

Mastering Sentence Structure with Max and Kit

Learning objective: To identify and use different sentence structures, including simple, compound, and complex sentences, as well as fronted adverbials and relative clauses.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of sentence structure. Work with a partner to define the terms and provide original examples for each.

What is a Simple Sentence?

A sentence that consists of one independent clause containing a subject and a verb, expressing a complete thought.

Define a Compound Sentence.

A sentence that joins two independent clauses using a coordinating conjunction (such as 'and', 'but', or 'or').

What is a Complex Sentence?

A sentence that combines an independent clause with one or more subordinate clauses, usually linked by a subordinating conjunction.

Explain a Fronted Adverbial.

A word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence that describes how, when, or where the action takes place, followed by a comma.

What is a Relative Clause?

A type of subordinate clause that adds extra information about a noun, usually starting with a relative pronoun like 'who', 'which', or 'where'.

List the FANBOYS coordinating conjunctions.

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.

What is the function of a Subordinating Conjunction?

It connects a subordinate clause to an independent clause, showing relationships like time, cause, or condition (e.g., 'because', 'although', 'if').

Define an Independent Clause.

A group of words that contains a subject and a verb and makes sense on its own as a complete sentence.

Identify the relative pronoun in this sentence: 'Max, who loves maths, solved the puzzle.'

The relative pronoun is 'who'.

What is a Subordinate Clause?

A group of words that adds information to a sentence but cannot stand alone because it does not form a complete thought.