

# Day 2

Basic sentence structure and vocabulary building.

PRESENTED BY,  
SURABHI.



Edit with WPS Office

# Agenda

- 1) Basic sentence structure.
- 2) Activity based on listening skills.
- 3) Prefix and suffix.
- 4) MCQ based assessment.



# Why learning sentence structure is important?

1) Clear communication.

2) Express thoughts.

3) Good writing.

4) Better speaking.



Edit with WPS Office

surabhi

# BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURE



Edit with WPS Office

# Types of sentence structure.

- 1) Simple sentence.
- 2) Compound sentence.
- 3) Complex sentence.
- 4) Compound-complex sentence.



# Verb, noun, pronoun.

## Verb

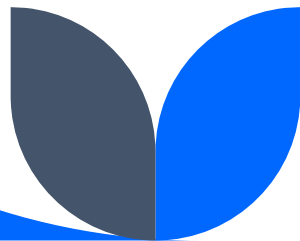
A verb is a word that expresses action, occurrence, or state.

## Noun

A noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, or idea.

## Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence.



Edit with WPS Office

surabhi

# Types of pronoun

- 1) Personal Pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).
- 2) Possessive Pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs).
- 3) Object Pronouns (me, you, him, her, us, them).
- 4) They (subject pronoun).



## Independent Clause

An independent clause is a group of words that:

1. Has a subject (noun or pronoun)
2. Has a verb (action or state)
3. Expresses a complete thought

## Dependent Clause

A dependent clause (or subordinate clause) is a group of words that:

1. Has a subject (noun or pronoun)
2. Has a verb (action or state)
3. Does not express a complete thought
4. Dependent clauses often start with **subordinating conjunctions** like because, although, if, unless, until, when, and while. These clauses provide additional information to the main clause but can't stand alone as a complete sentence.





# Conjunctions

Words that connect words, phrases in a sentence. They help link ideas together.

## Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions: Connect equal parts of a sentence.

Examples: and, but, or, so, yet

2. **Subordinating Conjunctions**: Connect a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Examples: because, although, if, unless, until, when, while

3. Correlative Conjunctions: Used in pairs to connect equal parts of a sentence.

Examples: both...and, either...or, not only...but also



Edit with WPS Office

surabhi

# There are four main types of sentence structures:

## 1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one independent clause.

## 2. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction.

## 3. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

## 4. Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence has two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.



Edit with WPS Office

# Simple Sentence

- 1)The dog is barking.
- 2)She loves playing music.
- 3)I'm going to the store.
- 4)The sun rises in the east.
- 5)He is a great singer.



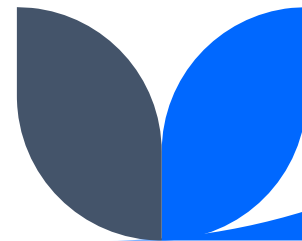
# Compound Sentence

- 1) I like reading books, and I also enjoy writing.
- 2) She went to the party, but he stayed home.
- 3) I'm tired, so I'm going to bed.
- 4) He likes coffee, and she likes tea.
- 5) I wanted to go to the beach, but it was raining.



# Complex Sentence

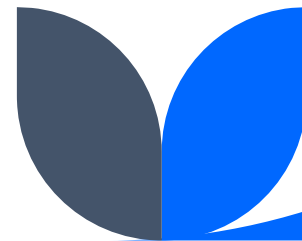
- 1) I went home because I was tired.
- 2) She studied hard because she wanted to pass.
- 3) I'll go to the store when I finish work.
- 4) He's happy because he's playing his favourite game.
- 5) We'll go to the park unless it gets too dark.



# compound-complex sentence

1) I went home because I was tired, and my sister went out because she wanted to meet friends.

2) I'm studying for the exam because it's important, and my friend is helping me because she's kind.

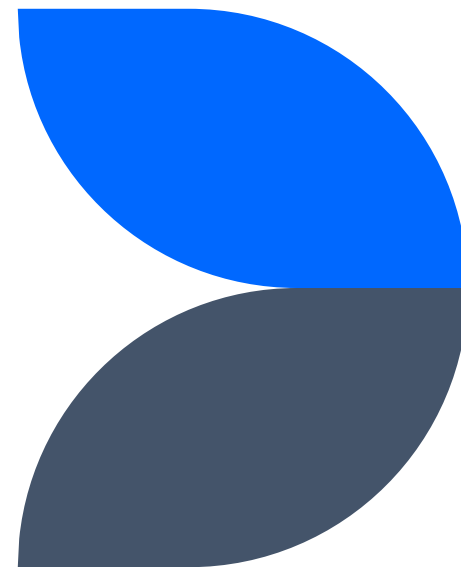


# Listening activity

Duration (15 to 25 mins)



Edit with WPS Office



# Prefix and suffix

## Prefixes

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a root word. Here are some examples

1. Un- (meaning "not")
  - unhappy (un- + happy)
  - unbeatable (un- + beatable)
2. Re- (meaning "again")
  - rewrite (re- + write)
  - reopen (re- + open)

## Suffixes

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a root word. Here are some examples:

1. -ful (meaning "full of")
  - hopeful (hope + -ful)
  - thankful (thank + -ful)
2. -less (meaning "without")
  - helpless (help + -less)
  - endless (end + -less)



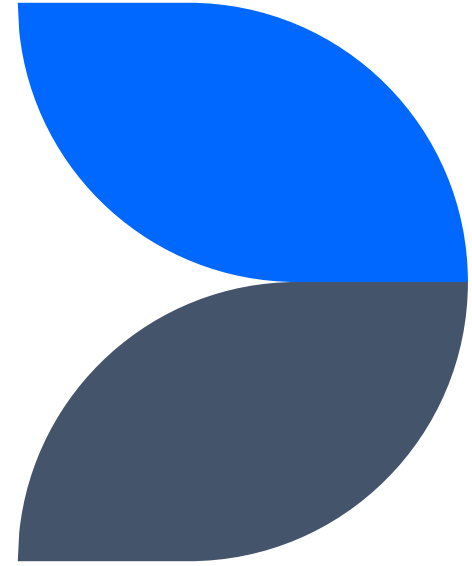


# MCQ based assessment

Duration 20 mins



Edit with WPS Office



# Thank you

Surabhi



Edit with WPS Office