

# Literacy Moment: Week Beginning 12/09/16





# Week 2: Sentences

1. What is a 'clause'? Discuss this with the people around you. **You have only 30 seconds**, but you **must use the word 'clause(s) somewhere in your definition!**
2. Does this definition help? Do you want to change your original description?

**Sentence:** a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

Key word: **Predicate** – The part of the sentence that tells us what the subject does.

**Remember this word from last week?**

# Week 2: Sentences

So, a sentence is a **group of words that is complete**, meaning that it describes both a **subject** and what that subject **does**.

A sentence may contain multiple clauses, or be a single main clause on its own. For example:

**I ate an entire pizza!**

(Unfortunately, a lot of this work will be food-themed.)

# Week 2: Sentences

## Sentence Types Hangman!

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Can you remember?

What are the **individual parts** of sentences called?

# Week 2: Sentences

## Simple sentences:

Main clause: A sentence which makes sense on its own. They contain a verb and a subject.

Simple sentences contain one clause:

**The girl walked down the street.**

Which is the verb? Which is the subject?



Write an example of a simple sentence!

# Week 2: Sentences

## Compound sentences...

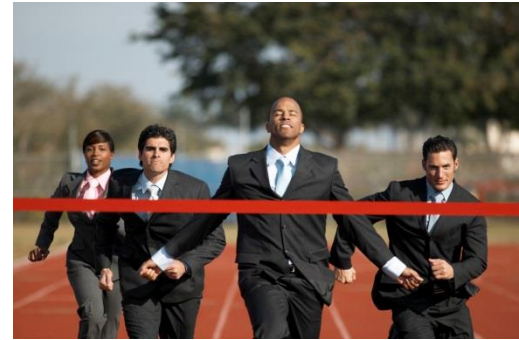
A compound sentence consists of two main clauses joined together by a connective.

Mike ran fast but Zoe won the race.

Where is the verb? Where is the subject?

Where is the connective?

Write an example of a compound sentence.





# Week 2: Sentences

Connectives (or **conjunctions**) are words which join clauses of sentences together.

Can you think of any?

**Connectives**





# Week 2: Sentences

## Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are made up of an independent clause, and subordinate clauses which **do not make sense on their own**.

Because they have a test tomorrow, the pupils are studying.

Subordinate clause: This **could not** be a sentence on its own. It includes a **connective**.

Main clause: This **could** be a sentence on its own.

Write three examples of complex sentences in your book. Check with each other to ensure they follow the rules!

# Week 2: Sentences

How would you therefore change this sentence into a compound sentence?

Because they have a test tomorrow, the pupils are studying.

**You can:**

Move the **main clause** to the start of the sentence and remove the comma.

**The pupils are studying** because they have a test tomorrow.



# Week 2: Sentences

It is really important to **use a variety of sentence structures** in your work. It shows that you can write with skill, and that you can control your communication to the reader.

Examiners give good sentence variation a lot of credit!



# Key Words from Today's Session...

**Sentence:** The whole system and structure of language

**Clause:** A part of a sentence containing a verb and other components.

**Simple sentence:** This sentence contains one main clause and makes sense with no other information.

**Compound sentence:** A sentence consisting of two main clauses joined with a connective.

**Complex sentence:** A sentence consisting of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

**Subordinate:** The clause which **does not make sense on its own**.

**Conjunction:** The technical term for 'connective'. A word used to join **two main clauses together**.