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1 Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences Know the difference between compound and complex sentences and how to write them. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 2 Simple Sentences (independent clauses) A simple sentence contains a subject, a verb, and expresses a complete thought. The dog barks. The cat screeches. The bird flies away. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 3 Simple Sentences (independent clauses) The sentences below are still simple sentences because there is still only one verb. The dog barks loudly at the mail carrier Deep in the middle of the night, the cat shrieks a dreadful melody. After its bath, the bird flew away. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 4 Compound Sentences Compound sentences are two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinator. The dog barks. The cat screeches. The bird flew away. What would you do to make one sentence from these three simple sentences? Many people would just add "and". The dog barks and the cat screeches and the bird flew away. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 5 Compound Sentences Compound sentences are two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so The dog barks and the cat screeches and the bird flew away. Notice, this sentence has three independent clauses in it, this means each sentence will make sense on its own. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 6 © 2008, TESCCC 6th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 Compound Sentences Compound sentences are two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so However, it is quite boring to read endless sentences linked with "and" or "and then" The dog barks and then the cat shrieks and then the bird flies away and then the picture got ruined and it made me mad and I yelled at the dog. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 7 © 2008, TESCCC 6th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 Compound Sentences Compound sentences are two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction. The coordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so The dog barks, for it is hungry. The cat shrieks, as it is threatened by the dog. The bird flew away, but it didn't go far. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 8 © 2008, TESCCC 6th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 Complex Sentences A complex sentence is made of an independent clause and a dependent clause. A dependent clause is a clause that will not make sense on its own. A complex sentence always has a subordinator such as because, since, after, although, or when or a relative pronoun such as that, who or which. Examples of dependent clauses: when he went home since she spent all her money although he finished his studies Notice, these make no sense on their own, they beg for more information. He finished all of his chores when he went home. She couldn't buy the red shoes since she spent all her money. Although he finished his studies, he was still worried about his grade. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 9 © 2008, TESCCC 6th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 Complex Sentences When a complex sentence begins with a subordinator, a comma is required at the end of the dependent clause Although he finished his studies, he was still worried about his grade. Because it was a beautiful day, I decided to go to the beach to take pictures. When the movie was over, the family decided to go to the pizza place. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 10 © 2008, TESCCC 6th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 Complex Sentences When the independent clause begins the sentence and the subordinators are in the middle, no comma is needed. He was still worried about his grade although he finished his studies. I decided to go to the beach to take pictures because it was a beautiful day. The family decided to go to the pizza place when the movie was over. © 2008, TESCCC th Grade English Language Arts, Unit: 6, Lesson: 2 An Image/Link below is provided (as is) to download presentation Download Policy: Content on the Website is provided to you AS IS for your information and personal use and may not be sold / licensed / shared on other websites without getting consent from its author. Content is provided to you AS IS for your information and personal use only. 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Interactive Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences Lesson Slides This PowerPoint features interactive slides that turn grammar instruction into an engaging experience. With easy-to-understand definitions, real-life sentence examples, and student practise built right in, it's perfect for visual and kinesthetic learners alike. Students will identify sentence types, rearrange and construct sentences, and get immediate reinforcement through linked slide elements. Download Your Simple Compound and Complex Sentences PPT Getting started is easy! Download the Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences PPT in just a few clicks. Compatible with both PowerPoint and Google Slides, this file is ready to use during whole-class instruction. All slides are fully editable, so you can edit them to meet the needs of your classroom or curriculum pacing. This teaching resource is best used in conjunction with the Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences Worksheet Pack. This resource was created by Lindsey Phillips, a teacher and Teach Starter Collaborator. More Tools to Build a Lesson Plan for Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences Looking for more resources to build out that lesson plan for simple, compound, and complex sentences? Pair this PowerPoint with our printable games, task cards, digital escape rooms, and interactive notebook activities. Make sure you check these out before you go! [resource:515181][resource:4821758][resource:3594] Compound sentencesCompound sentencesEnglish Online Inc.This document discusses compound sentences and their components. A compound sentence is composed of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction. The seven FANBOYS conjunctions - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so - are used to connect independent clauses. Examples are provided of simple sentences being combined into compound sentences using various FANBOYS conjunctions. Attendees are given practice exercises to change pairs of simple sentences into single compound sentences. The document concludes by thanking attendees and announcing the next session.Simple, compound & complex sentencesSimple, compound & complex sentencesCheldy S, Elumba-PableoThe document explains the structure and components of simple, compound, and complex sentences, highlighting the importance of subjects, verbs, and completed thoughts in sentences. It outlines how to form compound sentences using independent clauses and coordinating conjunctions, as well as how to create complex sentences by combining independent and dependent clauses. Additionally, it provides examples and tips on using punctuation correctly and the effectiveness of different sentence types.subject and predicatediya9000The document discusses the key elements of subjects and predicates in sentences. It defines a subject as the person or thing a sentence is about, and the predicate as what is said about the subject. It provides examples of finding the simple subject and the predicate, as well as compound subjects and predicates. The document aims to teach the reader to identify these grammatical elements in different types of sentences.Writing skillsWriting skillshashim102The document defines writing and discusses various types of writing including emails, letters, memos, and narrative, expository, and persuasive writing. It outlines the writing process which includes prewriting, writing, revision, editing, and publishing. It discusses principles of good writing like purpose, structure, word choice, and style. It also examines barriers to writing skills such as noise, lack of tools, lack of training, lack of motivation, and writer's block. Finally, it provides tips for improving writing skills such as using simple language, trimming long sentences, avoiding redundancies, and favoring active voice.Conjunctions powerpointConjunctions powerpointDaphna DoronThis document discusses conjunctions and provides examples of how they are used to join words, phrases, and sentences. It defines coordinating conjunctions as words that join elements that are the same, such as "for," "and," "nor," "but," "or," "yet," and "so." The document provides the meanings of these conjunctions and examples of sentences using them to identify the conjunctions.Complex sentencesComplex sentencesEnglish Online Inc.This document discusses complex sentences and provides information about complex sentences. It explains that a complex sentence is made of an independent clause and a dependent clause. The dependent clause is underlined in each example. Periodic complex sentences are also explained, where the dependent clause comes first followed by a comma and the independent clause. A quiz is included to test forming complex sentences using different conjunctions.Kayarian ng pang uriKayarian ng pang umiriamose geronaAng dokumento ay nagpapaliwanag tungkol sa mga kayarian ng pang-uri tulad ng payak, maylapi, inuulit, at tambalan. Nagbibigay ito ng mga halimbawa at mga panuto para sa pagsuri ng mga salita batay sa kanilang kayarian. Kasama rin ang takdang-aralin na may kaugnayan sa pang-abay writing skills.pptxAdil ShahbazThis document outlines writing skills and provides information on various aspects of writing. It defines writing and discusses its importance for effective communication and academic success. The document covers principles of writing such as having a clear purpose and using objective language. It also examines the writing process, which includes prewriting, drafting, revising, editing and proofreading. Additionally, it outlines different types of writing like narrative, descriptive, expository and argumentative. Lastly, it provides tips on how to improve writing skills through regular practice, reading passages from books and studying the writing styles of good authors.Prepositions and prepositional phrasesPrepositions and prepositional phrasesSaint John WestminsterThis document defines prepositions and provides examples of common prepositions and prepositional phrases. Prepositions indicate location in space, time, or possession and must have an object. Common prepositions include by, beside, between, near, under, over, inside, outside, above, below, behind, before, after, in, at, on, to, into, onto, through, of, and to. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a noun, gerund, or clause. Examples of prepositional phrases are provided.Adverbs for Fourth GradeAdverbs for Fourth GradeDanny the dog helps explain the different types of adverbs, including adverbs of place, manner, and time. Adverbs of place tell where something occurred, such as Danny being outside. Adverbs of manner tell how something happened, like Danny running fast. Adverbs of time tell when, how long, or how often an action took place, such as Danny running yesterday or always.Compound subjects and compound predicatesCompound subjects and compound predicatesNeveineAzizThis document discusses compound subjects and predicates. It provides examples of sentences containing compound subjects, like "Jack and Jill went up the hill" containing the compound subject "Jack and Jill". It also gives examples of sentences with compound predicates, such as "Eric plays football and swims on the swim team" containing the compound predicate "plays football and swims". The document asks the reader to combine sentences to form compound subjects and predicates.Prepositional PhrasePrepositional PhraseJeziel Dela CruzThe document provides information about prepositional phrases including: - A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of the object. - The object of the preposition is a noun or pronoun that completes the prepositional phrase. - Prepositional phrases can modify nouns, verbs, and complete clauses.Simple sentenceSimple sentenceSilveree AlavaThis document defines and provides examples of the key elements of a basic sentence: the simple subject, simple predicate, complete subject, and complete predicate. It explains that the simple subject is the doer of the action and answers who or what, while the simple predicate tells something about the subject and contains the verb. The complete subject includes modifiers and the complete predicate includes modifiers and tells what the subject does or is. Examples are provided to illustrate each element.Recount WritingRecount WritingSmithnThis document provides information about writing recounts. It explains that recounts describe events that happened in the past and are usually organized chronologically. They can be written in first or past tense and use connectives, conjunctions, and descriptive verbs to help readers visualize what occurred. Common types of recounts include diaries, news reports, magazine articles, and more.Subordinating & Coordinating ConjunctionsSubordinating & Coordinating ConjunctionsDamian BarrieraSubordinating and coordinating conjunctions are important elements that join clauses to form complex, well-constructed sentences. Coordinating conjunctions like "and," "but," and "or" connect independent clauses, phrases, and words. Subordinating conjunctions like "after," "although," and "because" introduce dependent clauses and show the relationship between the dependent and independent clauses. Examples are provided to illustrate the proper uses of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.Compound words pptCompound words pptArvie RoldanThis document discusses compound words, which are formed by combining two words to create a new word with a different meaning. It provides examples like basketball, toothpaste, and bedroom. The text explains that compound words have an entirely new meaning compared to the individual words. Students are tasked with identifying compound words in sentences, matching words to form compounds, and creating their own compounds from word clues. The purpose is to teach students about the structure and meaning of compound words.Introduce prefixes suffixes roots affixes power pointDaphna DoronThis document discusses root words, base words, prefixes, and suffixes. It explains that root words and base words form the core of a word and prefixes and suffixes can be added to change the meaning. Many examples of common prefixes and suffixes are provided along with their meanings such as "un-" meaning "not" and "-able" meaning "able to." Roots from various languages are also explained, such as "chron" meaning "time" and "bio" meaning "life." The document serves as an introduction to word structures and origins.Correlative conjunctionsCorrelative conjunctionsEnglish Online Inc.This document discusses correlative conjunctions, which are conjunctions that work in pairs to join sentence fragments. It provides examples of common correlative conjunctions like either/or, neither/nor, both/and, whether/or, and not only/but also. The document contains practice identifying correlative conjunctions in sample sentences and choosing the correct conjunction to complete additional sentences. It aims to help the reader better understand and use correlative conjunctions.Sentence Vs. FragmentSentence Vs. Fragmentrache980A complete sentence requires a subject, a predicate, and a complete thought that can stand alone. A sentence fragment is incomplete because it is missing a subject, verb, or both, or does not express a complete thought on its own. Dependent clauses are fragments that have a subject and verb but do not express a complete thought independently and need to be combined with an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Providing additional context or information can fix sentence fragments by making the thought complete.English Abstract and Concrete Noun.pptxEnglish Abstract and Concrete Noun.pptxDianaKrisCayayab1This document discusses different types of nouns, including common nouns, proper nouns, concrete nouns, and abstract nouns. Common nouns refer to general people, places, things, or animals while proper nouns name specific people, places, things, or animals. Concrete nouns are words that can be seen, touched, smelled, tasted, or heard, whereas abstract nouns refer to qualities, actions, states of being, ideas, feelings, experiences, or concepts and cannot be seen or touched. The document provides examples of different types of nouns but does not list any specific examples.InfinitivesInfinitivesFanouwe MadarawrThe document provides an in-depth overview of infinitives in English grammar. It defines infinitives as verbals that act as other parts of speech. Infinitives can function as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. As nouns, they can be subjects, direct objects, or predicate nominatives. As adjectives, they modify nouns and pronouns. As adverbs, they modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. The document also discusses verbs that are followed by infinitives and adjectives followed by infinitives. It provides examples and explanations of different infinitive uses and forms.Pronoun antecedent agreementPronoun antecedent agreementmurphy4650This document discusses rules for pronoun agreement including: - Pronouns must agree with their antecedent in number, person, and gender. A plural antecedent takes a plural pronoun and vice versa. - Know the differences between singular and plural personal pronouns as well as feminine, masculine, and neuter pronouns. - Do not confuse "it's" with "its" as "it's" is a contraction meaning "it is" or "it has" while "its" is a possessive pronoun. - Two or more singular nouns joined by "and" become a plural antecedent taking a plural pronoun.Collective NounsCollective NounsHertiki MarsaidThis document discusses collective nouns, which are words used to describe a group of the same type of things. It provides examples of collective nouns for people, animals, jobs/activities, landscape features, and objects. Collective nouns are given for groups of people, animals like sheep and fish, jobs like doctors and actors, landscape items like hills and trees, and objects like papers and dishes. The document aims to explain what collective nouns are and provide common examples.DEGREE OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVESDEGREE OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVESZin Raney BacusThe document explains the use of adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns, detailing the three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative. It provides examples and rules for forming each degree based on the number of syllables in the adjectives. The document includes various examples across different adjectives, illustrating how to compare qualities in different contexts.OnomatopoeiaOnomatopoeiaoeitrysaliveAn onomatopoeia is a word that imitates or suggests the source of the sound that it makes. The document provides examples of onomatopoeic words like splash, boom, honk, moo, neigh, clap, waah, quack, shhh, ruuff, and meow that mimic the sounds made by things like water, thunder, cars, cows, horses, babies, ducks, kids, dogs, and cats. It includes a poem and exercises to help identify onomatopoeic words.Coordinating ConjunctionsCoordinating ConjunctionsRaisa SarmientoThe document discusses different conjunctions and how they are used to connect words, phrases, and clauses. It provides examples of using conjunctions like "and", "but", and "or" to join words, phrases, and independent clauses that are of equal value. It also distinguishes conjunctions that show addition ("and") from those that show contrast or limitation ("but", "yet").Linking VerbsLinking VerbsShannon TaliaferroThis document discusses linking verbs and how they connect subjects to predicate nouns or adjectives without showing action. It provides examples of sentences using linking verbs like "is", "are", "seems", and "tastes" and explains that the noun or adjective after the linking verb is called the predicate noun or adjective. It also lists common linking verbs and notes that some like "taste" can also be used as action verbs depending on the sentence. The document emphasizes memorizing the list of linking verbs.Kinds of adverbsKinds of adverbsLalaineG 07There are five kinds of adverbs: adverbs of manner, time, place, frequency, and degree. Adverbs of manner describe how something is done, time describe when, place describe where, frequency describe how often, and degree describe how much or how something is done. Examples of each type were provided.Simple, compound and complexSimple, compound and complexVaishnaviNatrajanThis document discusses different types of sentences: simple sentences contain one independent clause with a subject and verb, compound sentences join two independent clauses with a conjunction or transition word, and complex sentences contain an independent clause and at least one dependent clause joined by a subordinating conjunction. Simple sentences have one subject and verb, while compound sentences join two independent clauses and complex sentences have one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Examples are provided of each sentence type. 1. BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 2. has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and a completed thought. simple sentence IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 3. Examples of simple sentences Joe waited for the train. "Joe" = subject, "waited" = verb The train was late. "The train" = subject, "was" = verb Mary and Samantha took the bus. "Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "took" = verb I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station. "I" = subject, "looked" = verb Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station early but waited until noon for the bus. "Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "arrived" and "waited" = compound verb IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 4. COMPOUND SENTENCES? When forming compound sentences, it is important to understand the components of a compound sentence and to use the proper punctuation to join clauses. IT PAYS TO KNOW: can make writing rich and colorful, provide more detail and make paragraphs more interesting and engaging. BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 5. It contains two or more independent clauses joined together with a coordinator such as for, and, or, but. It is distinct from a complex sentence, which is an independent clause that is joined with a dependent clause. IT PAYS TO KNOW WHAT IS A COMPOUND SENTENCE? BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 6. An independent clause is a clause that contains three things: A subject (something or someone that the sentence is all about) An action (a verb - something that is being done) A complete thought (there are no questions as to meaning at the end of the sentence) IT PAYS TO KNOW: BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 7. IT PAYS TO KNOW: When you have two independent clauses joined by one of these coordinators, that is a compound sentence. Usually a comma is required, before the coordinator There are six coordinators in the English Language: "FANBOYS" For And Nor But Or Yet So BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 8. Example of Compound Sentence IT PAYS TO KNOW Max likes to hunt, and he is going hunting on Friday. Max likes to hunt, is an independent clause. "Max" is the subject "likes" is the action, and a complete thought is expressed He is going fishing on Friday is an independent clause. "He" is the subject "is going" is the action, and a complete thought is expressed. BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 9. When I visit my mother, I eat cookies. This is NOT a compound sentence because "When I visit my mother" is not an independent clause and a coordinator is not used. Compound vs. Complex Sentences Only independent clauses joined by one of the coordinators (FANBOYS) are compound sentences. When an independent clause and a dependent clause are joined, a complex sentence is formed, which is distinct from a compound sentence. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 10. I like to fish because fishing is fun. Although "I like to fish" is an independent clause and "fishing is fun" is an independent clause, this is still not a compound sentence. It is a complex sentence, since none of the seven coordinators are used here. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 11. is made up of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses connected to it. A complex sentence IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB A dependent clause is similar to an independent clause, or complete sentence, but it lacks one of the elements that would make it a complete sentence. 12. Examples of dependent clauses because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon while he waited at the train station after they left on the bus Dependent clauses such as those above cannot stand alone as a sentence, but they can be added to an independent clause to form a complex sentence. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 13. Dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions. Below are some of the most common subordinating conjunctions unless until when whenever whereas wherever While though after although as because before even though if since A complex sentence joins an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 14. Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I did not see them at the station. While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late. After they left on the bus, Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station. The dependent clauses can go first in the sentence, followed by the independent clause, as in the following: Tip: When the dependent clause comes first, a comma should be used to separate the two clauses. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 15. I did not see them at the station because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon. Joe realized that the train was late while he waited at the train station. Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station after they left on the bus. independent clauses can go first in the sentence, followed by the dependent clause: Tip: When the independent clause comes first, a comma should not be used to separate the two clauses. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 16. IT PAYS TO KNOW Complex sentences are often more effective than compound sentences because a complex sentence indicates clearer and more specific relationships between the main parts of the sentence. The word "before," for instance, tells readers that one thing occurs before another. A word such as "although" conveys a more complex relationship than a word such as "and" conveys Complex sentences vs compound sentences BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 17. The term PERIODIC SENTENCE is used to refer to a complex sentence beginning with a dependent clause and ending with an independent clause: Example: "While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late." Periodic sentences can be especially effective because the completed thought occurs at the end of it, so the first part of the sentence can build up to the meaning that comes at the end. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 18. Beginning Sentences with "And" or "Because" The short answer is "no." You should avoid beginning a sentence with "and," "or," "but," or the other coordinating conjunctions. These words generally are used to join together parts of a sentence, not to begin a new sentence. However, such sentences can be used effectively. Because sentences beginning with these words stand out, they are sometimes used for emphasis. If you use sentences beginning with one of the coordinating conjunctions, you should use these sentences sparingly and carefully. IT PAYS TO KNOW BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 19. Should you begin a sentence with "because"? There is nothing wrong with beginning a sentence with "because." Perhaps some students are told not to begin a sentence with "because" to avoid sentence fragments (something like "Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon" is a sentence fragment) it is perfectly acceptable to begin a sentence with "because" as long as the sentence is complete (as in "Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I did not see them at the station.") BY: CHELDY SYGACO ELUMBA-PABLEO;MPA,LLB 20. THANK YOU FOR READING! CHELDHAYE We're fetching your file...Please wait a moment while we retrieve your file from its home on the internet