

CLASS NOTES

Class: VII

Topics: TYPES OF SENTENCES BASED ON STRUCTURE
(IDENTIFICATION AND SYNTHESIS)

Subject: ENGLISH

Types of sentence based on structure:

1. Simple
2. Compound
3. Complex

The clause is the basis of all simple, compound, and complex sentences. The quantity and arrangement of clauses determines the makeup of each type of sentence structure. **A clause is a grouping of words with both a subject and a verb that can (but doesn't always) form a sentence.** If the clause can form a complete thought on its own, it's considered an **independent clause**. If the clause depends on another part of the sentence to complete the thought it expresses, it's called a **dependent clause**. Examples:



Dependent & Independent Clauses

A set of words known as an **independent clause** has both a subject and a predicate. It expresses a whole notion and may be used as a sentence on its own. It can also be used with additional dependent or independent clauses to form a more complicated and fascinating phrase.

A **dependent clause** is a set of words that includes both a subject and a verb. It is not a sentence and cannot stand alone since it does not communicate a complete notion. Adverb clauses, adjective clauses, and noun clauses are examples of these clauses.

Example Sentences

Simple Sentences

- A simple sentence is also called an independent clause. It contains a **subject** and a **verb** and expresses a complete thought.
- For example:
Scott plays soccer in the morning.

Simple sentence = subject + ONE verb

Simple Sentence

In a simple sentence, there's only one independent clause. It contains one subject, one predicate having one finite verb.

The Simple Sentence

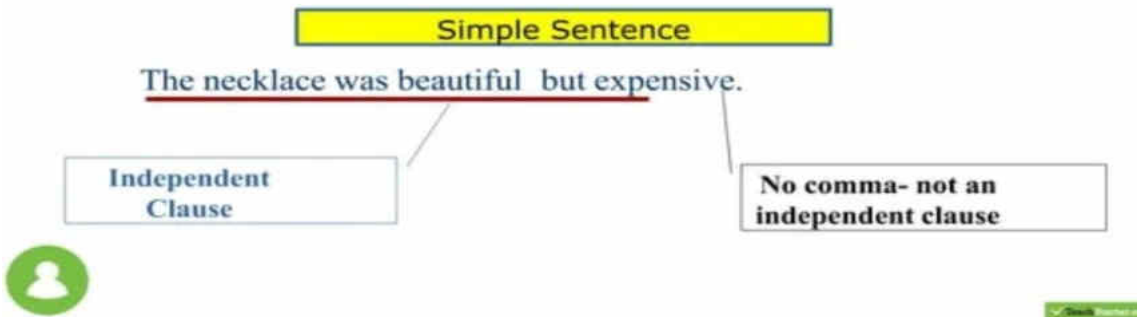
A simple sentence has one **independent clause** (one subject and a verb):



CAUTION!




Do **NOT** use a comma every time you use the words **and, or, but, nor, for, so, yet**. Use a comma only when the coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses.



Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses linked by coordinating conjunction. It may contain multiple subjects and predicates.



Compound Sentences

- ◆ A compound sentence contains two independent clauses.
- ◆ Conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, and yet, so*) join these independent clauses. (Hint: The conjunctions spell FANBOYS.)
- ◆ The conjunction used can impact the meaning of the sentence.



Sample Compound Sentences

- ◆ The cat was unsuccessful in his attempt to catch the mouse, **and** the mouse was equally as unlucky in his attempt to get the cheese.
- ◆ The dog had watched all of this, **but** he had refused to become involved.
- ◆ The mouse could wait until dark, **or** he could risk a daylight raid on the pantry.
- ◆ The cat usually slept during the day, **yet** curiosity held him at the corner of the kitchen.

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence links one independent clause with at least one dependent clause. The dependent clause may be connected by a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun.

Complex Sentences



A complex sentence combines an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence always has a **subordinating conjunction**.

For example:

Scott wore his football boots, **because** he was playing soccer.

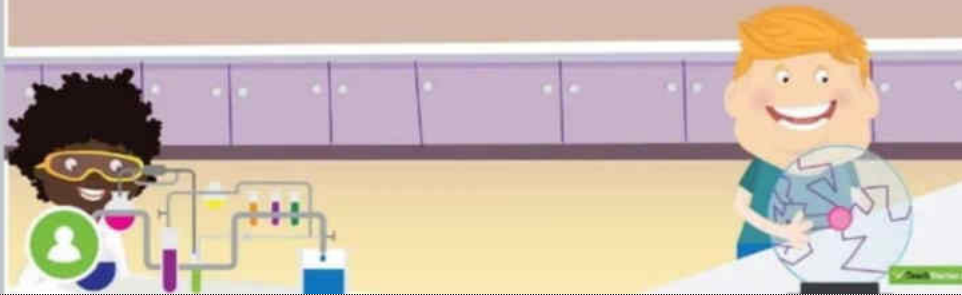


Complex sentences = main clause + conjunction + dependent clause



Complex Sentences

The children saw many interesting science experiments **when** they went on their excursion.



Sample Complex Sentences

- ◆ *After he gave it some thought, the mouse decided to wait until later for his trek.*
- ◆ *The cat fell asleep on the warm kitchen because he was deprived of sleep the night before.*
- ◆ *When the mouse heard the soft snoring of his sleeping nemesis, he scurried to the pantry and grabbed enough food for a week.*
- ◆ *The dedicated, feline sleuth keeps his nightly vigil even though the foresighted mouse will not be venturing out this week.*

Identify each sentence as simple, complex or compound:

1. He walked hard, yet did not succeed.
2. The teacher punish the boy for disobedience.
3. It was owing to his father that is succeeded.
4. Having finished his exercise, he put away his books.
5. On the arrival of the mails the ship will leave
6. He must not be late, or he will be punished.
7. He confessed that he was guilty.
8. If you are not an Indian, you cannot be admitted.
9. On being punished, he wept.
10. Tell me where you live.

SYNTHESIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES :

1. **By using a participle.**
Eg: He jumped up. He ran away.
Jumping up, he ran away.
2. **By using a Noun or a phrase in apposition.**
Eg: This is my friend. His name is Arjun.
This is my friend Arjun.
3. **By using a preposition with a noun or pronoun.**
Eg: He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
In spite of many failures he hopes to succeed.
4. **By using Nominative Absolute Construction.**
Eg: The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
The soldiers having arrived, the mob dispersed.
5. **By using an Infinitive.**
Eg: He is very fat. He cannot run.
He is too fat to run.
6. **By using an Adverb or Adverbial Phrase.**
Eg: The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.
The boys had not finished the game by sunset.

SYNTHESIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES:

1. By using **Cumulative** conjunctions:
Eg: He is a fool. He is a knave.
He is a fool **and** a knave.
2. By using **Alternative** conjunctions:
Eg: Make haste. You will be late.
Make haste **or** you will be late.
3. By using **Adversative** conjunctions:
Eg: He is slow. He is sure.
He is slow **but** he is sure.
4. By using **Illative** conjunctions:
Eg: I cannot see. It is very dark.
I cannot see, **for** it is very dark.

SYNTHESIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES:

1. **Subordinate clause having subordinating conjunction.**
Eg: He was unwell. He did not go to school.
He did not go to school **because** he was unwell.
2. **Subordinate clause is a noun clause.**

Eg: He will be late. That is certain.
It is certain **that he will be late.**

3. Subordinate clause is an adjective clause.

Eg: The cottager had a hen. The hen laid an egg everyday.
The cottager had a hen **which laid an egg everyday.**

4. Subordinate clause is an adverb clause.

Eg: I waited for my friend. I waited till his arrival.
I waited for my friend **until he came.**

Combine each set of sentences into the one given in the bracket :

1. He felt tired. He laid his work aside. (simple)
2. The cow provides milk. Milk is valuable food. (simple)
3. He attended to his studies. He earned promotion. (simple)
4. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender. (compound)
5. He is wrong. I am sure of it. (complex)
6. You deceived him. That was his complaint. (complex)
7. He ran so quickly. He soon overtook me. (complex)
8. He is foolish. He is also obstinate. (compound)
9. The way was long. The wind was cold. (compound)
10. He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to Europe. (simple)