|  |
| --- |
| **Grammar Masters: Teacher’s Notes**  **Topic: Simple, Complex and Compound sentences** |
| **A sentence is a grammatical unit made up of one or more words** (“Go!” is a sentence, as is,” The cat sat on the mat.”). Sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.  Sentences can be structured in different ways.  A simple sentence has a subject and ONLY ONE verb:  **The girl sprinted after the tiger.**  **The cat purred.**  A compound sentence is when two sentences are joined using a conjunction. The two sentences become independent clauses within the same sentence.  The Mum waved **and** the girls began to cry.  It is too hot **so** I am going to get a drink.    Complex sentences can also be referred to as multi-clause sentences.  A complex sentence is formed when you join a main clause and a subordinate clause with a conjunction. A subordinate clause is one that relies on a main clause to make sense.  The conjunctions in complex sentences are subordinating conjunctions and they tell us about the order or the place in which things happened or specify a cause or effect relationship between events. Conjunctions used in complex sentences include after, although, as, because, if, since, unless, when.  **I love roast potatoes, although my mum prefers them mashed.**  **You need to prepare for the spelling test tomorrow if you want to get all your spellings right.**  **The big dog barked whenever I knocked on the door.**  Complex sentences can also be constructed by including relative clauses (which are subordinate clauses), for example: **Tom, who liked to read, settled down happily with his new book.** |

© Copyright Grammar Masters