

Compound, Complex, and Simple Sentence Review:

A **compound** sentence is two complete sentences joined together with a comma and a conjunction OR a semicolon. If you have a fancy transition-type word after the semicolon, put a comma after that word.

EX: I love hamburgers, *but* I also love pizza. EX: I love hamburgers; *furthermore*, I also love pizza.

A **complex** sentence must have a subordinate clause. (Subordinate clauses are those things where, if you take the first word off, you have a complete sentence, but with that first word it's a fragment.) If the subordinate clause comes at the beginning of the sentence, you must put a comma after it. If the subordinate clause comes at the end of the sentence, there is no comma.

EX: *After it quit raining*, we went to the park. EX: We went to the park *after it quit raining*.

A **simple** sentence is one thought. It should not have a subordinate clause, a comma/conjunction, or a semicolon.

EX: Bill and Ted had an excellent adventure at the park.

1. Compose an original complex sentence with the subordinate clause at the end of the sentence.

2. Compose an original complex sentence with the subordinate clause at the beginning of the sentence.

3. Compose an original compound sentence with a semicolon.

4. Compose an original compound sentence with a comma and conjunction.

5. Compose an original simple sentence.
