Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences
Clauses

- A main (independent) clause contains a subject and predicate and can stand alone.
Ex. Houston plays baseball.

- A subordinate (dependent) clause contains a subject and predicate but is not a complete thought; it begins with a subordinating conjunction.
Ex. Because we won the game.
What is a sentence?

• A sentence must contain both a **subject** and a **verb** and express a complete thought.

• A subject is who or what is doing the action.

• The verb is the action. The verb is also called the **predicate**.
Subjects & Predicates

• **Subject**- one subject doing the action
  Ex. *Susie* called her friend on the phone.

• **Compound subject**- more than one subject
  Ex. *Susie and Joan* jumped rope at recess.

• **Predicate**- one action
  Ex. Josh *swam* laps in the pool.

• **Compound predicate**- two or more actions
  Ex. Josh *rode* his bike and *skated* this weekend.
Simple Subject & Complete Subject

- **Simple subject** - just the subject, no descriptors
  Ex: The young **students** enjoyed the game.

- **Complete subject** - the subject and descriptors
  Ex. **The young students** enjoyed the game.
Simple Predicate & Complete Predicate

• **Simple predicate**- the verb or verb phrase
  Ex. Many students **cheered** wildly.
  Ex. Jane **will finish** the test after school.

• **Complete predicate**- the action word plus descriptors
  Ex. Many students **cheered wildly**.
  Ex. Jane **will finish the test after school**.
Simple Sentences

• A **simple sentence** is a basic sentence that expresses a complete thought. It contains:

1. A subject
2. A verb
3. A complete thought

Ex. The train was late.
   Mary and Maggie took the bus.
Compound Sentences

• A compound sentence contains *two* main clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semi-colon.

• Compound sentences connect two simple sentences, but they often do not show a clear relationship between the two parts.

Ex. I *waited for the bus*, but *it was late*.

Independent clause  Independent clause
Complex Sentences

• A complex sentence contains a main clause and one or more dependent clauses.

• If the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, add a comma after the dependent clause. If the main clause comes first, no comma is needed between the two.

• Complex sentences can show a more specific relationship between the parts of the sentence than a compound sentence.
Complex Sentence Examples

• Independent clause first:
  We won the game because we worked together as a team.

• Dependent clause first:
  Although I broke my arm, I still cheered for my team from the sidelines.
Compound-Complex Sentences

• A **compound-complex sentence** contains two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
• This is the most sophisticated type of sentence you can use.

Ex.

*Though Jack prefers watching comedy films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much.*
Identify the type of sentence

1. Our coach will host a pizza party when we win our first game.
2. Olivia and Caroline went to the movies.
3. James grilled burgers, and Patrick made a salad.
4. Since I made the honor roll, my parents let me have a friend spend the night.
5. Before Alice called me, she called her mom, and her mom asked her to babysit her brother.