

Simple Sentences:

These are sentences that express a complete idea:

e.g. **She** **was** in the class

The exam **is** tomorrow

A **simple sentence** needs a **subject** (the thing 'doing' the action) and a main **verb** (the action)

Simple sentences are also called "**independent clauses**" (because they are complete and don't need any support)

2. The Compound Sentence:

A **compound sentence** consists of two or more independent clauses. Each clause contains a subject and a predicate of its own.

Each part is therefore a sentence which is part of a larger sentence. Each clause makes good sense by itself, and neither of them is inferior, to, or dependent on, the other.

The moon was bright **and** **we could see our way.**

**Independent
clause**

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clause**

Ordinarily, a **co-ordinating conjunction** (e.g. and, but, or, for) joins the two parts.

Define a co-ordinating conjunction.

A **co-ordinating conjunction** is a joining word that joins two clauses of equal value.

Coordinating Conjunctions



The main coordinating conjunctions are *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*. You can remember them with the acronym **FANBOYS**

Functions of Coordinating Conjunctions with Examples

1. And: Adds information.

- "She likes tea, and he likes coffee."
- The moon was bright and we could see our way.

(Adding one statement to another: **the clause which follows is what we might expect.**)

2. But: Shows contrast.

- "I want to go, but I have to work."
- The sky darkened, but no rain fell.

(Expressing **contrast** between two statements: what follows is not what we expect.)

3. Or: Offers an alternative.

- "We can go now, or we can wait until tomorrow."
- *He had to act immediately* or *he would have been too late*.

(Two statements of equal value to **choose from**: if one is true or possible the other is not.)

4. for: giving a cause or reason: (similar to "because.")

- He felt tired and thirsty, for it was very hot.

(Gives a reason which is added almost as an afterthought.)

- "She brought an umbrella, for it looked like it might rain."

Here, "for" explains why she brought the umbrella (it might rain).

5. Yet: Introduces a contrasting idea. (often with a slight sense of surprise)

- "It was early, yet it was already dark outside."

- "She felt tired, yet she kept working."

"Yet" shows a contrast between her tiredness and her decision to continue working.

6. So : sequence (result or effect)

- *He felt ill so he went to bed.*

(Adding something which follows as a consequence of the previous part.)

"It started raining, so we went inside."

"So" indicates that going inside was the result of the rain starting.

7. Nor: Connects *two negative ideas*, showing that neither one is true.

- "She doesn't like coffee, nor does she drink tea."

("Nor" shows that both coffee and tea are not part of her preferences)

- *"He doesn't eat meat, nor does he drink*

(Presents an alternative negative idea).

The pattern for the compound sentence is:

subject + predicate + conjunction + subject + predicate.

Coordinating Conjunctions



Compound sentences

- A co-ordinating conjunction is a joining word that joins two clauses of equal value.

The moon was bright and

we could see our way

The pattern for the compound sentences is

subject + predicate + conjunction + subject + predicate