

Sentence Structure Mastery with Max the Maths-Monkey

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

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of how sentences are built. Read the front of the card, think of the answer, then flip to check if you are correct. Max the monkey loves a good puzzle, so see if you can spot these structures in your own writing!

What is a Simple Sentence?

A sentence that consists of one independent (main) clause, containing a subject and a verb.

What is a Compound Sentence?

A sentence that joins two main clauses together using a coordinating conjunction (such as and, but, or, so).

What is a Complex Sentence?

A sentence that contains one main clause and at least one subordinate clause, connected by a subordinating conjunction.

What are the FANBOYS?

An acronym for coordinating conjunctions: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.

What is a Relative Clause?

A type of subordinate clause that gives more information about a noun, usually starting with words like who, which, where, when, or that.

What is a Fronted Adverbial?

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

Identify the conjunction in this sentence: 'Max ate a banana because he was hungry.'

Because (this is a subordinating conjunction).

What defines a Main Clause?

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

What is a Subordinate Clause?

A clause that adds extra information to a sentence but does not make sense on its own.

Give an example of a Fronted Adverbial.

Examples include: 'Yesterday,', 'In the distance,', 'With a loud roar,', or 'Quickly,'.