependent clause is also called a *subordinate clause* and always begins with a subordinating conjunction such as *before*.

Example: Ty completed all his chores (independent clause) + before he ate his lunch (dependent clause) = Ty completed all his chores before he ate his lunch.

### **CONNECT TO WRITING**

Using different sentence structures makes your writing more interesting to read. Complex sentences can help define or explain the relationship between complicated ideas. If starting a sentence with a dependent clause, follow the clause with a comma. Use this memory trick to remember the subordinating conjunctions:

### Bud is wise, but hot! AAA WWW

<u>before</u>, <u>unless</u>, <u>despite</u> (in spite of), <u>in order that</u>, <u>so</u>, <u>while</u>, <u>if</u>, <u>since</u>, <u>even though</u> (if), <u>because</u>, <u>until</u>, <u>that</u>, <u>how</u>, <u>once</u>, <u>than</u>, <u>after</u>, <u>although</u> (though), <u>as</u> (as if, as long as, as though), <u>whether</u>, <u>when</u> (whenever), <u>where</u> (wherever)

#### PRACTICE

Re-write the following simple sentences into complex sentences in the spaces below. Choose a subordinating conjunction from the list above to begin a dependent clause in each sentence.

| Kenny will be able to go outside to play he practices his trombone |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| the Kings won the first round of the play-offs                     | the team advances to the second round |  |  |
| WRITE  |                                       |  |  |
| Write your own complex sentence.                                   |                                       |  |  |
|  |                                       |  |  |

# Sentence Structure Compound-Complex Sentences

### **FOCUS**

A compound-complex sentence has two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause. An independent clause has a noun and a verb that tells a complete thought. A dependent clause has a noun and a verb that does not tell a complete thought.

### **CONNECT TO WRITING**

Dependent clauses can be placed at the start, in the middle, or at the end of sentences.

### **PRACTICE**

Re-write the following clauses into compound-complex sentences in the spaces below. You may need to switch around the order of the clauses and add in coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

| John told a campfire story  | the campers roasted marshmallows | after the sun set             |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                             |                                  |                               |
| the captain knew the sailor | the sailor did not recognize him | since the captain had a beard |
|                             |                                  |                               |
| although Tom knew better    | because Sue would not listen     | he could not teach her        |
|                             |                                  |                               |
| WRITE                       |                                  |                               |
| Write your own compound-o   | complex sentence.                |                               |
|                             |                                  |                               |
|                             |                                  |                               |

# **Language Worksheet Answers**

# **Simple Subject**

<u>traveler</u>, <u>Tasco</u>, <u>cathedral</u>, <u>Guadalajara</u>, <u>city</u>, <u>people</u>, <u>Mexico City</u>, <u>trip</u> an experienced traveler

### **Compound Subject**

<u>marathon+race</u>, <u>fans+spectators</u>, <u>Basketball+gymnastics+ice-hockey</u>, <u>cost+effort</u>, <u>Athletes+spectators</u>

# **Simple Predicate**

<u>Ice cream</u>+[has pleased], <u>ice cream</u>+[is], <u>treat</u>+[has], <u>Rocky Road</u>+[delights], nuts+marshmallows+[may cause], double-scoop+[tastes], Eating +[can be]

# **Compound Predicate**

<u>works</u>+[stand]+[are remembered], <u>description</u>+[entertains]+[informs], <u>one</u>+[will learn]+ [understand], <u>novel</u>+[teaches]+[preaches], <u>hero</u>+[wrestles]+[triumphs], Debbie walked into the room, sat down in the chair, and heaved a sigh of relief.

### **Simple Sentence**

Look at me when I talk to you. imperative
That answer really shocked me. exclamatory
Why should I have to wait? interrogative
Tom asked me a question. declarative

## **Compound Sentence**

I enjoy watching old television shows, but (yet) the new ones are better.

Do you want vanilla, or (and) do you want strawberry?

No one really wants to go; they just feel like they must attend.

This route takes too long; there must be another way.

## **Complex Sentence**

Kenny will be able to go outside to play after, as long as, because, if, once, or when he practices his trombone.

Because, Since the Kings won the first round of the play-offs, the team advances to the second round.

# **Language Worksheet Answers (continued)**

## **Compound-Complex Sentence**

### Options:

After the sun set, John told a campfire story, and the campers roasted marshmallows. John told a campfire story, and the campers roasted marshmallows after the sun set. The campers roasted marshmallows, and John told a campfire story after the sun set.

The captain knew the sailor, but the sailor did not recognize him since the captain had a beard. The sailor did not recognize him, since the captain had a beard, but the captain knew the sailor.

Although Tom knew better, he could not teach her, because Sue would not listen.

### **Sentence Fragments**

#1 1. F 2. CS 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. CS 7. F

#2 Options:

Running down the hill to my friend, she fell down and sprained her ankle. She fell down and sprained her ankle running down the hill to my friend.

Any independent clause+"When the class goes to lunch after the bell." The playground seems wet with ice.

#### **Run-On Sentences**

#1 Mohandas K. Gandhi has been called the most important Indian leader of this century, his ideas about non-violent protesting helped unite the entire nation of India against the British Empire.

Gandhi's ideas also influenced the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in the United States both men were murdered because of their views.

King learned much from Mohandas K. Gandhi so did many Americans.

#2 Ms. Clements always prepared well for her lesson plans, and (so) the results paid off. Options:

Jonathan seemed very selfish; he never shared with the other children. Jonathan seemed very selfish, never sharing with the other children.

#### **Parallelism**

a new **nation** that nation, any nation, this nation we **cannot** dedicate we cannot consecrate, we cannot hollow

who struggled **here** what we say here, what they did here, to be dedicated here,

they who fought here

**shall** not have died in vain shall have a new birth of freedom, shall not perish from the earth

of **the people** by the people, for the people

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