



Grammar 6. Type of sentence (1)

Simple sentence & Compound sentence

Theory

	Simple sentence	Compound sentence
Structure	A simple sentence is a sentence that consists of just one independent clause.	A compound sentence is made up of two or more independent clauses linked by a coordinating conjunction.
Examples	<u>He</u> <u>runs</u> very fast. subject verb -> an independent clause	<u>We can take a bus to the zoo,</u> <u>or</u> independent clause conjunction <u>we can walk there.</u> independent clause

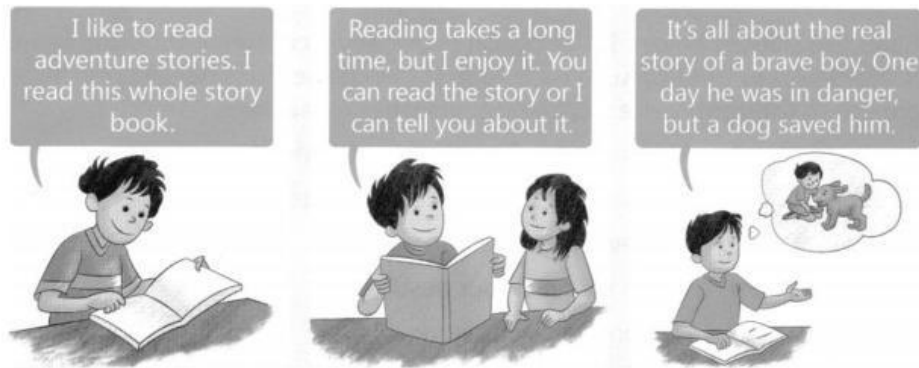
Coordinating conjunctions	
Example	Jenny drives an old Ford truck, and her brother drives a tiny Kia. The meeting started thirty minutes ago, yet some of the seats are still vacant.
Usage	There are 7 coordinating conjunctions - FANBOYS: For - "because" And - Adds one thing to another Nor - Used to present an alternative negative idea to an already stated negative idea But - Shows contrast Or - Presents an alternative or a choice Yet - similar to "but" So - Indicates effect, result or consequence

Practice

Exercise 1. Is each sentence simple or compound? Write (S) for a simple sentence and (C) for a compound sentence.

- 1. The doctor examined the boy, and he prescribed medication.
- 2. The nurse helped the doctor at the hospital.
- 3. The bed is too small for Marly, so she needs a new one.
- 4. The helicopter landed on the roof of the building.
- 5. The police caught the robber, so they arrested him.
- 6. Vegetables and fruits are good food.
- 7. The girls blew soap bubbles, and they drew with chalk.
- 8. Saturday is the best day for a nap.

Exercise 2. Read the picture story and identify the simple and compound sentences.



Simple sentences	Compound sentences
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Exercise 3. Read the IELTS Speaking part 2 sample answer below. Write (S) for a simple sentence and (C) for a compound sentence.

Describe a time when you gave advice to someone

1. A great piece of advice can lead individuals to become a better version of themselves. I'd like to share a time when I gave a piece of advice to someone.

2. I'm a very health-conscious person and I want everyone in my circle to follow a healthy lifestyle. 3. So, now and then, I offer my advice to those with a bad lifestyle.

4. A couple of months ago, my colleague-cum-bosom friend, John, had a severe migraine and took a day off. 5. His health condition disturbed me, so I decided to meet him at his residence.

When I met him later that night, I was relieved to see him in a much better state. 6. We gossiped and talked about many things, and suddenly, out of nowhere, he took out a cigarette and began smoking. 7. I was disappointed for he had not changed his bad habit. 8. Immediately, I grabbed the cigarette and tossed it in the trash.

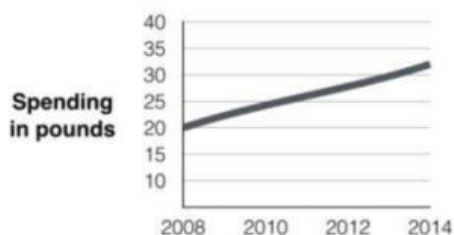
Although I was sorry for being rude, I couldn't let my friend's health deteriorate. So, as a responsible friend, I advised him to quit smoking. I apprised him of the consequences of smoking and the health risks involved, which would affect him and his family. 9. He paid attention to every detail and promised me to quit smoking at the earliest. He took my advice seriously, tried changing his habit, and eventually quit smoking.

10. Today, John is a non-smoker, and I feel extremely honoured to have played a key role in guiding him.

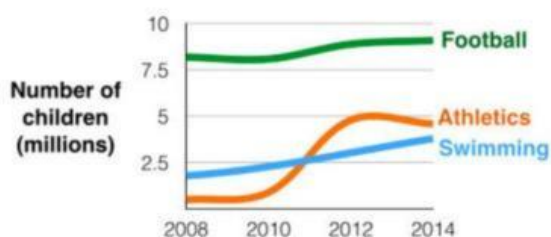
Exercise 4. Write sentences with the given words to complete the IELTS Writing task 1.

The first chart below gives information about the money spent by British parents on their children's sports between 2008 and 2014. The second chart shows the number of children who participated in three sports in Britain over the same time period.

Average monthly spend on children's sports



Participation in three different sports



The line graphs show the average monthly amount that parents in Britain spent on their children's sporting activities and the number of British children who took part in three different sports from 2008 to 2014.

It is clear that parents spent more money each year on their children's participation in sports over the six-year period. 1. (In terms of / number / children taking part in / , / football / significantly / popular / than / athletics / swimming.)

2. (2008 / British parents / spend / average / around £20 / month / their children's sporting activities)

3. (Parents' spending / children's sports / increase / gradually / the following six years / and / by 2014 / average monthly amount / rise / just over £30.)

Looking at participation numbers, in 2008 approximately 8 million British children played football, while only 2 million children were enrolled in swimming clubs and less than 1 million practiced athletics. 4. (The figures / football participation / remain / relatively stable / the following six years.)

5. (By contrast / participants / swimming / almost double / 4 million children / , / and / there / a nearly fivefold increase / number / children doing athletics.)

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words given.

and	but	or	so	for
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- I feel tired, I feel weak.
- The Japanese eat healthily, they live for a long time.

3. I have flu, I don't feel very tired.
4. You should eat less fast food, you can put on weight.
5. You can go and see the doctor, you can go to bed now and rest.
6. The Japanese eat a lot of rice, they eat lots of fish, too.
7. I want to eat ice-cream, I have a sore throat
8. She did not cheat on the test, it was the wrong thing to do.
9. The Americans often eat fast food, many of them are overweight.
10. You can walk, you can ride a bike to get there.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer.

1. My father is an engineer, he often has to work away from home.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
2. I was ready to go, the train got delayed.
A. for B. but C. and D. so
3. He is leaving early, he is feeling sick.
A. nor B. yet C. but D. for
4. You can take a seat, you can go around and take a look.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
5. They are going on tour, they aren't happy.
A. yet B. so C. and D. or
6. Julie is working hard, her grades are improving.
A. and B. but C. as D. yet
7. I didn't want to be late, I started before time.
A. for B. but C. or D. so
8. John is not attending the classes, he turns up for the exams.
A. or B. and C. nor D. for
9. Neil is a little nervous, he will perform well.
A. but B. so C. for D. and
10. He boarded a fast train, he was late for the meeting.
A. and B. so C. yet D. for

Exercise 7. Circle the coordinating conjunction that completes each compound sentence below.

1. Dan likes to race his car fast, **and / or / but** he should think about safety.
2. I know exactly where I put my wallet, **and / or / but** I still couldn't find it.
3. We went to the hospital, **and / or / but** we found out it was closed early.
4. I have fifty dollars, **yet / and / so** I still can't afford the new video game.

5. I didn't study hard enough, **yet / and / so** I didn't pass my latest exam.
6. I can fish in the morning, **so / or / but** I can fish in the late evening.
7. Everyone was busy, **yet / and / so** I went to the movie alone.
8. I enjoyed the movie, **and / or / but** my brother did not.
9. You are a new student, **yet / and / so** you will have to learn the class routines.
10. She cooked dinner, **and / or / but** she went out to a restaurant.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks to complete compound sentences.

1. My computer is brand new, I encounter some problems when I use it.
2. It is a challenging task it takes me a lot of time to do it.
3. Should I stay in and watch TV should I hang out with friends today?
4. There are many festivals in Vietnam many of them are held in the spring.
5. Did you stay at home last night did you go out with your friends?
6. I broke my glasses yesterday, I didn't see things clearly.
7. My brother doesn't socialize much, he has very few friends.
8. A new camera is all I want now, I don't have enough money.
9. Mary looks small and thin, she owns great strength.
10. I have many things to do tonight, I reject my friend's invitation to her party.

Exercise 9. Combine sentences using the given coordinating conjunctions.

1. You may have an allergy. Be careful with what you eat and drink. (so)

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2. Tom has a temperature. Tom has a sore throat. (and)

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3. I want to buy another car. I have no money. (but)

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4. It's raining. I will stay at home and sleep. (so)

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5. He didn't want to go to the dentist. He went anyway. (yet)

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6. I feel sleepy. I must finish the report. (but)

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7. I wanted to buy a set of Lego. I started to save my money. (so)

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8. I enjoy visiting many different countries. I wouldn't want to live overseas. (yet)

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9. I wanted to buy a baby Chihuahua. I started to save my money. (so)

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10. Gillian did not like to read. She was not very good at it. (for)

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Exercise 10. Combine the following sentences using a coordinating conjunction to form compound sentences.

1. My mother is sick. My mother is going to the doctor.

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2. Jibin has gone to Hyderabad. Jibin has not found any jobs yet.

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3. Jane was not satisfied with her birthday dress. Jane wore it anyway.

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4. Jack called me yesterday. I was not able to attend his call.

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5. Cats are good pets. They are clean and are not noisy.

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6. Joe made the sugar cookies. Susan decorated them.

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7. Tom will pick you up. We will book a cab for you.

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8. Nobody knew where to go. We asked some random people for directions to the hills.

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9. Let them know. You will have to suffer the consequences.

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10. The sky is clear. The stars are twinkling.

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