# CTJan27 Online English Year 7 - Grammer - Sentence Structure ✨

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# ✨ 1. Introduction to Sentence Structure ✨

## 📌 Overview of Sentence Structure

At its core, sentence structure refers to the way words, phrases, and clauses are arranged to form a complete, grammatically correct thought. Every sentence must include at least a subject and a predicate, and it must express a complete idea. Without a clear structure, communication becomes confusing, and meaning is often lost.

A well-structured sentence creates clarity, fluency, and rhythm in both spoken and written language. Sentence structure acts as the skeleton of language—giving it form, strength, and flexibility.

## 🎯 Importance of Sentence Structure in Writing and Communication

Sentence structure is essential for the following reasons:

1. **Clarity**: Good structure ensures that the meaning of a sentence is easily understood.
   🔍 Example:

   - Confusing: "Because I went running I was late dinner."

   - Clear: "I was late for dinner because I went running."

2. **Variety and Style:** Mixing sentence structures adds interest and improves the flow of writing.
   ✏️ Example:

   - Simple: "She ran."

   - Compound: "She ran, and she smiled."

   - Complex: "She smiled because she ran."

3. **Logical Connections:** Using the right sentence structure helps connect ideas logically.
   🧠 Example:

   - "Although it was raining, we went outside."

4. **Academic and Professional Communication:** Understanding how to construct various sentence types enhances formal writing and communication in academic essays, reports, and presentations.

## 📖 Types of Sentences Overview (Simple, Compound, Complex)

There are three primary sentence structures you will explore in this lesson:

## 🟢 1. Simple Sentences

A simple sentence contains one independent clause. It expresses a complete thought and has a subject and a predicate.
📝 Example: "The dog barked."

✅ Key Feature:

- Only one idea

- No dependent or subordinate clause

## 🔵 2. Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

📝 Example: "The dog barked, and the cat hissed."

✅ Key Feature:

- Two complete thoughts
- Linked by a conjunction or semicolon

🟣 **3. Complex Sentences**

A complex sentence includes one independent clause and at least one dependent clause, introduced by a subordinating conjunction (because, although, since, etc.).

📝 Example: "The dog barked because it heard a noise."

✅ Key Feature:

- Shows cause/effect, contrast, or time
- Combines a main idea with a related, incomplete idea

🧠 **Summary:**

Understanding these sentence types allows you to:

- Write with variety 🎨
- Convey meaning accurately ✅
- Improve your grammar and writing style ✍️

1. Why is sentence structure important in writing? (1 point)

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2. What are the three main types of sentence structures? (1 point)

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3. Give one example each of a simple, compound, and complex sentence. (1 point)

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# ✨ 2. Prerequisite Knowledge

Before mastering Sentence Structure, students must understand foundational grammar elements like words, phrases, clauses, subjects and predicates, and conjunctions. These building blocks form the base for writing simple, compound, and complex sentences accurately.

### 🧠 Understanding Words, Phrases, and Clauses

#### ◆ Words

The smallest unit of grammar. Each word has a role—noun, verb, adjective, etc.

📝 Example:

- "dog", "runs", "happy", "quickly"

#### ◆ Phrases

A group of words that work together but do not contain both a subject and a verb. Phrases cannot stand alone as complete sentences.

📝 Examples:

- "under the table"

- "walking in the park"

- "a bright red balloon"

🔍 Why important? – Phrases add detail to sentences.

#### ◆ Clauses

A clause is a group of words that does contain both a subject and a verb. Clauses can be:

1. Independent Clause: Can stand alone.

   - "She runs every morning."

2. Dependent Clause: Cannot stand alone.

   - "Because she runs every morning"

🔍 Why important? – Knowing the difference helps you build compound and complex sentences.

### 🔍 Identifying Subjects and Predicates

✅ Subject:

The doer of the action or what the sentence is about.

✅ Predicate:

The action or description of the subject.

## 📝 *Examples:*

| Sentence | Subject | Predicate |
|---|---|---|
| The boy kicked the ball. | The boy | kicked the ball |
| Birds fly in the sky. | Birds | fly in the sky |
| My sister and I ate dinner. | My sister and I | ate dinner |

## 🔍 Why important?

- Every complete sentence must have both a subject and a predicate.
- Without one, the sentence is either a fragment or incomplete.

## 🧩 Knowing the Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words used to connect words, phrases, or clauses. There are three main types:

### 🟩 1. Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)

Used to join two independent clauses.
For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

📝 Example:

- "I was tired, so I took a nap."

### 🟦 2. Subordinating Conjunctions

Used to join a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Because, although, since, if, when, unless, after, before

📝 Example:

- "I stayed home because it was raining."

### 🟧 3. Correlative Conjunctions (Pairs)

Used in pairs to join equal sentence elements.

Either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also

📝 Example:

- "Either you come with us, or you stay here."

### 🧠 Why This Prerequisite Knowledge Matters:

| 💡 Concept | 🟦 Role in Sentence Structure |
|---|---|
| Words & Phrases | Help build detail and meaning |
| Clauses | Help identify simple, compound, and complex sentence types |
| Subjects & Predicates | Ensure sentence completeness |
| Conjunctions | Determine how clauses are connected to build compound and complex sentences |

4. What is the difference between a phrase and a clause?                    (1 point)

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5. Identify the subject and predicate in the sentence: "The cat jumped over the fence."                    (1 point)

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6. Which of the following is a subordinating conjunction: and, but, or because?                    (1 point)

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# 3. Main Lesson Content

## 🌟 3.1 Simple Sentences

### ✅ Definition and Structure: One Independent Clause

A simple sentence is a sentence that contains only one independent clause.
An independent clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought.

Even though simple sentences are called "simple," they can be short or long, as long as they contain only one complete idea.

🧠 **A simple sentence = One complete thought**

🧩 **Components: Subject + Predicate**

**Every simple sentence must include:**

1. Subject: Who or what the sentence is about.

2. Predicate: What the subject is doing or what is being said about the subject.

📝 Examples:

- "Birds (subject) sing. (predicate)"

- "The cat (subject) slept on the mat. (predicate)"

👉 The sentence can also include modifiers, objects, and phrases, but it still remains a simple sentence if it has only one independent clause.

### 🛠️ Functions and Usage of Simple Sentences

1. ✅ Clarity – Conveys a clear, straightforward idea.

2. 💬 Efficiency – Useful in summarizing ideas or giving instructions.

3. ✨ Stylistic Impact – Helps vary rhythm and structure in writing.

🧠 Writers use simple sentences to make points directly and to create contrast with more complex sentences.

## ✨ Examples and Visual Breakdown

| Simple Sentence | Subject | Predicate |
|---|---|---|
| "The sun sets." | The sun | sets |
| "My brother plays the guitar well." | My brother | plays the guitar well |
| "She danced under the moonlight." | She | danced under the moonlight |
| "Elephants are large animals." | Elephants | are large animals |

## ⚠️ Common Mistakes and Fixes

| ❌ Mistake | ✅ Fix | 🟦 Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| "When I went to the store." | "I bought apples when I went to the store." | The original is a **fragment**, not a full idea. |
| "He runs, and." | "He runs, and he jumps." | Incomplete compound – second clause missing. |
| "The girl with the pink dress and the hat." | "The girl with the pink dress and the hat smiled." | Missing **predicate** – not a complete sentence. |
| "Is eating lunch." | "She is eating lunch." | Missing **subject** – unclear who is doing the action. |

### 🔁 Quick Check Practice

Are these simple sentences?

1. "The dog barked loudly at the stranger." ✅

2. "Because it was raining." ❌ (Fragment)

3. "I danced and laughed." ✅ (One subject doing multiple actions = still a simple sentence)

4. "The boy ran, and the girl followed." ❌ (Compound sentence – two independent clauses)

7. What is a simple sentence? (1 point)

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8. Identify the subject and predicate in this sentence: "The cat chased the mouse." (1 point)

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9. Which of the following is a simple sentence? (1 point)

a) Because it was raining.

b) She danced on stage.

c) I went to school, and I studied math.

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10. Is this a simple sentence or not? "John reads and writes poems." (1 point)

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11. Is the sentence "Before the sun rises" a simple sentence? Why or why not? (1 point)

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12. Write your own simple sentence that includes a prepositional phrase. (1 point)

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13. Which part of the sentence is the predicate? "The little boy laughed loudly." (1 point)

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14. Which sentence is NOT a simple sentence? (1 point)

   a) The phone rang.

   b) The dog barked, and the baby cried.

   c) My sister studies science.

15. How can you fix the sentence fragment: "When she opened the door"? (1 point)

16. Write a simple sentence using an adjective and an adverb. (1 point)

## 🌟 3.2 Compound Sentences

## ✅ Definition and Structure (Two Independent Clauses)

A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses (complete thoughts) joined together. Each clause has its own subject and predicate, and they can stand alone as separate sentences. However, they are combined to show a relationship between the two ideas.

## 🧠 Structure:

**Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause**

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## 🔗 Use of Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)

To join the two independent clauses, we use **coordinating conjunctions**, remembered by the acronym FANBOYS:

| Letter | Conjunction | Function |
| --- | --- | --- |
| F | for | reason/cause |
| A | and | addition |
| N | nor | negative addition |
| B | but | contrast |
| O | or | choice/alternative |
| Y | yet | contrast (unexpected) |
| S | so | result/effect |

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## 🧱 Punctuation Rules: Commas and Semicolons

## ✅ Rule 1: Comma + FANBOYS

- When using a coordinating conjunction, place a comma before the conjunction.

- ✍️ Example: "I wanted to go outside, but it was raining."

## ✅ Rule 2: Semicolon (Optional)

- You can use a semicolon instead of a conjunction to connect two related independent clauses.

- ✍️ Example: "He loves to draw; she prefers painting."

## ✨ Examples and Visual Breakdown

| Compound Sentence | Clause 1 | FANBOYS | Clause 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| "She was tired, but she finished her work." | She was tired | but | she finished her work |
| "We can go hiking, or we can stay home." | We can go hiking | or | we can stay home |
| "He studied hard, so he passed the test." | He studied hard | so | he passed the test |

💬 Both sides of the sentence can **stand alone**, but combining them shows how the ideas are **connected**.

## ⚠️ Common Mistakes and Fixes

| ❌ Mistake | ✅ Fix | 📄 Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| "I wanted to go out but it rained." | "I wanted to go out, but it rained." | Missing **comma** before coordinating conjunction |
| "She sings and he dances." | "She sings, and he dances." | Comma is optional **if clauses are short** |
| "He loves reading, but also he writes." | "He loves reading, and he also writes." | **"but also"** is not a FANBOYS conjunction |
| "We can go to the zoo or stay at home." | "We can go to the zoo, or we can stay at home." | Better clarity with **repeated subject** |

🔍 **Quick Test: Compound or Not?**

1. "The sun set, and the stars appeared." ✅ Compound

2. "Because she was tired, she went home." ❌ Complex

3. "I like tea and coffee." ❌ Simple

4. "He ran fast, but he didn't win." ✅ Compound

17. What is a compound sentence? (1 point)

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18. What does FANBOYS stand for? (1 point)

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19. Identify the conjunction in this sentence: "He wanted pizza, but she wanted pasta." (1 point)

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20. What punctuation is used before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence? (1 point)

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21. Is "so" a coordinating conjunction in compound sentences? (1 point)

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22. Why do we use compound sentences in writing? (1 point)

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23. Identify both independent clauses in the sentence: "He was tired, and he went to bed." (1 point)

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24. What makes this sentence a compound sentence: "She opened the door, and the dog ran outside." (1 point)

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25. True or False: A sentence with one subject and two verbs is a compound sentence. (1 point)

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26. What is the function of the coordinating conjunction "but"? (1 point)

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27. Combine the sentences into a compound sentence: "She studied hard. She passed the test." (1 point)

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28. Write a compound sentence using "or." (1 point)

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29. Correct the punctuation in this sentence: "I love reading and I also like writing." (1 point)

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30. Identify the sentence type: "He likes football but doesn't enjoy basketball." (1 point)

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31. Rewrite the sentence using a semicolon: "She is tired, but she keeps working." (1 point)

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32. Which of the following is a compound sentence? a) The book was heavy. b) Although the book (1 point) was heavy, she carried it. c) The book was heavy, so she carried it carefully.

33. Is this sentence correct? Why or why not? "I wanted to leave but I stayed anyway." (1 point)

34. Create a compound sentence that shows contrast using "yet". (1 point)

35. Explain why this is not a compound sentence: "She ran fast and won the race." (1 point)

36. Write a compound sentence combining these two ideas: "The weather was bad. We went (1 point) outside."

# 🌟 3.3 Complex Sentences

## ✅ Definition and Structure (Independent + Dependent Clause)

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence, while the dependent clause cannot—it relies on the main clause for its full meaning.

### 🧠 Structure Pattern:

- **Independent Clause + Dependent Clause**

> **OR**

- **Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause**

A dependent clause usually begins with a subordinating conjunction.


## 🔗 Use of Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions introduce the dependent clause and show the relationship between the clauses—such as time, cause, condition, contrast, or purpose.

### 🧩 Common Subordinating Conjunctions:

| Type | Conjunctions |
| --- | --- |
| Time | after, before, when, while, until, as soon as |
| Cause | because, since, as |
| Condition | if, unless, provided that |
| Contrast | although, even though, whereas |
| Purpose | so that, in order that |


## 🧱 Sentence Variations: Starting with Dependent vs Independent Clause

### 1. Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

📝 Example: "I went home because I was tired."
(No comma needed when the sentence starts with the independent clause.)

### 2. Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause

📝 Example: "Because I was tired, I went home."
(Use a comma after the dependent clause when it comes first.)

## ✨ Examples and Visual Breakdown

| Complex Sentence | Independent Clause | Subordinator | Dependent Clause |
|---|---|---|---|
| "She went to bed because she was tired." | She went to bed | because | she was tired |
| "Although it was raining, we played outside." | we played outside | although | it was raining |
| "If you study hard, you will succeed." | you will succeed | if | you study hard |
| "He arrived late since he missed the bus." | He arrived late | since | he missed the bus |

## ⚠️ Common Mistakes and Fixes

| ❌ Mistake | ✅ Fix | 🟦 Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| "Because I was late." | "I missed the bus because I was late." | Needs an **independent clause** to complete the thought. |
| "Although he tried, but he failed." | "Although he tried, he failed." | Don't use **both subordinating and coordinating** conjunctions together. |
| "He stayed home, because he was sick." | "He stayed home because he was sick." | No comma before **because** when independent clause comes first. |

## 🧠 Tips for Writing Complex Sentences

1. Use them to show relationships between ideas (cause, time, condition, contrast).

2. Place a comma only when the dependent clause comes first.

3. Avoid using two conjunctions together (e.g., although...but).

## 🥴 Quick Check: Complex or Not?

1. "After the show ended, we went out to eat." ✅ Complex

2. "We went to the park and played soccer." ❌ Compound

3. "Because I forgot, I was late to class." ✅ Complex

4. "He studied for the test." ❌ Simple

37. What is a complex sentence? (1 point)

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38. What is a dependent clause? (1 point)

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39. Name three subordinating conjunctions. (1 point)

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40. What punctuation is used when a complex sentence starts with a dependent clause? (1 point)

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41. True or False: A complex sentence can start with either the dependent or independent clause. (1 point)

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42. Identify the dependent clause: "Although it was raining, we went to the park." (1 point)

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43. Identify the subordinating conjunction in this sentence: "She stayed home because she was sick." (1 point)

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44. Which part is the independent clause in this sentence: "Since it was cold, we wore jackets."　(1 point)

45. What type of sentence is this: "Even though he trained hard, he lost the match."　(1 point)

46. Why is this sentence incomplete? "Because the power went out."　(1 point)

47. Combine the two ideas into a complex sentence: "I didn't go to school. I was sick."　(1 point)

48. Rewrite this sentence with the dependent clause first: "I was tired because I stayed up late."　(1 point)

49. Write a complex sentence using "although."　(1 point)

50. Which is the subordinating conjunction: "We ate dinner after the guests arrived."　(1 point)

51. Is this a complex sentence? Why or why not: "I read a book, and then I watched TV."　(1 point)

52. Analyze and correct this sentence: "Because I studied hard. I passed the test."    (1 point)

53. Explain the function of "since" in this sentence: "Since she was late, the meeting started    (1 point)
without her."

54. Create a complex sentence showing a condition using "if."    (1 point)

55. Transform this simple sentence into a complex sentence: "He apologized."    (1 point)

56. Write a complex sentence using both a time and contrast conjunction.    (1 point)

# 🌟 4. Sentence Transformation

Sentence transformation is a powerful skill that allows students to rewrite sentences in different forms—simple, compound, or complex—while preserving the meaning. This helps improve writing style, add variety, and sharpen grammatical awareness.

## 🔄 Converting Simple to Compound Sentences

## ✅ How?

You can convert a simple sentence to a compound sentence by adding another independent clause and connecting the two with a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS).

### 🧠 Simple Sentence Structure:

- One independent clause.

### 🧠 Compound Sentence Structure:

- Two independent clauses joined by for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

### ✨ Examples:

1. Simple → Compound

- Simple: "I was hungry."
- Compound: "I was hungry, so I made a sandwich."
  🔍 Now it has two independent clauses.

2. Simple: "He opened the door."

- Compound: "He opened the door, and he walked in."

3. Simple: "She practices every day."

- Compound: "She practices every day, and she improves steadily."


## 🔄 Converting Compound to Complex Sentences

## ✅ How?

You can convert a compound sentence into a complex sentence by changing one of the independent clauses into a dependent clause using a subordinating conjunction (because, since, although, if, etc.).

### ✨ Examples:

1. Compound → Complex

- Compound: "It was raining, so we stayed home."
- Complex: "We stayed home because it was raining."

2. Compound: "She studied hard, and she passed the exam."

- Complex: "She passed the exam because she studied hard."

3. Compound: "I wanted to play, but I was sick."

- Complex: "Although I was sick, I wanted to play."

🧠 **Rewriting Sentences with Variety**

Using different sentence structures makes writing more engaging, expressive, and natural. Here's how you can add variety:

✨ **Example Rewrites:**

1. Original: "She walked to the store."

- Simple: "She walked to the store."

- Compound: "She walked to the store, and she bought groceries."

- Complex: "She walked to the store because she needed groceries."

2. Original: "He finished his homework."

- Simple: "He finished his homework."

- Compound: "He finished his homework, and he went outside to play."

- Complex: "After he finished his homework, he went outside to play."

3. Original: "The dog barked loudly."

- Simple: "The dog barked loudly."

- Compound: "The dog barked loudly, but no one heard it."

- Complex: "Although the dog barked loudly, no one heard it."

🧠 Why Sentence Transformation Matters:

- ✨ Improves writing flow and rhythm

- 🧱 Builds grammatical flexibility

- 🎯 Helps with clarity and emphasis

- 🧠 Encourages deeper understanding of sentence types

57. What does sentence transformation mean?                                    (1 point)

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58. Identify the sentence type: "She was hungry, so she made a sandwich."      (1 point)

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59. Which conjunction turns this into a complex sentence: "She left early ___ she was not well."    (1 point)

60. True or False: A compound sentence contains at least one dependent clause.    (1 point)

61. What type of sentence is this: "Although he was tired, he continued working."    (1 point)

62. Transform the simple sentence into a compound sentence: "She is a doctor."    (1 point)

63. Combine into a compound sentence: "He was late. He missed the bus."    (1 point)

64. Convert to a complex sentence: "He didn't come. He was busy."    (1 point)

65. Rewrite using a complex structure: "She won the race. She trained hard."    (1 point)

66. Change the sentence to begin with a dependent clause: "He went home because it was dark."    (1 point)

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67. Explain why this is not a compound sentence: "He ran fast and won."          (1 point)

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68. Transform into a compound sentence: "She reads. Her brother watches TV."          (1 point)

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69. Identify the error in this sentence: "I slept late because I was tired, but woke up early."          (1 point)

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70. Transform to a complex sentence: "She studied. She passed the test."          (1 point)

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71. Rewrite for sentence variety: "He plays soccer. He plays basketball."          (1 point)

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72. Rewrite this into a compound sentence using "but": "She wanted to go out. It was raining."          (1 point)

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73. Turn the compound sentence into a complex one: "She was tired, so she went to bed."          (1 point)

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74. Rewrite this as a complex sentence showing contrast: "She is rich. She is humble."    (1 point)

75. Combine into a complex sentence: "He missed the train. He arrived late at the station."    (1 point)

76. Create a sentence using all three sentence types: "I woke up. It was raining. I didn't go out."    (1 point)

# ✨ 5. Practice Activities and Exercises

77. Label the sentence type: "The baby slept peacefully."    (1 point)

78. Label the sentence type: "I washed the dishes, and my sister dried them."    (1 point)

79. Label the sentence type: "Because it was raining, we stayed inside."    (1 point)

80. Label the sentence type: "She reads books and writes poetry."    (1 point)

81. Label the sentence type: "I love apples, but I hate bananas."                    (1 point)

82. Label the sentence type: "Since the store was closed, we left early."          (1 point)

83. Label the sentence type: "He ran fast and won the race."                        (1 point)

84. Label the sentence type: "They were tired, yet they kept working."              (1 point)

85. Label the sentence type: "If you study well, you will pass."                    (1 point)

86. Label the sentence type: "The sky was blue."                                    (1 point)

87. Write a simple sentence using: dog / barked / loudly                            (1 point)

88. Write a compound sentence using: She went to school / it was raining            (1 point)

89. Write a complex sentence using: because / he studied / he passed          (1 point)

90. Write a simple sentence using: boy / kicked / ball / high          (1 point)

91. Write a compound sentence using: We were tired / we finished the race          (1 point)

92. Write a complex sentence using: if / you call me / I will answer          (1 point)

93. Write a simple sentence using: birds / fly / sky          (1 point)

94. Write a compound sentence using: He fell / he got back up          (1 point)

95. Write a complex sentence using: although / she failed / she kept trying          (1 point)

96. Write a compound sentence using: I studied for the test / I forgot my pencil          (1 point)

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97. Correct this sentence: "I love pizza but not pasta."          (1 point)

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98. Correct this sentence: "Because I was late."          (1 point)

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99. Correct this sentence: "He went home, because he was tired."          (1 point)

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100. Correct this sentence: "She ran fast but."          (1 point)

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101. Correct this sentence: "He is smart and he is funny."          (1 point)

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102. Correct this sentence: "Although he tried hard but he failed."          (1 point)

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103. Evaluate this sentence: "She was singing, while he danced."          (1 point)

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104. Correct this sentence: "If you want to come." (1 point)

105. Correct this sentence: "I slept, I dreamed about flying." (1 point)

106. Correct this sentence: "The boy cried he fell down." (1 point)

**Creative Writing Prompts**

107. Describe your favorite food using a simple sentence. (1 point)

108. Write a compound sentence about your school day. (1 point)

109. Write a complex sentence about something that happened yesterday. (1 point)

110. Use both a compound and complex sentence to describe your morning. (1 point)

111.  Write about a place you visited using a complex sentence.                    (1 point)

112.  Write a compound sentence about your favorite hobby.                         (1 point)

113.  Describe a dream you had using a complex sentence.                           (1 point)

114.  Write a paragraph about your best friend using all three sentence types.     (1 point)

115.  Write a simple sentence that describes your weekend.                         (1 point)

116.  Create a story starter using all three sentence types.                       (1 point)