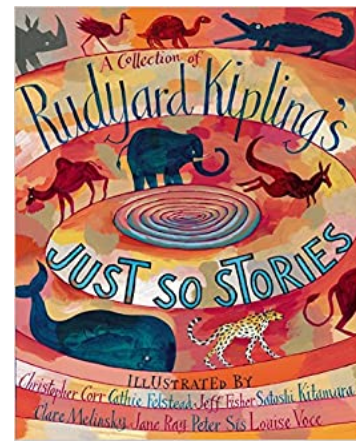


Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types

Today we are going to be revising **simple**, **compound** and **complex** sentences.

Using a variety of sentence types allows us to **add detail** to our writing.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types

Let's begin with **simple** sentences:

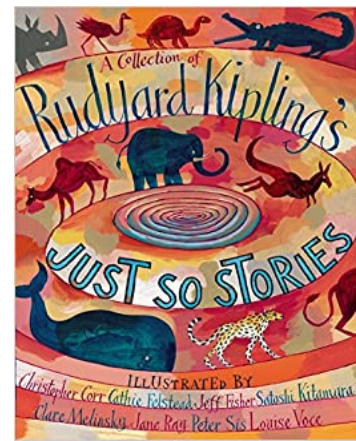
- They have a subject and a verb.
- They make sense on their own (an independent clause).

Examples:

The **whale** **ate** all of the fish.

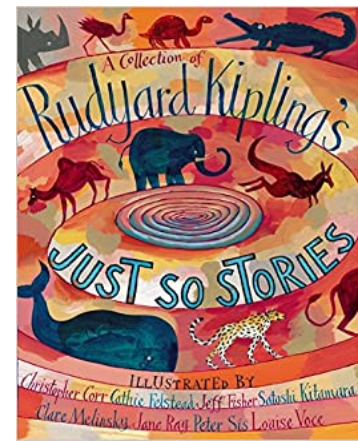
The **mariner** **sat** on the raft.

The **subject** and **the verb**.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types



Compound sentences:

- They have two or more independent clauses.
- These are joined together with **Co-ordinating Conjunctions**

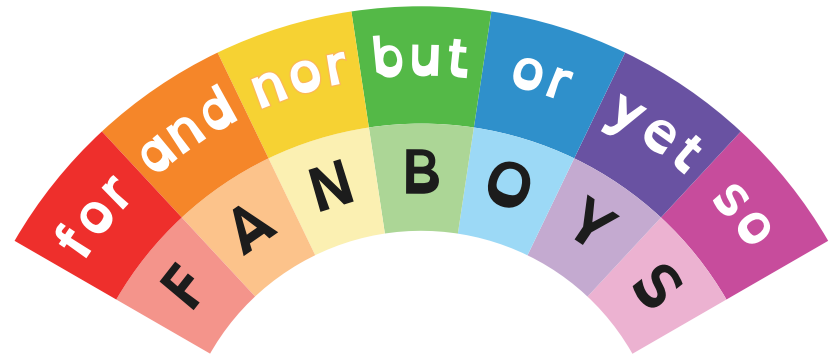
There are seven co-ordinating conjunctions.
They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.

Examples:

The whale opened his mouth **and** he swallowed the mariner.

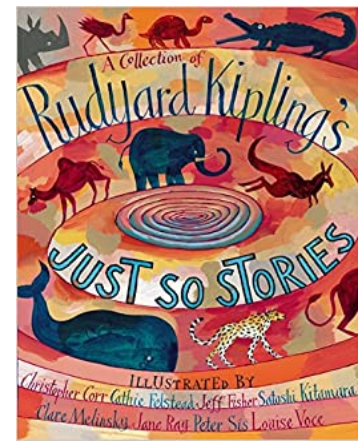
The mariner was inside the whale **but** he didn't panic.

This story might be true **or** it might be fiction.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types



Complex sentences:

- Contain a main clause and a subordinate clause.
- Give extra information.
- Show how ideas relate to each other.

Examples: main clause subordinate clause

The mariner sat on the raft trailing his toes in the water.

The mariner sat on the raft feeling despondent.

Feeling despondent, **the mariner sat on the raft.**

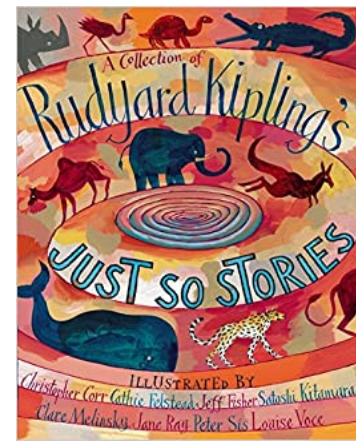
Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types

Remember that a main clause makes sense on its own and a subordinate clause does not make sense on its own (it often begins with a **subordinating conjunction**)

Examples: **main clause** **conjunction** subordinate clause

- **The animals were angry** **because** the camel was not working.
- **A djinn appeared** **while** they were complaining.
- **The camel could work for three days** **since** he had his hump.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

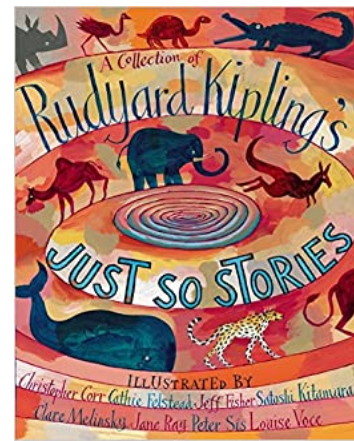
LO: Using different sentence types

You can also swap the main clause and subordinate clause around:

Examples:

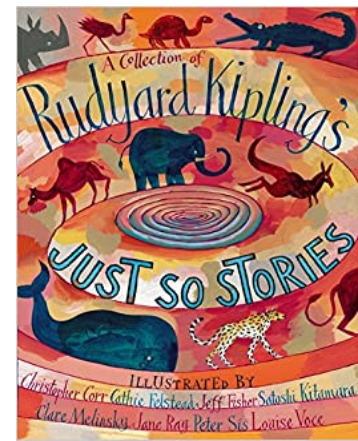
- **Because** the camel was not working, **the animals were angry.**
- **While** they were complaining, **a djinn appeared.**
- **Since** he had his hump, **the camel could work for three days.**

Note that when a subordinate clause goes first, you need a comma to separate the clauses.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types



Here are some common subordinating conjunctions.
Try to use a range of them to vary your writing.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

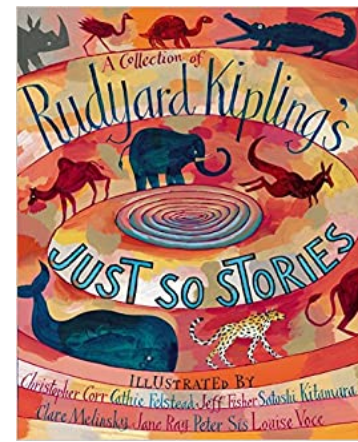
after
although
as
as if
as long as
as though
because
before
even if
even though

if
if only
in order that
now that
once
rather than
since
so that
than
that

though
till
unless
until
when
whenever
where
whereas
wherever
while

Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types

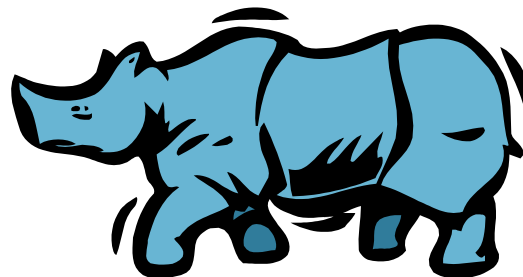


What is a relative clause?

- It is a type of **subordinate clause** that tells you more about a noun.
- It begins with a **relative pronoun** (**who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, **that**)

Example:

The rhinoceros, **who** is rude and selfish, stomped.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

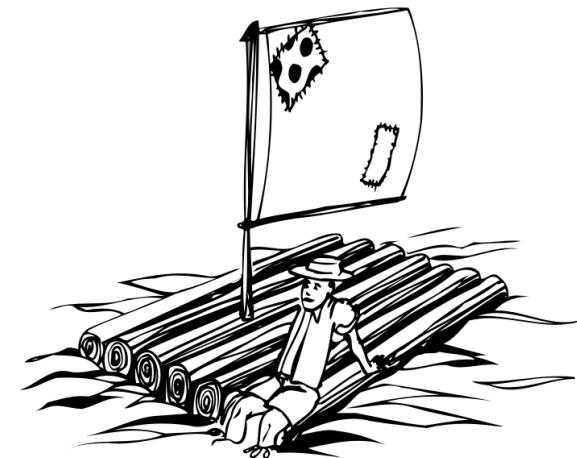
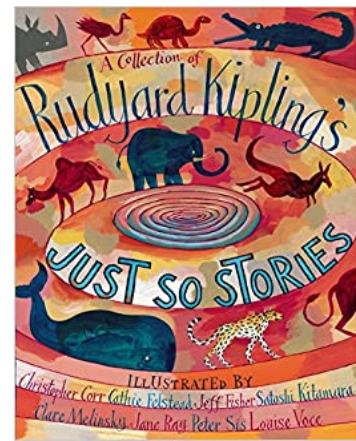
LO: Using different sentence types

The mariner sat on the raft.

- Use a **relative clause** to tell me more about the mariner or the raft:

The mariner, **who** was a man of infinite skill and wisdom, sat on the raft.

The mariner sat on the raft, **which** was old and rickety.



Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: Using different sentence types

Your task:

Write a paragraph describing an animal you know. It could be your pet or someone else's. Use a mix of simple, complex and compound sentences.

Check:

- have you used a sensible conjunction to link your sentences?
- have you used a range of conjunctions?
- have you varied the type and order of your sentences?

