



NAME _____

DATE _____

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Notes:

Simple sentence: A simple sentence gives complete thought. It is an independent clause with a subject part (naming part) and a predicate part (telling part) with finite verb. A simple sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark [a period (.) / Question mark (?) / Exclamation mark (!)]. A simple sentence can be made longer by adding additional information in the form of clauses.

Examples: 1) The noise of thunder scared all of us.
2) On seeing the clown the children clapped.

Compound Sentence: There are two or more clauses of equal importance in a compound sentence. A compound sentence is formed when two or more independent clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions like and, but, for, yet, so, or nor etc..... Sometimes two independent clauses are separated by a semicolon to form a compound sentence.

Example: The child was scared; therefore it became sick.

Use of some coordinating conjunctions:

1) **And:** It is used to show addition or next action and connect two clauses with similar information.

Examples: i) My sister likes cooking and she also enjoys painting.
ii) Janet went to swimming pool and she started swimming.

2) **But:** It is used to join sentences or clauses with opposite information or contrast ideas.

Example: They planned to visit Alaska, but they have no time.

3) **So:** It is used to show the reason / cause for something and connects related clauses.

Example: i) Grandma needed some medicine, so she went to a medical shop.

4) **Or:** It is used to express choice between two things. It helps to combine two opinions with Choice.

Example: The children may visit a magic show or they may watch a movie.