



SIMPLE SENTENCES WITH COMPOUND PARTS, COMPOUND SENTENCES, AND COMPLEX SENTENCES.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

- **SIMPLE SENTENCES WITH COMPOUND PARTS**

A simple sentence contains one *independent clause standing by itself. However, it could have more than one subject, it could have more than one predicate [verb], and/or it could have more than one object.

* An independent clause is a sentence that can stand alone by itself.

Examples:

Mr. Taylor knows the importance of a good education. His students know the importance of a good education, too. Our principal, Mr. Innocenzi, walks the halls. Mr. Innocenzi also disciplines the students. The nurse's office has plenty of band-aids. The nurse's office has plenty of bandages as well.

Mr. Taylor and his students know the importance of a good education. [compound subjects]
Our principal, Mr. Innocenzi, **walks the halls and disciplines the students.** [compound verbs]
The nurse's office has plenty of **band-aids and bandages.** [compound objects]

More information can be learned by reviewing pages 14-15 & page 332 in your textbook

- **COMPOUND SENTENCES**

A compound sentence contains two or more *independent clauses. The independent clauses are connected with a comma and coordinating conjunction such as: *and, or, but, for, nor, so, yet*

* An independent clause is a sentence that can stand alone by itself.

Examples:

Mr. Taylor knows the importance of a good education. His students know the importance of a good education, too. Our principal, Mr. Innocenzi, walks the halls. He also disciplines the students. The nurse's office has plenty of band-aids. The nurse requires you to have a pass to get one.

Mr. Taylor knows the importance of a good education, **and** his students know it, too.
Our principal, Mr. Innocenzi, walks the halls, **and** he also disciplines the students.
The nurse's office has plenty of band-aids, **but** the nurse requires you to have a pass to get one.

More information can be learned by reviewing pages 189-191 and page 330 in your textbook

- **COMPLEX SENTENCES**

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

* An independent clause is a sentence that can stand alone by itself. Most dependent clauses start with subordinating conjunctions such as *although, after, as, as long as, because, before, if, since, so that, though, unless, until, when, whenever.*

Examples:

Students know the importance of a good education. This is because Mr. Taylor reminds them all the time. Mr. Innocenzi walks the halls and disciplines the students. He can do this since he is the school's principal. All students should be in their classes. They should be there when the late bell rings.

Because Mr. Taylor reminds them all the time, students know the importance of a good education.
Mr. Innocenzi walks the halls and disciplines the students **since** he is the school's principal.
When the late bell rings, all students should be in their classes.

More information can be learned by reviewing pages 192-193 and page 331 in your textbook

KINDS OF SENTENCES - More information can be learned by reviewing page 16 in your textbook

Declarative Sentence: This kind of sentence makes a statement. It always ends with a period.

Interrogative Sentence: This kind of sentence asks a question. It always ends with a question mark.

Imperative Sentence: This kind of sentence gives a command or makes a request. It often starts with a verb [predicate] and the subject [You] is usually not present. It usually ends with a period but could end with an exclamation point.

Exclamatory Sentence: This kind of sentence shows strong feeling. It always ends with an exclamation point.