



Pakistan School
Kingdom of Bahrain

**A Warm Welcome to all
the students in Online
classes.**

VIRTUAL CLASSROOM RULES:

- 1- Select a comfortable learning station .
- 2- Be on Time.
- 3- Keep your Textbook, Notebook, Pencil/Pen with you.
- 4- Be attentive.
- 5- Respect each others comments.

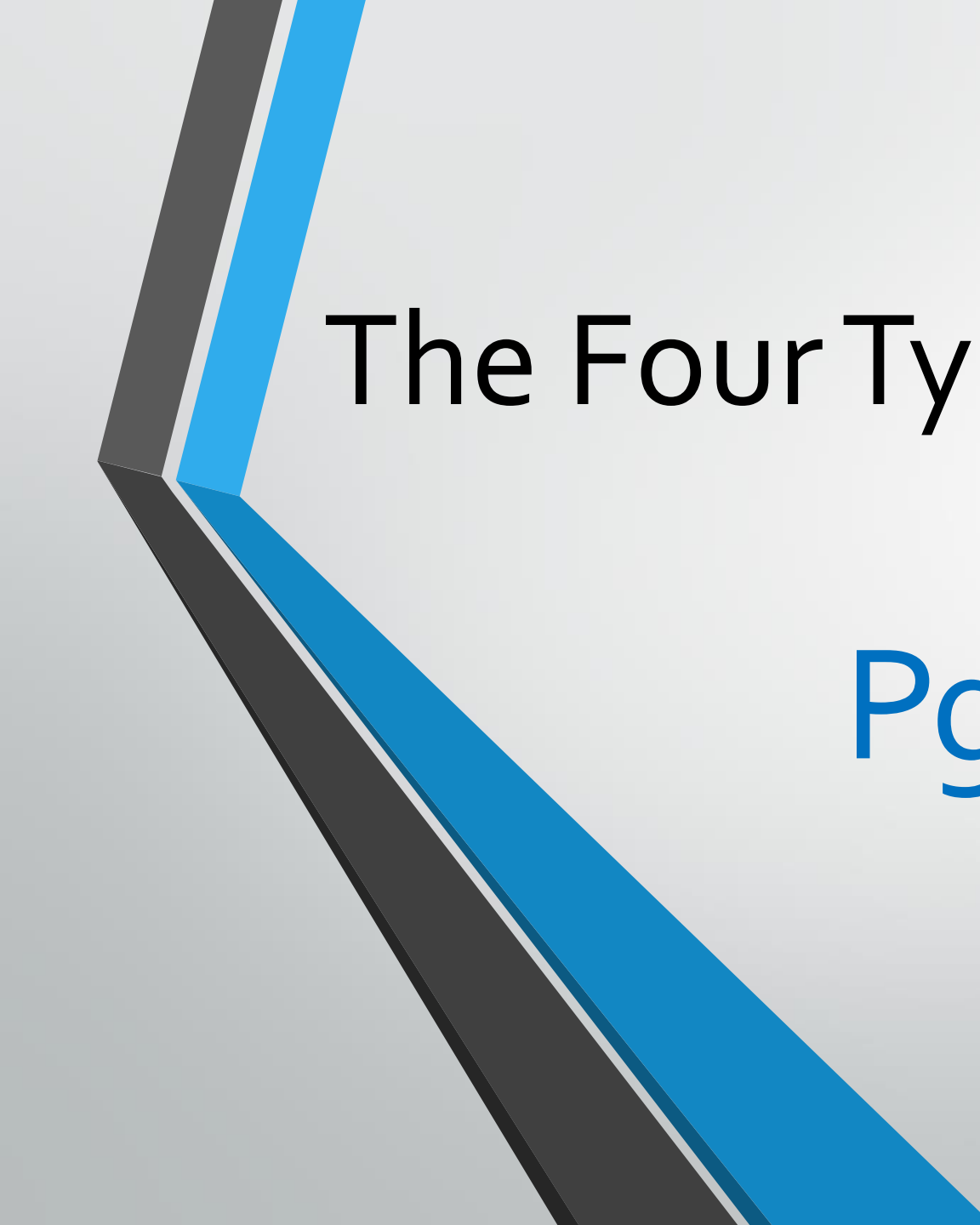


His First Flight

A Short Story
By Liam O' Flaherty

PAGE : 12- 14






The Four Types of Sentences in English

Pg. 23 - 25

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of
the session,
students will
be able to:



Identify the two
types of
sentences (simple
and compound).

ENGAGING
STARTER

**What is a
sentence?**

What is a sentence?

- A sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.
- A sentence must make sense!!



What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains at least a subject and a verb.

There are two types of clauses: **independent** and **dependent**.

THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

A group of words containing a **subject**, **verb**, and form a complete thought. An independent clause can stand alone.

Examples:

“**Jim studied** in the library for his chemistry quiz.”

“**Mike had** a great time at the party last night.”

Dependent Clauses

Cannot stand by themselves.

Do not express a complete thought.

Conjunction + Subject + Predicate

Examples

Unless you want to go.

BASIC DEFINITIONS OF INDEPENDENT/DEPENDENT CLAUSES

- A clause that **makes sense** by itself is an **independent clause**.
- A clause that **does not make sense** by itself is a **dependent clause**.

Independent and Dependent Clauses

A clause is a part of a sentence. A clause must contain a verb. The independent clause makes sense on its own. An dependent clause gives further meaning to the main clause.

Tell whether the underlined clause is independent or dependent.

Example A: Because I can't wait, I will go walking.

Answer: __Dependent__



1. Because he ran, he was able to catch the bus. _____

2. Until the sun sets, I will stay with you. _____

3. As the lights dim, I will say good-bye. _____

4. Wherever he might go, I will follow him. _____

5. So long as you know, I will be waiting for you. _____

7. If the dress is on sale, she will buy it. _____

8. Whenever you come to visit, make sure to bring food.



9. Unless you have the right size, don't try it on. _____

10. When we get snow, we will go sledding. _____



This type of conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses that are of equal importance. You can learn them by remembering the acronym FANBOYS:

letter	conjunction
F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

HOT TIP
If two independent clauses are being joined, a comma is required.

independent clause + , + coordinating conjunction + independent clause



I love chocolate, but I hate desserts.

item + coordinating conjunction + item



tea and biscuits

item + , + item + , + coordinating conjunction + item

Coordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

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|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After• Although• As• As if• As long as• As much as• As soon as• As though• Because• Before• Even if | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Even though• How• If• In as much as• In order that• Lest• Now that• Provided• Since• So that• Than | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• That• Though• Till• Unless• Until• When• Whenever• Where• Wherever• While |
|---|--|--|

Subordinating Conjunctions

Independent & Dependent Clauses

- **Independent Clause – Main Clause / Principal Clause/ Coordinate Clause/Matrix Clause**
- **Dependent Clause – Subordinate Clause**

Four Types of Sentences

- **1- Simple Sentences**
- **2- Compound Sentences**
- **3- Complex Sentences**
- **4- Compound Complex Sentences**

SIMPLE SENTENCE

Simple Sentence

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

Example: The boys went to the park.

Tip: a simple sentence
is also called an
independent clause.



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SIMPLE SENTENCES

ONE IDEA.

CONTAINS A SUBJECT, VERB, AND
A COMPLETE THOUGHT.

EXAMPLE:

MY TEACHER LOVES PIZZA.

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses, joined together by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

The coordinating conjunctions are:

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

FANBOYS

Examples:

He was tired, **for** he went to bed early.

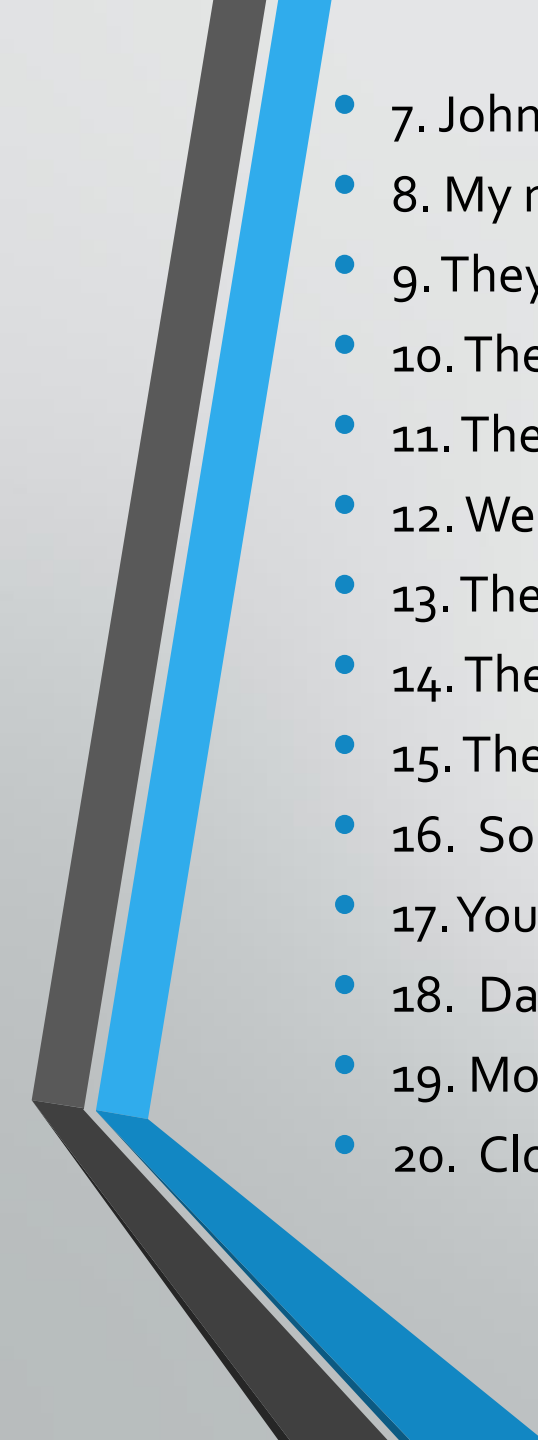
I cooked dinner, **and** he washed the dishes.

Jane has a red car, **but** Jill has a blue car.

COMPOUND SENTENCE

Identify these sentences as Simple Sentence or Compound Sentence:

- 1. The children wore their dirty boots.
- 2. It was time for bed , yet it was still light outside.
- 3. The front door was locked, so she entered through the back door.
- 4. He was playing his guitar.
- 5. George would like to play, for he is the best player of his team.
- 6. He was wearing a charming dress.

- 
- 7. John went to the shop, but he forgot his wallet.
 - 8. My mother makes me breakfast every morning.
 - 9. They left early, so they arrived fast.
 - 10. They did not brush their teeth, nor did they comb their hair.
 - 11. The building has several elevators and stairwells.
 - 12. We took the city bus, but it was crowded.
 - 13. The cat chased the mouse, so the mouse ran up the clock.
 - 14. The ferry does not operate at night.
 - 15. The boys play basketball or they play soccer.
 - 16. Some grocery stores are open on Sunday.
 - 17. You finished your homework so you put your bag away.
 - 18. David likes to swim and he likes to hike.
 - 19. Mom will make an apple pie.
 - 20. Clocks go forward in the spring.

Plenary

- What is an independent clause?
- What are coordinating conjunctions?
- What is a simple sentence?
- What is a compound sentence?



HOMEWORK

- Revise the taught topics.




4th June 2020

TYPES OF SENTENCES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of
the session,
students will
be able to:



Identify the two
types of sentences
(complex and
compound-
complex).

BASIC DEFINITIONS OF INDEPENDENT/DEPENDENT CLAUSES

- A clause that **makes sense** by itself is an **independent clause**.
- A clause that **does not make sense** by itself is a **dependent clause**.

Identify the clause :

- He tried hard but he did not succeed.
- They rested when evening came.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions



These words join words, phrases and clauses.

Simple Sentence

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

Example: The boys went to the park.

Tip: a simple sentence is also called an independent clause.



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Compound Sentences

A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses, joined together by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

The coordinating conjunctions are:

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

FANBOYS

Examples:

He was tired, **for** he went to bed early.

I cooked dinner, **and** he washed the dishes.

Jane has a red car, **but** Jill has a blue car.

SIMPLE OR COMPOUND SENTENCE?

- The moon was bright and we could see our way.
- His courage won him honour.

Subordinating Conjunctions

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|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After• Although• As• As if• As long as• As much as• As soon as• As though• Because• Before• Even if | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Even though• How• If• In as much as• In order that• Lest• Now that• Provided• Since• So that• Than | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• That• Though• Till• Unless• Until• When• Whenever• Where• Wherever• While |
|---|--|--|

Subordinating Conjunctions

Complex Sentence

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



Example: Because the boys went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.

The boys did not go to the zoo because they went to the park.

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

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COMPLEX SENTENCE

COMPLEX SENTENCES - EXAMPLES

- 1- **Because my coffee was too cold**, I heated it in the microwave.
- 2- **Although he was wealthy**, he was still unhappy.
- 3- She returned the computer **after she noticed it was damaged**.
- 4- **Whenever prices go up**, customers buy less products.

COMPLEX SENTENCES - EXAMPLES

1- Because my coffee was too cold, I heated it in the microwave.

Because my coffee was too cold – Dependent Clause

I heated it in the microwave – Independent Clause

2- Although he was wealthy, he was still unhappy.

Although he was wealthy – Dependent Clause

he was still unhappy – Independent Clause

3- She returned the computer after she noticed it was damaged.

She returned the computer – Independent Clause

after she noticed it was damaged. – Dependent Clause

4- Whenever prices go up, customers buy less products.

Whenever prices go up – Dependent Clause

customers buy less products – Independent Clause

Compound-Complex Sentences

Compound-complex sentences are made from two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Although I like to go camping, I haven't had the time to go lately, and I haven't found anyone to go with.

independent clause: "I haven't had the time to go lately"

independent clause: "I haven't found anyone to go with"

dependent clause: "Although I like to go camping... "

COMPOUND COMPLEX SENTENCES

COMPOUND COMPLEX SENTENCES EXAMPLES

- **When we won the state championship,** the team captain jumped for joy, and the fans cheered.
- **While Tom reads novels,** Jack reads comics, but Sam reads magazines only.
- It is dark , but we shall travel ,though it is difficult.

When we won the state championship, the team captain jumped out of joy, and the fans cheered.

Independent Clause- the team captain jumped out of joy

Independent Clause – the fans cheered (Coordinating Conjunction- and)

Dependent Clause – When we won the state championship (S-C= when)

While Tom reads novels, Jack reads comics, but Sam reads magazines only.

- Independent Clause – Jack reads comics
- Independence Clause – Sam reads magazines only (C-C = but)
- Dependent Clause – While Tom reads novels (S-C = while)

It is dark , but we shall travel ,though it is difficult.

- Independent Clause – It is dark
- Independent Clause – we shall travel (C-C = but)
- Dependent Clause – though it is difficult (S-C = though)



Identify the types of sentences:

1. A compound sentence has _____.

- one dependent clause
- one independent clause
- two dependent clauses
- two independent clauses



Identify the sentence type.

2. Because her school computer had internet access, Savannah could learn more about history.

- simple
- compound
- complex
- compound-complex



Identify the sentence type.

3. People saw shop figures as old-fashioned, so shopkeepers stopped using them.

- Simple
- compound
- compound-complex
- complex

Identify the sentence type.

4. I drew an illustration for a poem that was written by Robert Frost.

- simple
- compound
- compound complex
- complex



Identify the sentence type.

5. Zen wants to walk to the theater, but I want to take a taxi.

- simple
- compound
- compound complex
- complex



Identify the sentence type.

6. She likes to sleep in but she can get up early if she has work.

- simple
- compound
- compound-complex
- complex



Identify the sentence type.

7. Many people work long and hard for their money.

- Simple
- Complex
- Compound
- Compound-Complex

Identify the sentence type.

8. Before the sun rises, she runs two miles or exercises.

- simple sentence
- compound sentence
- complex sentence
- compound-complex sentence



Identify the sentence type.

9. Summer and Madison both take music lessons weekly.

- simple
- compound
- compound-complex
- complex

Identify the sentence type.

10. Kate doesn't like cartoons because they are loud, so she doesn't watch them.

- simple
- compound
- compound-complex
- complex

HOMework

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PLENARY

- **Simple Sentence** – One main Clause.
- **Compound sentence** - Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.
- **Complex** – One dependent and one independent clause joined by a subordinating conjunction.
- **Compound Complex** – One or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.



**STAY
HOME
STAY SAFE**

*ALLAH
HAFIZ*