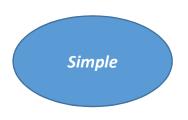
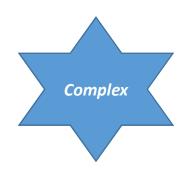
Sentence Structures Help Sheet







Simple sentences:

A *simple sentence* makes sense on its own. It is made up of various parts including a *subject*, *verb*, *object* or *adverbial*.



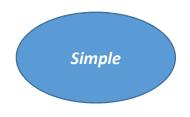
It can be shortened to individual elements so long as it continues to make sense.

Subject

The cat.

Verb

Sit!



A simple sentence can be as short as a single word.

Compound sentences:

A compound sentence is made up of two simple sentences linked by a connective like and or but.

Simple sentence Simple sentence

The cat sat on the mat and the cat fell asleep.

Connective

We don't always have to include the second *subject* if it remains the same. We can elide it:

Compound

The cat sat on the mat and fell asleep.

Or we can change the subject using a pronoun:

Pronoun

The cat sat on the mat and it fell asleep.

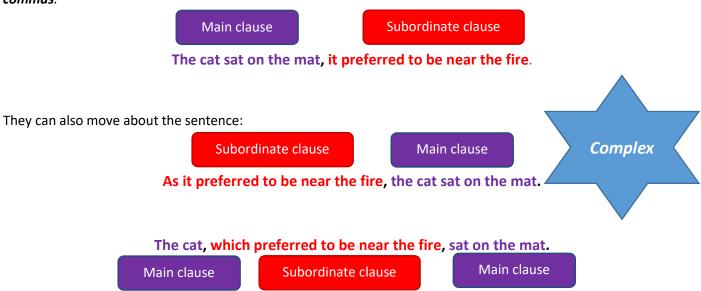
Complex sentences:

A *complex* sentence contains extra information that cannot make sense on its own. This information is called a *subordinate clause*.

Main clause Subordinate clause

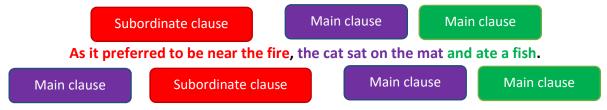
The cat sat on the mat because it preferred to be near the fire.

Subordinate clauses are demarcated (shown) by conjunctions like *because, as, however, which* etc. or by the use of *commas*.



Compound-complex sentences:

Some sentences contain a lot of information and follow the rules for both *compound* and *complex* sentences. This means they will contain connectives and subordinate clauses:



The cat, which preferred to be near the fire, sat on the mat and ate a fish.

We vary our sentence lengths and structures to make our writing more interesting and clear for the reader. Ensure that you write using a variety of sentence lengths and constructions. Use the mnemonic SCS1 to help you:

