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| **Take-home Worksheet** | | | |
| **Name:** | | **Grade:**  **III°** | **Date:** |
| **Objective:** Students will be able to identify different grammatical structures from a set of sentences. | **Skills:** Writing skills, reading skills, grammatical structures. | | |
| **Instructions:**   * This worksheet is meant to be made at home. * Read each instruction carefully so you avoid mistakes. * Answer this handout using **PEN** no matter what color. * You can use online dictionaries to search for words that you do not understand. * If you have a question, please write your question/doubt to: **joaperez90@gmail.com** | | | |

**Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences**

Look at the following definitions of the different sentences we have when writing.

1. A **simple sentence** has a subject and a verb. It is mainly known as **“main clause”.**

Examples:

* James played football after the school.
* The young girl sprinted after
* The scruffy cat.
* The kettle boiled.

1. A **compound sentence** is made when you join together two main clauses using a **connector**: ***for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so***.

Examples:

* If we want to say “**I love grapes. I don’t like bananas**” in one sentence we can say “**I love grapes, but I don’t like bananas**.”
* If we want to say **“Yesterday I played the guitar. Yesterday I ate pizza”** in one sentence we can say **“Yesterday I played the guitar and I ate pizza”.**
* Tip: The words “***for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so”*** are known as **“FANBOYS”** because if you took the first letter of each word, the word FANBOYS is form.

1. A **complex sentence** is formed when you join a **main clause** and a **subordinate clause** using a **subordinator**: “**because, since, after, although”**, when or a relative pronoun: “**that, who, which.”**

Example:

* **If** you are hungry, I will make you an omelette.
* **Main clause**: it has a noun and a verb, and it makes sense on its own:
* (**I will make you an omelette**)
* **Subordinate clause**: It has a noun and a verb, but it doesn’t make sense on its own:
* (**If you are hungry**)
* I like the restaurant **which** is near the movie theatre.
* Tip: To know whether a sentence is **Complex** or **Compound**, separate the sentences and look if they make sense on their own.

To practice this issue, let´s try to recognize if the following set of sentences are **Simple**, **Complex** or **Compound**. If it is a **Simple sentence** write only **S**, if it is **Complex** write only **CX**, if it is a **Compound** write only **CD.**

1. i. \_\_\_\_\_You should follow my advice.

ii. \_\_\_\_\_They followed my advice, but they did not pass the exam.

iii. \_\_\_\_\_If you follow my advice, you will pass the exam.

1. i. \_\_\_\_\_Greg and Barb went to the movies after they finished studying.

ii. \_\_\_\_\_Greg and Barb started to study as soon as they got home.

iii. \_\_\_\_\_When they got home, Greg and Barb revised for the test again.

1. i. \_\_\_\_\_I will give John your message when I see him next.

ii. \_\_\_\_\_I will see John on Monday.

iii. \_\_\_\_\_I will see John on Monday or I will write him an e-mail.

1. i. \_\_\_\_\_The bridge was designed by a Greek firm and constructed by a French one.

ii. \_\_\_\_\_The bridge wasn’t properly built by the construction company.

iii. \_\_\_\_\_The bridge fell down because it was not properly built

