

## Basics of Grammar

### Simple Sentence:

A simple sentence must have a noun (naming word) and a verb (doing word). It could also have adverbs and adjectives.

Examples:

- The cat sat on the mat.
- Slowly, the young, anxious child ambled along the road.

### Compound Sentence:

A compound sentence is formed from two simple sentences joined together using a **coordinating conjunction**. In a compound sentence, both sentences could make sense on their own.

**Coordinating conjunctions** (known as FANBOYS):

**F**or

**A**nd

**N**or

**B**ut

**O**r

**Y**et

**S**o

You do not need a comma in a compound sentence.

Examples:

- Cats make great pets **for** they are clean and not too noisy.
- He arrived early **and** got the best seats.
- We have never been to Africa **nor** have we visited Asia.
- I really want to go to school **but** I am unwell.
- I think I will play with a red car **or** a blue motor bike.
- I am trying to eat healthily **yet** I really want a chocolate bar.
- Sarah behaved really well all day **so** she got a reward.

### Complex Sentence:

A complex sentence must contain a **subordinate clause** and a **main clause**.

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

A **subordinate clause** is a clause that does not make sense on its own.

A **main** (or independent) **clause** is a clause that does make sense on its own.

A **subordinate clause** must start with a **subordinating conjunction**.

There are 3 types of subordinate clauses that are classified based on their subordinating conjunction.

Examples:

- **Although it was raining**, the children still played football.
- **As he was ambitious**, he always worked hard.

	<b>Subordinate clauses</b>	<b>Non-finite subordinate clauses</b>	<b>Relative subordinate clauses</b>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>	as, if, because, although, since, despite, until, however, nevertheless, after, even, in order that, once, than, unless, while, whilst	Words ending in 'ing' or 'ed'  Eg: Going, running, finding, exploring, helping, having deprived, hunted.	who, which, where, when, whose, that or with

**Subordinate clauses** can be in 3 different positions in a sentence:

Fronted, embedded or following

Fronted subordinate clauses need one comma.

Embedded subordinate clauses need two commas.

Following subordinate clauses do not need any commas.

Examples:

- **Because the food went cold**, I heated it in the microwave.
- The evil wizard, **who dreamed of world domination**, made his cunning plan.
- They were delighted with their progress **until their model fell apart**.