



Name:

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Teacher:

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.



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Read the following sentences and find whether they are simple sentences or compound sentences. Write "S" for every simple sentence and write "C" for every compound sentence on the space given.

Example:

a) Sam found a snake in the park. S



b) It is raining, so we cannot play today. C



1) Grandma bought a pair of long gloves. ___



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2) These grapes look nice, but they are sour. ___



3) Mom woke up early and went for walk. ___





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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Read the following sentences and find whether they are simple sentences or compound sentences. Write "S" for every simple sentence and write "C" for every compound sentence on the space given.

1) Jai will go to the park every evening. ___



.....

2) Mom prepared delicious food for all of us. ___



.....

3) Daniel can climb to the top of the hill. ___



.....

4) Sara is tired, so we cancelled our movie program. ___



.....

5) Walk carefully on this narrow bridge or you may slip. ___



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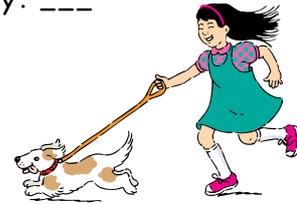
SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Read the following sentences and find whether they are simple sentences or compound sentences. Write "S" for every simple sentence and write "C" for every compound sentence on the space given.

1) Justin prefers to have vegetable salad for breakfast. ___



2) The dog barked, and the little girl ran away. ___



3) My mom bought a red backpack for me. ___



4) Miss Kate teaches us english. ___



5) It is very hot, so we can't play games. ___





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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Read the following sentences and find whether they are simple sentences or compound sentences. Write "S" for every simple sentence and write "C" for every compound sentence on the space given.

1) Breaking the back door, they robbed the house. ___



.....

2) Being very hungry, I ate all the food. ___



.....

3) Mrs. Kate could not attend the party because she was suffering from fever. ___



.....

4) You must start early otherwise you will miss the train. ___



.....

5) Mrs. Kate's parents left for London. ___





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Notes:

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.

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in brackets to make meaningful compound sentences.

Examples:

a) White crows look nice, but they are scarcely present. [but, so, thus]

.....

b) Our bus came late because there was heavy traffic. [so, because, but]

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.....

1) Snakes are beautiful ____ they make scary noise. [and, since, but]

.....

2) I don't know the answer ___ I left the question. [and, so, but]



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in brackets to make meaningful compound sentences.

1) We can't see the person, ____ it is completely dark. [so, for, and]



2) Mom was angry with sister ____ she kept quiet. [so, or, yet]



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3) Are you coming with me ___ coming with your aunt? [or, so, yet]



4) Read the poem now ___ you will forget it. [so, because, or]



5) The little girl needs watercolors ____ a paintbrush to finish her painting. [and, but, so]



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in brackets to make meaningful compound sentences.

1) Raj is in seventies, ____ he is active. [so, because, still]



2) Help needy people, ____ god will help you. [and, so, but]



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3) An ostrich can walk ___ it can run with its long legs. [so, or, but]



4) Johnny is good at English, ____ weak in math. [so, or, but]



5) Mike is naughty, _____ he is punished. [but, or, therefore]



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in brackets to make meaningful compound sentences.

1) You must start early, ___ you will miss the flight. [and, but, or]



2) Grandpa is sick, ___ he prefers to take carrot juice. [but, or, so]



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3) My friend is not only tall _____ strong. [and, thus, but also]



4) The moon revolves around the earth, ___ we may prove this fact.
[but, and, so]



5) Chloe walked to the library, _____ she borrowed a video cassette.
[or, and, so]



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Match the clauses / fragments of 'A' group with 'B' group to get meaningful simple / compound sentences. The first one is done for you.

'A' group

1. The garden is
damaged

2. Shy lock was

3. Being gentle,

4. Marissa lost her
handbag;

5. Seeing the accident,

'B' group

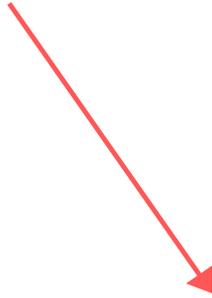
both clever and cunning.

on account of cyclone.

my aunt never speaks
harsh.

he rushed to help the
injured.

but she found it in the
waiting hall.



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Match the clauses / fragments of 'A' group with 'B' group to get meaningful simple / compound sentences. The first one is done for you.

'A' group

1. My dad skipped the
breakfast

2. This backpack is light
enough

3. Jessica loves fruits,

4. Besides scolding,

5. Nick borrowed a library
book,

'B' group

but she can't tell the names
of all fruits.

because he was late to
office.

for anybody to carry.

and returned it late.

the woman punished her
daughter.

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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Match the clauses / fragments of 'A' group with 'B' group to get meaningful simple / compound sentences. The first one is done for you.

'A' group

'B' group

1. Keep quiet boys,

but mom stays at home.

2. The old woman is

for saving a drowning
child.

3. Our neighbor is poor,

too weak to walk.

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4. My friend is praised

yet he is helpful to all.

5. Dad goes to office,

or you will be scolded.



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Match the clauses / fragments of 'A' group with 'B' group to get meaningful simple / compound sentences. The first one is done for you.

'A' group

'B' group

1. It is a sunny day,

too cleverly.

2. She speaks

and darkness is plunged
into our room.

3. The dark clouds spread
over the sky

so you have to take an
umbrella.

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4. This is Mince,

a cup of tea or coffee?

5. Would you like to have

my best friend!



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Rewrite as directed and write your answer in the space provided.

Examples:

1) The mall is closed.

Mom could not do any shopping.

[Join the above with 'so' to make a compound sentence]

Answer: The mall is closed, so mom could not do any shopping.



b) The luggage is ----- heavy for the boy to carry.

[Use 'too' and for 'to' fill in the blanks]

Answer: The luggage is 'too' heavy for the boy to carry.



1) Grandma is old. She prepares food every day.

[Connect with 'still' to make a compound sentence]

Answer: _____



2) This project is ----- for me to do.

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[Fill in the blanks with 'easy enough' and rewrite]

Answer: _____



3) Stella is preparing for English Olympiad.

She must work hard.

[Join the above sentences using - 'so']

Answer: _____



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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Rewrite as directed and write your answer in the space provided.

1) The coffee is ----- hot ----- drink.

[Fill up the blanks with 'too' and 'to' and write]

Answer: _____

.....

2) The poor woman earns her bread by ----- guitar.

[Write the correct form of the verb 'play']

Answer: _____

.....

3) The full moon is bright.

There is no need for a torch.

[Connect the above to one sentence using 'and']

Answer: _____

.....

4) The policeman ran behind the thief.

He failed to catch him.

[Join these sentences with 'but']

Answer: _____

.....

5) You may meet me now.

In the evening at 5 P.M.

[Combine the above using 'or']

Answer: _____

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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

Rewrite as directed and write your answer in the space provided.

1) Tim heard the news.

He ran to the spot.

[Begin the sentence with 'on hearing']

Answer: _____

2) Catherine's favorite fruits are blueberries.

She sometimes takes raspberries.

[Join them by using 'yet']

Answer: _____

3) Julie a good girl.

Julie is praised by teacher.

[Start the sentence with 'being']

Answer: _____

4) I could not hop.

I was badly hurt my knee. [

Join them by using 'because']

Answer: _____

5) Wilson eats two bananas a day.

He wants to gain some weight.

[Use 'so that' to join the above sentences]

Answer: _____

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