

### Simple and compound sentences

1. Put an 'S' or a 'C' next to each of the following to show whether it is a simple or compound sentence.
  - a Sara grew up watching horror films.
  - b All of the movies at the festival were good but *Frankenstein* was Tariq's favourite.
  - c Simple sentences have one main clause but compound sentences have two or more main clauses.
2. Change these simple sentences into compound sentences.
  - a The movie was really good. I am glad I went to see it.

b I really like suspense in stories. I don't like horror.

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c I am pleased to have bought tickets for the concert. I was afraid they would sell out before I reached the venue.

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3. Using a conjunction, pair these main clauses into five compound sentences, making a paragraph about a scary theme park ride.

It is taller than the Statue of Liberty.

Verruckt stands at over 50 metres high.

There are no safety restraints to hold you in.

There are 264 stairs to climb to enter the ride.

Verruckt is a water slide.



### Remember

A simple sentence has one main clause and can stand alone.

A compound sentence has two main clauses, normally separated by the use of a conjunction. A conjunction is a joining word.

You sit in a plastic tube shaped like a boat.

Tests showed riders were not secure.

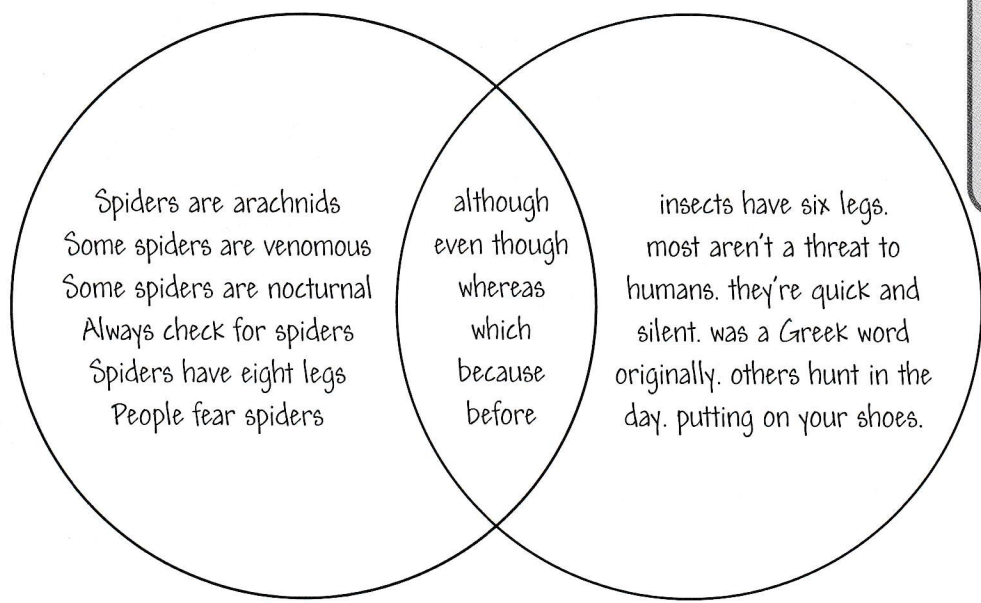
It isn't a rollercoaster at all.

The opening of the ride was delayed.

Accessing Verruckt is far from easy.

### Complex sentences

1. Use the Venn diagram to match up six complex sentences. Write the new sentences in the space below.



**Remember**

A complex sentence contains one main (independent) clause and one or more subordinate (dependent) clauses, linked by a subordinating conjunction.

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2. Use these subordinating conjunctions to make five complex sentences: *after* *whenever* *if* *as* *until*

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# Hyphenated compounds

1. Put hyphens in the right places in the following words.

- a longsighted .....
- b shortterm .....
- c reelect .....
- d shortlived .....
- e substandard .....

2. All of the words below begin with a single capital letter, followed by a hyphen and then the rest of the word, as in *S-bend* (a pipe used in plumbing).

Draw lines to match each letter to its word. Some letters can be matched to more than one word.

T-	neck
X-	boat
V-	turn
U-	shirt
	junction
	ray

**Remember**

Hyphens connect two or more words to form one idea. These become hyphenated compounds. Hyphens can also be used where there is ambiguity.

3. What happens to the meaning of the following phrases if the hyphens are removed?

- a *short-story* writer  
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- b the old book was *re-bound*  
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- c *re-cover* that damaged book please  
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