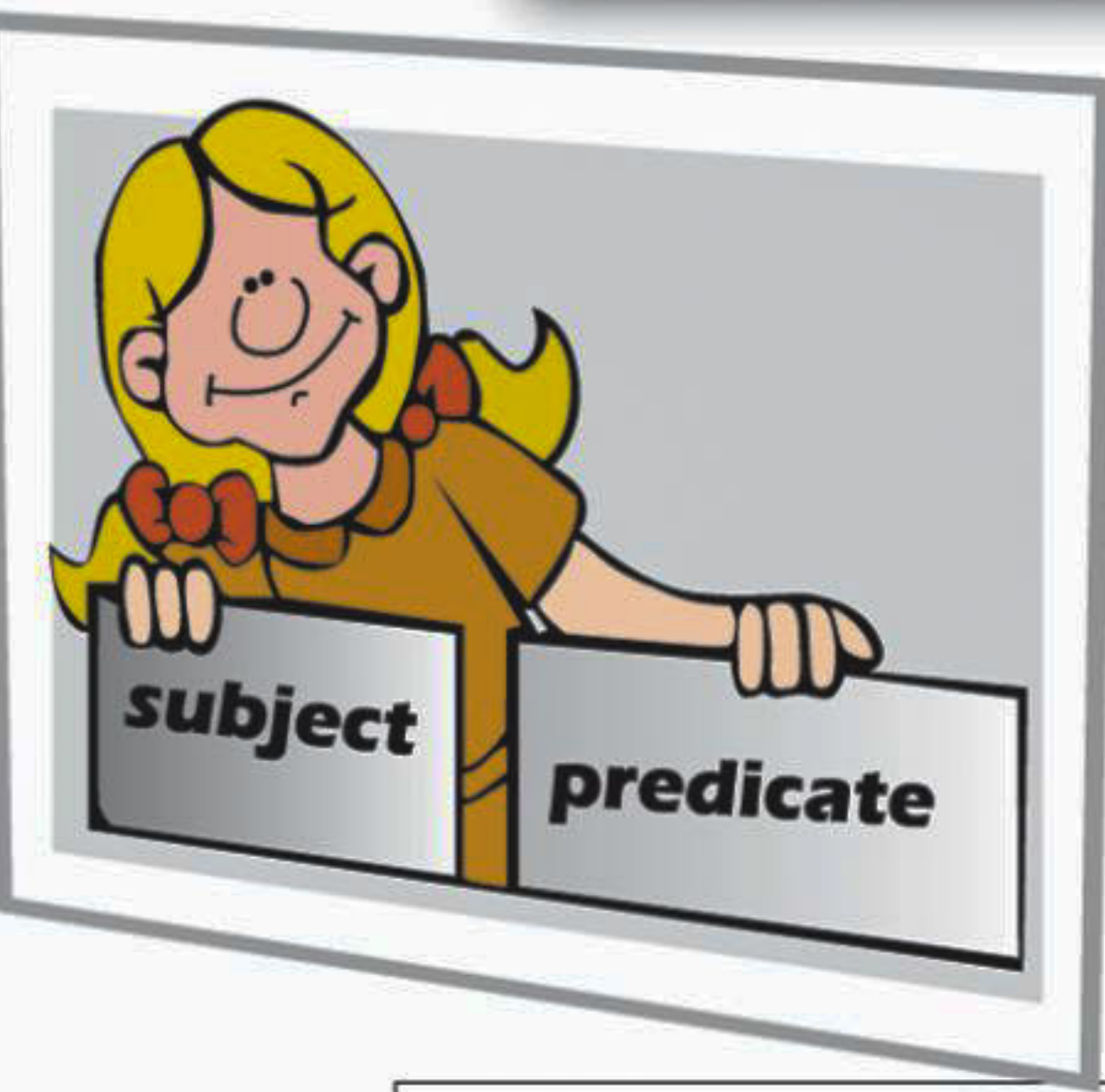


IT'S

All About Sentences



Simple
Compound
Complex
Compound-
Complex



SENTENCE VARIETY



A run-on sentence is one where two independent clauses have been put together without the correct punctuation.

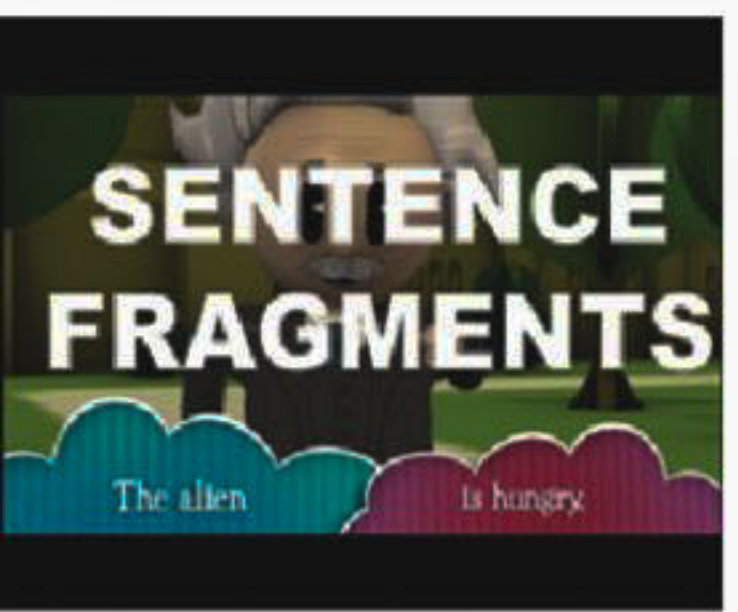
Example: *The birds flew east the deer ran south.*

The two independent clauses are The birds flew east and the deer ran south. However, there is no "glue" to hold the two clauses together, therefore, this is a run-on sentence. One way to correct a run-on sentence is to add a comma and coordinating conjunction as the "glue" to hold the two clauses together. The coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.

Corrected sentence: The birds flew east, and the deer ran south.

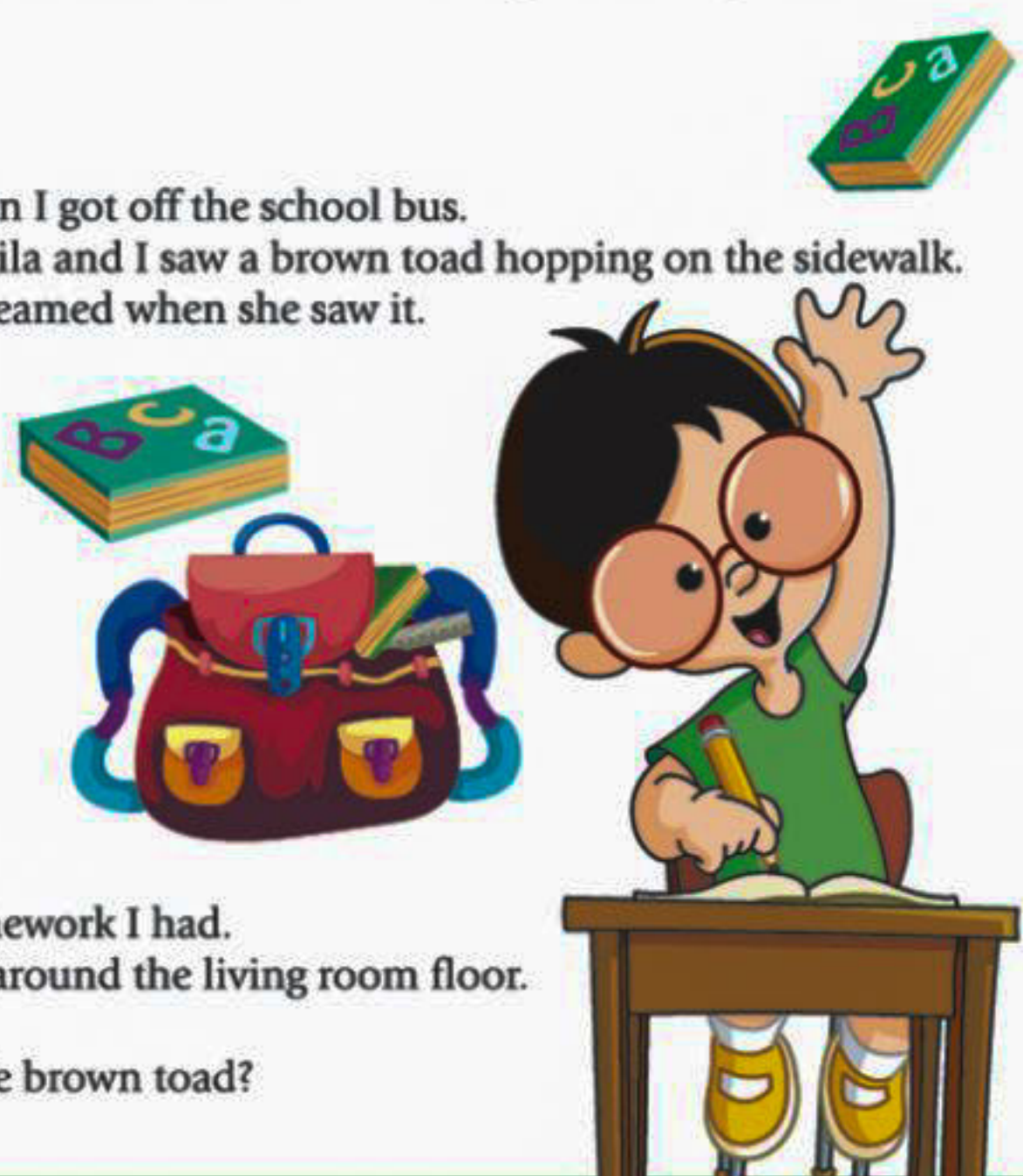
Rewrite each run-on sentence below, adding coordinating conjunctions and commas in the correct places.

1. Boby played the guitar Suzy played the piano.
2. Many people came to the show no one seemed to like it.
3. The pioneers crossed the plains in covered wagons the travel time was long.
4. The car came to a quick stop in the driveway in the house the people screamed.
5. James can do the dishes he can take out the trash.



If the group of words is a complete sentence, write the letter S on the line. If the group of words is a fragment, write an F on the line.

1. Yesterday when I got off the school bus.
2. My friend Sheila and I saw a brown toad hopping on the sidewalk.
3. Yelled and screamed when she saw it.
4. My friend Sheila, who is scared of all reptiles.
5. I picked up the toad and looked closely at it.
6. Had dry, bumpy skin on its body.
7. Sheila said, "I don't want to see that ugly toad!"
8. Said, "Then close your eyes Sheila."
9. Sheila was mad and she ran off.
10. I put the toad in my backpack.
11. Took it home to show my brother.
12. My brother wasn't home from school yet.
13. Then I put the backpack on the living room sofa.
14. The toad was still inside.
15. My mother opened the backpack to see what homework I had.
16. Hopped out of the backpack and began jumping around the living room floor.
17. Screamed loudly!
18. Do you think my mother will let me keep the little brown toad?



ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED DECEMBER 21, 2015)

KEY :
What a fantastic place the safari park is! Why haven't you been to visit? There are mischievous monkeys, giant giraffes and crawling crocodiles. As for other animals, the list is endless: lions, elephants, peacocks, pythons and so many more. There is something to watch all the time: a monkey swinging from a climbing frame, a peacock catching food, a lion climbing a ladder. If you are interested in food, a delicious menu is available, with indoor and outdoor eating. Are you still too busy to visit? Surely not! The park is open every day between 8am and 8pm. So book a date now. The animals are expecting you!
KEY : Possible version (alternatives are possible):
The safari park is thriving – everyone is really happy. The weather is amazing: we have sunny days and high temperatures. The cafe's ice cream is really popular. We are close to the middle of July; July and August always bring more children. Children make ideal visitors: they pay attention to the animals and they eat a lot! Our caring keeper has had a wonderful idea: he is teaching the monkeys new exercises. If he is successful, there will be many benefits: our customers, the visitors, will gain pleasure; the monkeys, his pupils, will have fun; John, the keeper, may win an award (however small).

SENTENCES



Rule 1: Simple sentences can be very short, consisting of only one word (a noun) for the subject and one word (a verb) for the predicate. The noun is called the simple subject, and the verb is the simple predicate.

John laughed.

Rule 2: Simple sentences can be long, although they still consist of one subject (a noun and modifiers) and one predicate (a verb and other elements). The noun is called the simple subject, and the verb is the simple predicate.

The tall, good-looking boy with the curly blond hair laughed uproariously at his best friend's suggestion.

Exercise A. Identify the subject and predicate in these simple sentences. Circle the simple subject and underline the simple predicate.

1. My best friend in the whole world is coming over to my house to visit me this afternoon.
2. Three beautiful little kittens looked up at me from inside a box of old clothes.
3. At the stroke of midnight, the carriage turned into a huge orange pumpkin.
4. A really friendly old man with long white whiskers lives in the apartment above my aunt's and uncle's apartment.
5. Several of her favorite romantic love songs were playing on the radio that afternoon in the park.
6. Cool, deep, dark blue water flowed through the rough limestone rocks in the gorge.
7. One-hundred fifty-five dollars is certainly a lot of money for a young person living with his or her parents.
8. The large red book sitting on the hall table was a dictionary published by an encyclopedia company in the United States.
9. The three girls carried back packs filled with books, food, candy, clothes, make-up, pens, paper, hairbrushes, and other assorted items.
10. I don't remember the name of that tall, thin actor with the sparkling blue eyes.

Rule 3:
Simple sentences can be declarative or interrogative.
You can shop at the mall on the weekend. (declarative)
Can you shop at the mall on the weekend? (interrogative)

Exercise B.
Identify the subject and predicate in these simple sentences. Circle the simple subject and underline the simple predicate.

1. Who can tell me the answer to the question about the Civil War?
2. The boy in the third row explained the role of slavery in the Civil War.
3. Several of the students were thinking about the final examinations in the history course.
4. Which of the following words in this list have been misspelled?
5. Did Mary have time to call her brother this morning?
6. One of her younger cousins is having a birthday next Saturday.
7. Will you share your lunch with the new girl in class?
8. On Fridays, we usually go to the movies in the afternoon with my little nephew, Jerry.
9. Where in the world did your sister put her purse and car keys?
10. When are you planning to come home from summer camp?



Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

Rule 4:
Simple sentences can have a verb in any tense (past, present, future), mood (indicative or imperative), or voice (active or passive).

My friend shops at the mall on the weekend. (present)
My friend shopped at the mall last weekend. (past)
My friend will shop at the mall next weekend. (future)
You shop at the mall every weekend. (indicative)
Shop at the mall this weekend! (imperative; subject is "you" understood)
The next player at bat hit the baseball into left field. (active)
The baseball was hit into left field by the next player at bat. (passive)

Exercise C.
Identify the subject and predicate in these simple sentences. Circle the simple subject and underline the simple predicate.

1. Three years ago my baby sister was born on the first day of January.
2. Put your dirty clothes in the basket in the upstairs bathroom, please.
3. The older boys were given a chance to buy raffle tickets after the meeting.
4. Most of the time my classmates were wearing heavy clothes in the winter months.
5. The shiny yellow toy was easily caught by the eager collie puppy.
6. Most of my brothers will be in Oregon next week for the festival.
7. Please don't leave your wet raincoat lying on the dining room chair.
8. She had been wondering about that idea for quite a while now.
9. Her left arm was badly broken at the wrist during the automobile accident.
10. In 2010, the leaders of the nations of this planet will face many important environmental problems.



For each of the sentences here, choose the best word from a, b or c:

No KEY will be provided for the following EXERCISE. Use your dictionary and find out the meanings.

1. Although he had no _____ injuries, doctors later found that he was suffering from internal bleeding.
a. outside b. external c. outlying
2. There is a marked _____ between the poverty of the poorest members of society and the affluence of the richest.
a. opposite b. contrast c. variation
3. The allied forces launched _____ bombing raids on several important sites in and around the enemy capital.
a. simultaneous b. contemporary c. coincidental
4. Students are often advised to look at the first and last _____ of a book before attempting to read it in detail.
a. headings b. chapters c. titles
5. Although this is far from certain, the _____ age of the universe is about 4.6 billion years.
a. approximate b. general c. rough

6. Some economists argue that new _____ causes unemployment while others feel that it allows more jobs to be created.
a. science b. engineering c. technology
7. After you have submitted your application, the university will attempt to _____ that the information you have supplied is correct.
a. verify b. certify c. investigate
8. Young children go through a _____ in their development when they try to copy everything they hear.
a. process b. phase c. transition
9. In some countries, there is no tax on books on the _____ that education should not be taxed.
a. principle b. idea c. concept
10. Further information can be _____ from the nearest British Council office.
a. obtained b. found c. got
11. As everyone knows, certain metals such as iron and steel can have a _____ field while others like copper cannot.
a. electrical b. magnetic c. chemical
12. Just as dividing up an orange into _____ makes it easier to eat, always try to break up a longer piece of text into small blocks of words.
a. segments b. pieces c. sections
13. One problem for any teacher is that each student has his/her own _____ needs.
a. separate b. individual c. distinctive
14. Good theories are important of course, but we must have _____ evidence to support them.
a. empirical b. true c. realistic