Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete, Compound and Complex Sentences**

**What is a complete sentence?**

There are two main parts of a complete sentence:

* subject (the who or what)
* predicate (the does what)

**What order do the subject and predicate go in?** Subject then predicate.

**Do they always go that way?** No.

The sentences we've been working with all have *one* subject and *one* predicate. When a sentence has *one* of each, it is called a **clause**.

* Your mustache is fake.
* This class is awesome.
* I am really nervous.

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These **simple sentences** follow all of the rules that you know.

1. They have *one* clause.

2. They can have *modifiers* – (adjective, adverb, description)

3. They can have *objects* – an object is another *noun* in a sentence that is not the subject.

 **I have a rainbow wig.**

-- what's the subject? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-- what's the verb? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-- what's the modifier? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-- what's the other noun? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

There are also parts of sentences called **phrases**, which is a group of related words which are missing their subject or predicate. You've seen these before – they are *fragments* of sentences:

* sinking like a stone
* picking his nose
* really high up in the sky

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Now that we know that simple sentences have one clause in them, we know that simple sentences are also called **independent clauses.**

**Independent clauses** survive by themselves. They are all alone and are separate from other sentences by punctuation.

**What is a compound sentence?**

Independent clauses can *link up* with other independent clauses to become **compound sentences**! When something is **compounded**, it means it you are **putting two or more things together**.

**How?**

**FANBOYS** or coordinatingconjunctions are small words that you put *in between* independent clauses to connect them together. With conjunctions, you can connect sentences together using *For-And-Nor-But-Or-Yet-So, or* you can use the elusive **semi-colon (;).**

- I like that cheese, **but** it smells like feet.

- We could do this, **or** we could do that.

- The fish was raw**;** it was delicious!

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**Please Note:** *be careful* with semicolons! Although they look easier than adding a word, they only work when your two clauses are agreeing with each other!

- I like that cheese**;** it smells like feet!

-- You like the cheese because it smells like feet?

**Please note:** A comma (,) is *not* strong enough to link two independent clauses. When you use a comma to link two independent clauses, it is called a run on sentence.

**Clauses:**

Great! Now you know how to make compound sentences with two clauses. But, just to make things even more complicated, there are also different kinds of clauses.

You can make an independent clause into a **dependent clause** with just a word or two. If you remember that independent clauses are called *independent* because they like to be alone and can survive on their own, what do you think *dependent* clauses like to do?

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**I didn't attend the party.**

-- can it exist by itself? Does it make sense? **Yes.**

What happens if I add **Although**?

**Although I didn't attend the party...**

-- does it still make sense? **No.**

-- Are you looking for more information? **Yes.**

These dependant clauses begin with something called an AWUBIS conjunction... so just like before, you can tell what it is based on what words are at the beginning of the sentence.

**What is a complex sentence?**

When an **independent clause** and this new **dependent clause** are put together. All the information needed can be found in both of the clauses together. Since there is more than one *type* of clause, it is called a complex sentence.

Some examples:

* **When** he handed in his homework, he forgot to give the teacher the last page.
* The students went to the movies **after** they finished studying.
* **Because** the students were so great, the teacher didn't give them any homework!