

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 9

Subject: ENGLISH

WEEK 10

Strand	LISTENING AND SPEAKING
Sub Strand	1.2. LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES EN 10.1.2.1 Explore and respond to grammar rules and persuasive techniques, accurately.
Content Learning Outcome	Examine appropriate grammar rules, construct error free sentences.

Types of Sentences

Simple Sentences

- ✓ A simple sentence contains **one main (independent) clause**, that is, **one subject** followed by **one verb or verb phrase**.
- ✓ A **main (independent)** clause stands alone as a complete sentence.
- ✓ A simple sentence is not necessarily short. The subject can be a single word, a double subject or it can be multiple words describing a person or an object.

Examples of simple sentences

1. Paulini is very happy today.
2. Peter doesn't eat meat.
3. My brother and I went to town yesterday afternoon.
4. Roma, Kathy and my friend from Takaso High school went to watch the movie.

Compound Sentences

- ✓ A compound sentence contains **two independent clauses** joined by a linking word (coordinating conjunction).
- ✓ Each independent clause could be a complete sentence by itself, but we connect them with a linking word or coordinating conjunction, **e.g.** for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so [**FANBOYS**]
- ✓ The linking word or conjunction used can impact the meaning of the sentence.

Examples of compound sentences

1. We spoke to him in English **but** he responded in Hindi.
2. Tina and Simran arrived at the bus stop before noon, **and** they left on the bus before I arrived.

Complex Sentences

A complex sentence has one main (or independent clause) joined by one or more subordinate (or dependent clauses). A subordinate (**dependent clause**) is not a complete sentence because it does not provide a complete thought.

- Dependent clauses begin with **subordinate conjunctions** or relative **pronouns**. This combination of words will **not form a complete sentence**.
- Subordinate Conjunctions examples: after, although, as, because, before, even if, even though, if, once, rather than, since, so that, than, that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, while, whether
- Relative pronoun examples: that, which, whichever, who, whom, whoever, whose, whosoever, whomever

Examples of complex sentences

1. After having lunch at a restaurant, Tim went to the gym to exercise.
2. When my mother heard noise in the kitchen, she came quietly with a stick.
3. If you want to go on the trip, you should bring your signed consent slip.
4. The woman, who taught History at the university, is Mr. Luke's mother.
5. My new laptop, which I bought last week, has been stolen.

Activity: 1

Simple, Compound or Complex

Identify whether the sentences are simple, complex or compound.

1. After arriving home from work last night, my brother and I went to town. _____
2. Davis, a friend I've known since primary school, doesn't eat eggs. _____
3. Unless you are willing to let others control your time, you must learn to politely say no to other people's requests. _____
4. John's house was destroyed in the fire, but his whole family was saved. _____
5. If I do not get this job, I will start a food business. _____
6. He said that he was so disappointed that he would not try again. _____
7. The evil that humans do lives after them. _____
8. Neither the colour nor the design of this cloth appeals to me. _____
9. Seema, who is my relative, works in a resort in Taveuni. _____
10. After the teacher chose the groups, Lindy and David were selected as partners for a project, yet Susan did most of the work. _____