



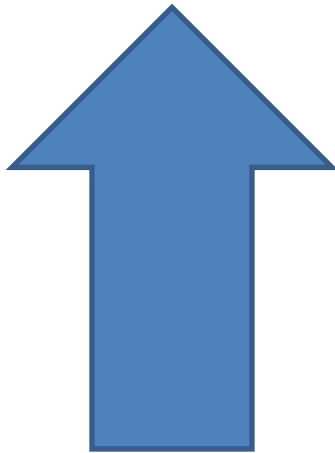
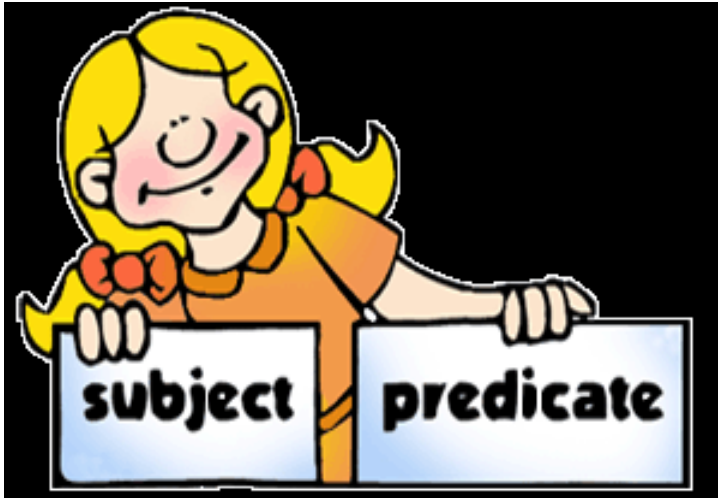
Study Island 7.4 Pathways

Study Island *Study Guide*

Sentence Structure

*Every complete sentence contains two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**. The subject is what (or who) the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. The different types of sentences are identified by how they are constructed and by how they express thoughts. Good writers use a mixture of different sentence structures in their writing. Varying sentences makes writing more colorful and interesting.*

Let's hear it for THE SENTENCE!!
The star of today's show!!!



Every sentence has a SUBJECT (who) and
PREDICATE (verb that shows what the subject is
doing)

Phrases and Clauses

Phrases

A group of words that act as a single part of speech

Appositive phrase:

Gives more info about the subject

Sally, **an excellent singer**, is performing.

- **Prepositional phrases:**
 - Group of words that begins with a preposition and tells more about a noun
- **Verb phrases:**
 - will be singing

Clauses

- **Independent Clause:** Also known as a complete sentence
- **Dependent Clause:** Has a subject and verb, but is NOT a complete sentence

Simple Sentence	One subject, one verb=1 independent clause	The dog barks.
Compound Sentence	Contains more than 1 independent clause—joined by a CONJUNCTION (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)	The dog barks, and then it goes to sleep.
Complex Sentence	One independent clause and one <i>dependent clause</i> (has a subject and verb but cannot stand alone)	After the dog barks, it goes to sleep.
Compound-Complex Sentence	A sentence with more than one independent clause, and at least one dependent clause	After the dog barks, it goes to sleep, and then it wakes up.

Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence makes a statement and always ends in a period.

Example: The moon reflects the light from the sun.



Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence gives a command or an order. Imperative sentences differ from conventional sentences in that their subject, which is always "you," is understood rather than expressed.

Example: Stand on your head.

Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence asks a question.

Example: Who won the game last night?

Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings or emotions. It is a more forceful version of a declarative sentence only with an exclamation point at the end.

Example: I hate when that happens!

UH OH! Mistakes with sentences...

Run-On Sentence

A run-on sentence (also called a fused sentence) is when two sentences are joined together without a word to connect them or punctuation to separate them.

Example...

On Saturday, Bill went to the baseball game unfortunately rain delayed the game for three hours.

Comma Splice

A comma splice occurs when you include the comma between two independent clauses without a conjunction.

Example...

Luz and Domino walked to school, they were still early

Sentence Fragment

A fragment is an incomplete sentence.

Example...

Dad tried to return the pink-elephant suitcase that my little sister got him. Even though he had no receipt.

Conjunctions: JOINING words

THE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

FOR
AND
NOR
BUT
OR
YET
SO



CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

CONJUNCTION
Both... and
Not only... but also
Either... or
Neither... nor
Whether... or

SUBORDINATING Conjunctions



**after, although, as,
because, before, how, if,
once, since, than, that,
though, till, until, when,
where, whether, while**

TRANSITIONS

When you write, you should try to connect your ideas as smoothly as possible. Some people like to call this "writing flow." Just like water flows in a river, your ideas should flow in your essay. Certain words or phrases can help connect your sentences and paragraphs.

Transition Word Wall:

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER (SEQUENCE):	CAUSE-EFFECT	COMPARE/CONTRAST
In the first place, Secondly,	Because of (fact)	Similarly,
Initially,	For this reason,	Comparatively,
Subsequently,	Due to (reason)	Moreover,
Eventually,	As a result,	Additionally,
Previously,	Consequently,	On the other hand,
To conclude,	Accordingly,	However,
Lastly,	Therefore,	Even though,

Examples!

Tom went to the grocery store, and Jerry went to the library.

The sentence above is a

- A. compound-complex sentence.
 - B. compound sentence.
 - C. complex sentence.
 - D. simple sentence.
-

6. A **compound sentence** contains more than one independent clause. There are two independent clauses here, connected by the coordinating conjunction "and."

Examples!

Which of the following sentences is written correctly?

- A. Because my father asked me to be quiet, on the downstairs sofa.
- B. Because he was trying to sleep on the uncomfortable downstairs sofa.
- C. My father asked me to turn my loud stereo system off because.
- D. My father asked me to be quiet because he was trying to sleep.

8. A subordinate clause begins with a subordinate conjunction (after, although, as, because, before, etc.) or a relative pronoun (that, which, who, etc.). It contains both a subject and a verb but DOES NOT form a complete sentence. It will instead make the reader want additional information to finish the thought. A main clause contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. "Because he was trying to sleep" is a subordinate clause that begins with the subordinate conjunction "because." This subordinate clause must be joined to a main clause, such as "My father asked me to be quiet," to be grammatically correct.