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Simple, Compound and complex sentence

In grammar, sentence and clause structure, commonly known as sentence composition, is the classification of sentences based on the number and kind of clauses in their syntactic structure. Such division is an element of traditional grammar.

In standard English, sentences are composed of five clause patterns:

- a) Subject+ verb (intransitive)....(as in "She runs to the meeting")
- b) Subject + verb (transitive) +object (as in "She runs the meeting)
- c) Subject + verb (linking)+ subject complement (Abdul is happy"
- d) Subject + verb(transitive) + Indirect object+ direct object (She made a pie for me)
- e) Subject + verb(transitive) +object +object complement (They made him happy)

SIMPLE	Compound	Complex Sentence
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SENTENCE

- Contains a subject and a predicate
- Expresses a complete thought

EXAMPLES:

The boys went to the park.

We like pizza.

TIP:

A simple sentence is also called an independent clause.

Sentence

- Contains two or more independent clauses.
- Clauses are joined by a co-ordinating conjunction.

EXAMPLES:

The boy went to the park, but they did not go to the zoo.

We like pizza, and we like dosa.

TIP:

Look for these conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet

- Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause
- Dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction

EXAMPLES:

Because the boy went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.

TIP:

Look for these subordinating conjunctions:
After, before, because, although, when, since, if, whenever, unless, while, so, that, even though, wherever

Instructions:

- Do book exercises

Separate the clauses and name them:



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- a) It's the only thing that can save the city.
- b) He is going to be nice to those fares because someone was nice to him.
- c) I'm aware that the system isn't full proof.
- d) If I can make three people happy, then I can indirectly influence the attitude of three thousand more.
- e) They aren't doing a good job because no one cares.
- f) I heaved a sigh of relief when I saw they were safe.
- g) Whenever I have checked, you haven't shown the tickets.
- h) When he was young ,he was just like you.
- i) He bent to pick up what he thought was a small twig.
- j) Before I hailed them, they had stopped.

Convert the simple sentences into compound sentences. One is done for you)

- a) She came here to see me.
She came here and (she) saw me.(compound)
- b) In spite of the hard work, the boy didn't succeed.
- c) The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.
- d) On seeing the tiger, the hunter climbed up a tree.
- e) The duration of my stay is doubtful.
- f) Completing their work for the day, the carpenters went home.
- g) He confessed his crime.
- h) He worked hard to pass the examination.



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CLAUSES

A clause is a sentence that forms part of a larger sentence.

- The boys went home *when the school was over*.
- He told me *that he wanted some money*.
- My friend helped me *when I was in danger*.

We can see that the above sentences have two parts. The italicised parts do not sound complete and they depend on the other part. So we can see that the italicised clauses are Dependent Clauses or subordinate clauses. The rest part i.e the clause that can stand independently are called Main or Principle Clauses.

Adverb Clause

An adverb clause is a group of words which contain a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of an adverb.

- a) The child cried *when it saw the dog*.
- b) My younger brother is taller *than I am*.

Hence , adverb clause modifies how, when, why

TRIGGER WORDS USED

After, although, as because before even if ,rather than,unless ,until, whenever,whether etc

- **ADVERB CLAUSE OF TIME**

Conjunctions: After, while ,until,when,before

e.g We will go after the school is **over**

- **ADVERB CLAUSE OF PLACE**



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e.g The girls went where they could chat

Conjunctions: where, wherever

- **ADVERB CLAUSE OF REASON**

e.g My parents were happy because I stood first in the class

Conjunctions: Because ,Since,that,As

- **ADVERB CLAUSE OF CONDITION**

e.g The crops will fail unless it rains.

She will get a first class,if she studies well

Conjunctions: Unless, If

G.D.G.P.S.