

Sentence Types

Simple Sentence

- Contains a subject and a predicate
- Expresses a complete thought.

Examples:

The boys went to the park.

We like pizza.

Tip:

A simple sentence is also called an independent clause.

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Compound Sentence

- Contains two or more independent clauses.
- Clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Examples:

The boys went to the park, **but** they did not go to the zoo.

We like pizza, **and** we like spaghetti.

Tip:

Look for these conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet.*

cd

Complex Sentence

- Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause.
- Dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Examples:

Because the boys went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.

The boys did not go to the zoo **because** they went to the park.

Tip:

Look for these subordinating conjunctions: *after, before, because, although, when, since, if, whenever, unless, while, so that, even though, wherever.*

LIVE

WORKSHEETS

1

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



Cinderella was a kind and loving girl.

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2

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



She worked hard, yet she never complained.

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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



Even though Cinderella worked very hard, her step-mother did not like her.

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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



Cinderella's two step-sisters were often mean to her.

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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



Cinderella's two step-sisters were not only mean, but they were also very lazy.

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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

After Cinderella had done all the work, she would sit by the fireplace and cry.



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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



The prince decided to throw a ball for all the people in the kingdom.

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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



When the fairy godmother saw Cinderella crying, she used her magic wand to help her go to the ball.

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Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

The fairy godmother waved her wand and Cinderella got a beautiful dress and pretty glass slippers.




10

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

The fairy godmother waved her magic wand and turned the mice into horses.




11

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence



As soon as the fairy godmother waved her wand, the pumpkin turned into a beautiful carriage.




12

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

Once the mice turned into horses, they were prancing with joy and excitement.

13

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

Cinderella rode to the ball in her beautiful carriage.




14

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

The prince couldn't take his eyes off Cinderella, for he had fallen in love with her.





15

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

Cinderella had never been this happy in a long time and she feared it would all end too soon.




16

Simple, Compound, or Complex Sentence

As soon as the clock struck twelve, Cinderella realized she had to leave the ball and rush home.




Compound Sentences vs. Complex Sentences

A compound sentence has two independent clauses. It is like two complete sentences combined into one. A complex sentence has a subordinate clause and an independent clause. The subordinate clause modifies a word in the independent clause.

Read the following sentences. Check the box marked "compound" if it is a compound sentence. Check the box marked "complex" if it is a complex sentence.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Kerry called the fire department, and they arrived very quickly. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 2. After he got home, my father read us a story. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 3. We couldn't go to the beach because the car broke down. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 4. The magician pulled a rabbit from his hat, but the audience did not applaud. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 5. The baby elephant followed its mother because the lion was very close. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 6. The forest was dark and gloomy, yet the children ran into it fearlessly. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 7. The campers stayed in the tent while the cold rain fell. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 8. Jane and Louise bought popcorn before the movie started. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 9. Peter worked hard on his homework, yet he didn't finish it. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |
| 10. The baseball player ran to second base when the pitcher dropped the ball. | <input type="checkbox"/> Compound | <input type="checkbox"/> Complex |

An independent clause is a clause that **can stand on its own, by itself.**

A dependent clause is a clause that **does not express a complete thought.**

Identifying Independent and Dependent Clauses

Write "I" for Independent clause & write "D" for Dependent

Capital **D** or Capital **I**

1. Jim came over **because he enjoys my company.** **D**

2. **Whenever those girls get together,** trouble isn't far behind.

3. Even if you begged me to join your club, **there is no way I will do it.**

4. **Although I really like to read novels,** I seldom read a novel that is very long.

5. **You need to respond to this request by Monday,** otherwise I will assume you don't care.

6. **While I believe in being generous,** I find constant fundraising calls to be annoying.

7. **The little dog snores** while she sleeps at my feet.

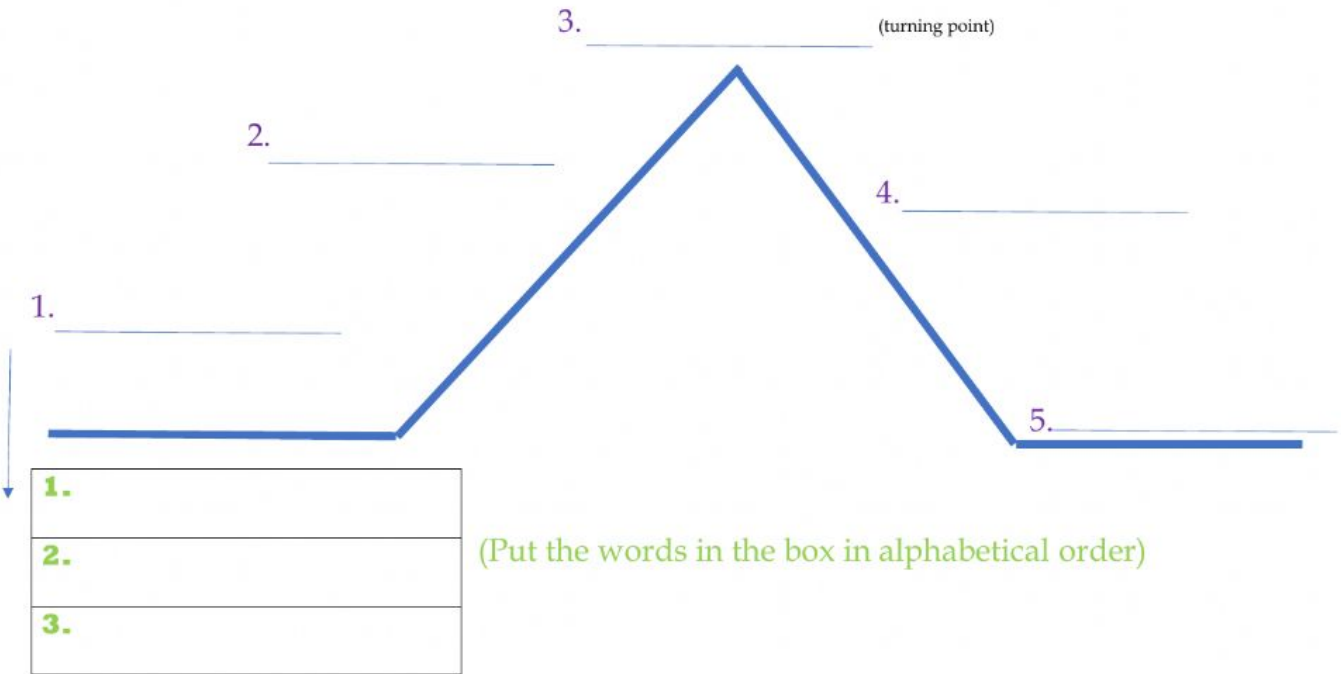
8. **Kyle's team lost the game** that he had hoped they would win.

9. When you come over tonight, **let's watch our favorite T.V. show.**



Plot Mountain

Falling Action Exposition Climax Characters Rising Action Setting Problem
Resolution



GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SUBJECT *and* OBJECT PRONOUNS

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|---|
| I you he she it we they | BEFORE | AFTER | me you him her it us them |
| | + <u>verb</u> + | | |



Subject pronouns usually come before the main verb, while object pronouns follow the main verb.

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the above boxes.

- Do you know that man? Do you know him?
- My friend and I have money. _____ can go shopping.
- Robert and Mark are late. _____ should hurry.
- She gave _____ a birthday gift. I really like it.
- Elephants are very big, so _____ eat a lot of food.
- My brother is studying because _____ has a test tomorrow.
- Do you feel okay? Can I help _____?
- My new neighbors are very friendly. I really like _____.
- I need to find my book. Where did you put _____?
- Spiders have eight legs, and _____ also have many eyes.
- I'm busy right now. Could you please call _____ after an hour?
- He gave me the box, but _____ lost it.
- We gave him the money, and he gave _____ the candy.
- I almost never eat junk food because _____ isn't healthy.

