


Worksheet on simple compound and complex sentences with answers

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State whether the following sentences are simple, complex or compound. Notes A simple sentence has only one clause. It means that only has a subject and a verb. A complex sentence has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses introduced by a conjunction subject as after, because ©, while, if, if, up to, first, as etc. A compound sentence has two or more clauses of coordinates connected with the coordination of conjunctions like and, but, or, nor © / or, nor © / nr, for, then, not only / but also. simple worksheet, complex or compound 1. He is neither intelligent nor © © industrious. (Total Conclusion) 2. He's been rejected, but he has not stopped trying. (Total Conclusion) 3. I know the man whose car had been stolen. 4. This is the girl I told you about. 5. Do you know a store where they sell bags? 6. I do not know what he did then. 7. Slow and steady wins the race. 8. The bread and butter were served for breakfast. 9. The dog followed the boy everywhere. © 10. I asked him why he was crying. 11. he has put his shirt and's gone. 12. You can stay or leave. Answer 1. He is neither intelligent nor © © industrious. (Total Conclusion) 2. He's been rejected, but he has not stopped trying. (Total Conclusion) 3. I know the man whose car had been stolen. (Conclusion complex) 4. This is the girl I told you about. (Conclusion complex) 5. Been a shop where they sell bags? (Conclusion complex) 6. I do not know what he did then. (Conclusion complex) 7. Slow and steady wins the race. (Simple Judgment) 8. The bread and butter were served for breakfast. (Simple Judgment) 9. The dog followed the boy everywhere. I asked him why he was crying ©. 11. he has put his shirt and came out. 12. You can stay or leave. (Full Conclusion) May 31, 2018 - A simple sentence has only one clause. A complex sentence has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A compound sentence has two or more clauses of equal degree. Schedule a free meeting with our transformation or conversion of teachers in English sentences à à ESERCISES Judgments simple, compound and complex conversion or transformation of a sentence implies changing the grammatical form of a sentence from one to ' another without changing its meaning. It can be done in many ways. These methods are to exchange different types of sentences, ie Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative Sentence, Judgment Simple, Compound and complex Judgment Judgment. Before understanding the conversion a brief overview of these types of phrases. A sentence usually includes the following parts: Subject, Verb and Object. O Subject and predicate. The Simple Sentence A phrase usually contains a subject and a predicate, or in other words there is a subject, a verb and an object in a sentence. For example: The girl sings a song. She and 'a noble man. In its judgment no. 1 à The ragazaaà is subject and sings a à canzonèa is a predicate. O à The ragazaaà is 'sings' is a verb and 'a song' is subject. In the same way is the sentence n. 2 "He" is a subject and "a noble man" is a predicate. This sentence is called Simple Judgment. In other words, a simple sentence has a subject and a predicate. The Compound Sentence A compound sentence is composed of two parts joined by a coordinating conjunction. For example: The sun rose and the birds began to cry. I went to the market and I bought sweets and I ate them. Sentence 1. It is formed by two parts à The sun has risen. The birds started crying. Both parts are joined by the conjunction àèa. This is a composite sentence and each part is called a clause. Each part has its own meaning and meaning. Each can be written independently. It is also called "coordinated clause." Similarly, sentence 2 is also a composite sentence. It includes three coordination clauses à went to market. (I) bought sweets. I ate them. All three of these clauses are joined by conjunctions. These two sentences are called compound sentences. A composite sentence consists of two or more coordinated clauses. A compound sentence with two coordinate clauses is called a double compound sentence, while a compound sentence with more than two coordinate clauses is called a multiple compound sentence. The Separation Complex A complex sentence consists of two clauses, one of which is the main clause and the other subordinate clause. Every clause has a Subject and a Preached. The main clause is a stand-alone clause, while the Subordinate clause depends on the main clause and cannot be used as a stand-alone clause. For example: It started raining when I got home. When I got to my office, I found out my boss wasn't there. In the case of sentence 1, there are two clauses: It began to rain 2. When I got home. The first clause is independent while the second clause depends on the first. The second makes sense when they merge with the first. So first is the main clause and the second is the Subordinate clause. Similarly in sentence 2 there are three clauses à I found out my boss wasn't there. When I got to my office. The subordinate clauses are of three types: the adverbial clause, the adjective clause and the Noun clause. Here follow the sentence transformation exercises for practice. Practice Exercises: Exercises: Change the following sentences (without changing their meaning) as indicated. (Change a sentence form to another form i.e. from simple sentence to compound sentence) EXERCISE Rewrite the following simple sentences as compound sentences: The old weak being could not walk properly. His father, though poor, is a contested man. You have to work hard to pass the exam. Our teacher is popular among students for his But for his faults he would have progressed immensely. By viewing a forward danger, the traveler has become prudent. The student must accept him's fault to escape his own The culprit has escaped to escape his arrest. Removing the clothes the kids jumped in the river. In case of delay will not be allowed entry. (PANTS) The old man was so weak he could not walk properly. Father of it is poor, but it's a contenduto man. He has to work hard or he will not have success in the examination. Our teacher is diligent perciA' is popular among students. He has flaws, otherwise he would have progressed immensely. The traveler has displayed a hazard ahead and he became cautious. The student must accept blame him otherwise he will be punished. The culprit, and 'ran away, otherwise he would be arrested. The children took off their clothes and jumped into the river: You must not be late or you will not be allowed to enter. STATEMENTS Rewrite the following simple as complex Judgments: Judgments: No one could discover the place of their stay. The purpose of his visit to this place is not known. All workers settled for their homes at sunset. Seeing the police, the thief and 'fled. You can not succeed without working hard. The pious women are always respected by all. I do not know how to get to his house. Guests sitting in the room could not hear his voice. He hoped to be successful in the examination. A righteous man in the relationship with him is always trusted. No one could find the place where they left. It is not known what is the purpose of visiting him in this place. All workers settled for their homes when the sun got up. The Thief and 'ran away when he saw the man in the police. Unless he does not work hard you can not succeed. Everyone always respect women who are pious. I do not know the road leading to his house. Guests sitting in the room could not hear what they spoke. He hoped that he would succeed in the exam. A man who is right in the reports he's always trusted. STATEMENTS Rewrite the following Compound Sentences Complex Sentences like: I am confident that he is innocent in this matter. Unless he does not work hard, he can not pass the exam. However hard work you can do she can not pass the exam. She and 'sure she stole the bag. As the shopkeeper fights with every customer, no one likes. If she does not improve her behavior, she will lose all her friends. Unless the guilty party does not accept the blame for him, he will not be spared. She did not attend the © office because she felt fit today. She lost the book she had bought. If you do not attend the class you will not be allowed to sit the examination. Responses for the year THREE (ANSWERS) He's innocent in this matter and I am sure. He has to work hard or he can not pass the exam. He can do the hard work as he can, but he can not pass the exam. He stole the bag and she is safe. Shopkeepers argue with each client perciA' nobody likes. He needs to improve the behavior of otherwise he will lose all his friends with him. The culprit must accept his guilt will not be spared. He was uncomfortable today, so he didn't go to the office. He bought a book and lost it. You must attend the class otherwise you will not be allowed to sit in the exam. SOURCE OF EXERCISE Rewrite the following Compound Sentences as Complex Sentences: Let me reach my office and then I'll talk to him. Shoot the rod and it ruin the baby. The thief saw the police man, so he ran. He feels sick, so he can't attend his office today. The baby was hungry, so he started crying. The news is very good but it is not true. Eat less and you'll stay healthy. The old man is very rich, but he's a miser. The children put on new clothes and went to see the fair. Shut up or you'll regret it. Answers for Exercise FOUR (ANSWERS) I will speak to you when I reach my office. The child is spoiled when the rod is spared. The thief ran away when he saw the police man. He can't attend his office today, as he feels fit. The baby started crying because he was hungry. The news is too good to be true. You'll stay healthy if you eat less. The old man is a miser even if he is very rich. The children went to see the fair after they put on new clothes. You'll regret it if you don't keep enough. (DISCLAIMER: The writer has taken great care to provide the best and correct information, but does not take any responsibility for any crept errors in the material. The material is as to the best knowledge and experience of the writer however no liability for any resemblance to any written material or otherwise)