**Teacher :** Ms kacher

**Lesson title:**  **Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences**

**\*\*Lesson Objectives\*\*:**

1. Understand the concept of sentence structure.

2. Differentiate between simple, compound, and complex sentences.

3. Learn the definitions of clauses and identify independent and dependent clauses.

**Lesson contents:**

**I. Introduction to Sentences:**

A sentence is a group of words that conveys a complete thought. It typically consists of a subject, which is what the sentence is about, and a predicate, which contains the verb and conveys the action or state of being. Sentences are the fundamental units of communication.

**II. Simple Sentences**:

A simple sentence is an independent clause that expresses a single, complete thought. It consists of a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence.

**Examples of Simple Sentences:**

1. She sings beautifully.

2. They are going to the park.

**III. Compound Sentences**:

A compound sentence is formed by combining two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) using coordinating conjunctions like "and," "but," "or," "for," "nor," "yet," and "so." Alternatively, a semicolon can be used to join the independent clauses.

Note :

* Use a comma before the conjunction in a compound sentence. If two parts of a compound sentence are not joined by a conjunction, a semicolon is used to separate the parts

**Examples of Compound Sentences**:

1. She wanted to go to the concert, but he preferred to stay home.

 - "She wanted to go to the concert" and "he preferred to stay home" are two independent clauses connected by "but."

2. I love reading; she enjoys watching movies.

 - "I love reading" and "she enjoys watching movies" are two independent clauses connected by a semicolon.

**IV. Complex Sentences:**

A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

* A Clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.
* An independent clause can stand alone as a complete thought and form a simple sentence.
* A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence; it relies on an independent clause for its meaning. Dependent clauses often begin with subordinating conjunctions such as 'wherever,' 'before,' 'while,' 'because,' 'as if,' 'unless,' or relative pronouns like 'who,' 'which,' or 'that.'"

Note: • When a dependent clause comes at the beginning of a sentence, use a comma after the dependent clause. When a dependent clause comes at the end, a comma is not usually necessary.

**Examples of Complex Sentences:**

1. Main Clause (Independent): She will go to the concert.

 Dependent Clause : If her friend can come along.

 - The main clause can stand alone as a complete thought, while the dependent clause cannot.

2. Main Clause (Independent): they went for a walk.

 Dependent Clause: after the rain stopped.

 - The main clause provides the context (what happened after the rain stopped), and the dependent clause gives additional information (what they did).

**Activities:**

* **A} Put an X in front of each sentence that is a compound sentence. For those sentences, write the word that joins the two shorter sentences.**

\_\_\_\_ 1. Crayons were invented in 1903 by Edwin Binney and Harold Smith,and they were an instant success.

\_\_\_\_ 2. Crossword puzzles can be diamond-shaped, or they can be square.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The first ferriswheel began operating on June 21, 1893 at the Chicago World’s Fair.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. It had 36 wooden cars that could each seat 40 people, but most modern ferriswheels are much smaller.

* **B} Combine each set of sentences. Use a comma and a conjunction in the compound sentence.**

1. Tic Tac Toe has been played in the United Kingdom for hundreds of years. There it is called Noughts and Crosses.

2. A.S. Douglas was the first to put Noughts and Crosses on a software program. That was way back in 1949!

3. In 1956, Noah and Joe McVicker invented play dough. It was promoted as a wallpaper cleaner first.

4. Joe realized the child-safe type of clay would make a great toy. He became a millionaire almost overnight.

* **C} Read each group of words. Write I beside each independent clause. Write D beside each dependent clause. Then rewrite each dependent clause so that it is part of a sentence.**

**1.** Whenever I read a story.

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**2.** Because I enjoy them.

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**3.** Jasmine is the most talented writer in our class.

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**4.** Although she hopes to be a published writer.

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**5.** Jasmine would like to study communications as well.

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**6.** Because her grandmother used to tell her folk tales.

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**7.** She would sit on her grandmother’s lap and listen to her great stories.

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**8.** Jasmine hopes to one day write a story like her grandmother’s.

* **D} Put an X in front of each complex sentence. If the dependent clause comes at the end of the sentence, rewrite the sentence so that the dependent clause comes at the beginning. If the dependent clause comes at the beginning of the sentence, rewrite it so that it comes at the end. (Note: not every sentence is complex.)**

\_\_\_\_\_1. While I read, I often listen to soft music.

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\_\_\_\_\_2. I have yet to find my folk tale in the library.

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\_\_\_\_\_3. I usually carry a book with me wherever I go.

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\_\_\_\_\_4. I probably will not be happy until I finish reading every book on my shelf.

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5. My sister is always calling me a book worm.

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6. Before I left for school this morning, I read a tale of a brave knight.

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7. I forgot what time it was until my mother called me.

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8. I find folk tales interesting because of the history in them.