

PARTICIPLES

What the participles really mean is something like

the following [items]

the dying [persons] and the wounded [persons]

the blessed [ones].

The bracketed words are the implied nouns that the participles, being adjectives, are modifying.

As verbals, participles can do **something that ordinary adjectives cannot do**. Participles can **have objects**:

Catching the ball, the receiver fell to his knees.

Reading the Latin poem, the lady swooned.

Studying participles, the students sat in silent amazement.

To find the object of a participle, ask *Who?* or *What?* after it:

Catching what? The **ball**.

Reading what? The **poem**.

Studying what? **Participles**.

Participles can have tense and voice.

TENSE indicates a reference to past, present, or future.

VOICE indicates an agency's direct action (active voice) or an agency's receiving of an action ("suffering", passive voice).

SO IS IT A GERUND OR A PARTICIPLE?

An *-ing* word used as a noun is a gerund; an *-ing* word used as an adjective is a present participle.

APPOSITIVES

An appositive is a **noun or a noun phrase** that is placed next to another noun or noun phrase **to help identify it**.

Appositives can be **essential information** or **extra information**. Only appositives that are extra information are **placed between commas**. The rule for appositives is that if the information is **essential**, you don't use commas. If it is extra, you use extra commas. Remember: extra information, extra commas.

An **appositive** is placed after another word to explain or identify it. The appositive always appears after the word it explains or identifies. It is always a noun or a pronoun, and the word it explains is also a noun or pronoun.

ex. My uncle, a lawyer, is visiting us.

My teacher, Miss Marshall, is very strict.

An **appositive phrase** consists of the appositive and its modifiers which may themselves be phrases.

ex. My radio, an old portable, is in the repair shop. The boys climbed the mountain, one of the highest in the West.

The Participle

14e. A *participle* is a verb form that can be used as an adjective.

(1) *Present participles* end in *-ing*.

(2) *Past participles* usually end in *-d* or *-ed*. Some past participles are formed irregularly.

PRESENT PARTICIPLES **Concentrating** carefully, Steve hit the **speeding** ball.

PAST PARTICIPLES An **experienced** player, Josh was the **chosen** pitcher.

EXERCISE A In each of the following sentences, circle the participle that modifies the underlined noun or pronoun.

Example 1. The stretched net suddenly broke.

1. The elected captain thanked her teammates.

2. The shouting fans encouraged the runners.

NAME _____

CLASS _____

DATE _____

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Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases A

14g. An *infinitive* is a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Most infinitives begin with *to*.

14h. An *infinitive phrase* consists of an infinitive together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

NOUN **To swim before school** is refreshing.

ADJECTIVE The request **to make to Mom** is for a new coat.

ADVERB Janet was too shy **to answer**.

EXERCISE Underline the infinitives and infinitive phrases in the following sentences.

Example 1. Elston went to the library to write his paper.

1. Pepita decided to join the track team.
2. Lamont wants to learn Spanish before fall.
3. Courtney is planning to sell more tickets to our school play.
4. Robert Fulton, who built the first successful steamboat, tried to invent a practical submarine.
5. To learn about agriculture was George Washington Carver's goal.
6. Krista was happy to finish the art project.
7. Elena offered to wash the car.
8. Justin was reluctant to try raw fish.
9. To fly was Wilbur Wright's dream.
10. Some astronauts have had the opportunity to journey into space.
11. The time to begin a paper is long before the paper is due.
12. The option to choose is the one that causes the least trouble.
13. To do research in the library can be very productive.
14. That car was the first one to be sold this year.
15. The effort to rescue the kitten ended in success.
16. Elian was laughing too hard to speak.
17. Press the button to ring the doorbell.
18. To see the ocean for the first time is a thrilling experience.
19. We are ready to start the race.
20. He was the first person to run a four-minute mile.

Simple & Compound

Simple sentences:

- One _____ containing a _____ and a _____, and it expresses a _____.
- There are no _____ clauses.
- There is _____ punctuation.

Examples:

Crawlies creep.

Jim studied for the science quiz.

Compound sentences:

- Two or more _____ joined by a _____ and a _____ or a _____.
- No _____ clauses.
- There is _____ punctuation.

Examples:

Crawlies creep, and crickets leap.

Jim studied for the science quiz, but Suzie played on the computer.

COMPLEX SENTENCE NOTES

- ⊙ One _____
- ⊙ One or more _____
- ⊙ There is _____ punctuation.

Examples:

Although bugs jiggle, worms wiggle.

When he handed in his homework, he forgot to give the teacher the last page.

After school ended, the students studied at the library because they have a test tomorrow.

Phrases and Clauses

All sentences are made up of:

- Words → _____
- Phrases → _____
- Clauses → _____

(the part of a sentence or clause containing a verb and stating something about the subject)

Phrases:

Prepositional phrase: starts with a _____ and ends with a _____

Crawlies creep **on the ground**, but crickets leap **to the trees**.

Verb phrase: _____

I **was watching** my favorite show yesterday.

Clauses:

Independent Clause: a group of words that contains a _____ and a _____ and expresses a _____.

Jim studied at school for the science quiz.

Dependent Clause: a group of words that contains a _____ and a _____ but does _____ express a complete thought; starts with a _____ or a _____

When Jim studied at school for the science quiz, he earned better grades.

Justine went to the mall after getting her hair done.

Compound or Complex?

16b. A **compound sentence** contains two or more independent clauses and no subordinate clauses.

16c. A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE My mom drinks coffee

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE because she likes hot beverages

COMPOUND SENTENCE My mom will drink tea, but she prefers coffee.

COMPLEX SENTENCE Because she likes hot beverages, my mom drinks coffee.

EXERCISE For each of the following sentences, underline each independent clause once and each subordinate clause twice. Then, identify the sentence by writing *CD* for *compound* or *CX* for *complex* on the line provided.

Example CX 1. Because the cardinal was bright red, I could see it clearly.

- _____ 1. When Abe Lincoln gave a stump speech, he stood on a real stump.
- _____ 2. Many trees lose their leaves in the fall, and they look cold and forlorn.
- _____ 3. When we lived in southern Maryland, we visited Annapolis often.
- _____ 4. Brian is mild tempered, and he makes friends easily.
- _____ 5. If you move your knight to that square, I will capture him.
- _____ 6. My new wool sweater shrank when I washed it in hot water.
- _____ 7. Don't give me any excuses; I don't want to hear them!
- _____ 8. If I wash the dishes, will you cook the meal?
- _____ 9. Cameron, who is my cousin, is the new captain of the soccer team.
- _____ 10. I dropped my sandwich on the floor, so I threw it in the garbage.
- _____ 11. The movie was really scary, yet I could not stop watching.
- _____ 12. Janet Jackson, whose music I enjoy, will be in town next week.
- _____ 13. I washed the rug with detergent, but the red stain would not come out.
- _____ 14. Since you asked me nicely, I will lend you some paper for the test.
- _____ 15. Give your dog a bath, or do not let him inside the house.
- _____ 16. Call me tonight, and we'll make plans for the weekend.
- _____ 17. I'll ask my mother after she gets home from work.
- _____ 18. The book that he is reading is about ancient Egypt.
- _____ 19. My grandfather, whom I respect very much, will be ninety this summer.
- _____ 20. Jane is eager to begin her new music class, but she'll have to wait another week.

Compound-Complex Sentences

16d. A **compound-complex sentence** contains two or more independent clauses and at least one subordinate clause.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES I will decorate for the party
you can prepare the food

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE when we get to my house

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE When we get to my house, I will decorate for the party, and you can prepare the food.

EXERCISE In each of the following compound-complex sentences, underline the independent clauses once and the subordinate clause or clauses twice.

Example 1. Jane was late to the party, as I predicted, and Ron came too early.

1. When we planned our holiday party, we planned a small one, and we invited only a few friends.
2. We were expecting about eight people, but we were very surprised when ten extra guests showed up.
3. Luckily, we found out about the extra people in time; we raced to the grocery store just before it closed.
4. We got carried away and bought plenty of extra food; we were certain that most of our guests would be hungry.
5. Although I don't like raw vegetables, we included them in the menu; healthy snacks please some people.
6. My friend Dennis is outgoing and creative, so I asked him to plan some group games that we would all enjoy.
7. The Wilson twins, who are not identical, arrived together, but they left with different friends after the party.
8. Before the party began, I borrowed a collection of CDs from friends, and I set up a CD player.
9. The music that I chose was a hit, and everyone enjoyed dancing to it.
10. Since they enjoyed the evening so much, Wayan and J.C. stayed afterward; they stacked dishes and bagged trash with me.

Simple Sentences

16a. A *simple sentence* contains one independent clause and no subordinate clauses.

A simple sentence may have a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.

EXAMPLES ^S Thelma [✓] sells automobiles.

^S Thelma and Leo ^S [✓] buy and [✓] sell automobiles.

EXERCISE Circle each subject and underline each verb in the following sentences.

Example 1. Claudia smiled sweetly and motioned the guests inside.

1. Carmen skated at the pond after school.
2. Iris and Phil took a train to Chicago.
3. The pattern of every snowflake is unique.
4. During the Renaissance, Italian women shaved the front part of their heads and kept the rest of their hair long.
5. Federico and Garth rowed over to the island last summer.
6. Emily Dickinson published very few poems in her lifetime.
7. After the harvest, the workers and their families have a dance and play music in the barn.
8. *Cats* takes place in a junkyard.
9. The well-known musical is based on T. S. Eliot's poems.
10. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune have rings.
11. Christina played the guitar and sang songs from Chile.
12. Leaves and branches lay beneath the trees in our front yard and blocked the driveway.
13. Jill and Erica campaigned energetically and raised the needed funds.
14. My favorite snack is graham crackers and milk.
15. Jordan should wash the dishes and put them away.
16. Lupe raked the leaves in the backyard.
17. We congratulated Rosa on her achievement.
18. I read the draft of the paper and did a thorough revision.
19. This month's school newspaper includes a list of new books in the library.
20. Where will Tim and Eric ride their bicycles this weekend?

Compound Sentences

16b. A *compound sentence* contains two or more independent clauses and no subordinate clauses.

The independent clauses of a compound sentence are usually joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, for, nor, or, so, or yet*). Independent clauses also may be joined by a semicolon.

EXAMPLES ^S Mark Twain wrote fiction, [✓] **and** ^S T. S. Eliot wrote poetry. [✓]
^S My brother does the dishes and takes out the trash; [✓] ^S my chores include vacuuming and dusting. [✓]

EXERCISE A Each of the following compound sentences contains two independent clauses joined by a comma and a conjunction. Underline each subject once and each verb twice. Then, circle the conjunction.

Example 1. Kiyo likes the beach, and she often goes there with her brothers.

- The ice-covered sidewalk was slippery, and several people fell down.
- Some students ate in the cafeteria, but others went outside in the sunshine.
- The talk show host was silly, but his show had a large audience.
- The waves were enormous, yet the surfer rescued his new surfboard.
- Mr. Kumamoto has uncovered some great fossils, for he is an experienced fossil hunter.

EXERCISE B Rewrite each of the following pairs of simple sentences as one compound sentence. Use the coordinating conjunction in parentheses, and write your sentences above the original sentences. Be sure to add the correct punctuation where necessary.

Ants are small, but they are powerful.

Example 1. Ants are small. They are powerful. (*but*)

- We can go to a movie. We can watch a videotape at home. (*or*)
- Angel wrote a poem about his girlfriend. He did not show it to her. (*but*)
- Dark clouds gathered above the baseball field. Rain fell steadily. (*and*)
- The bears stole all our food. We left the campground early. (*so*)
- Outside, a storm howled. We were warm inside the igloo. (*yet*)
- Aretha has never taken a drawing class. She can sketch almost anything. (*but*)
- They wanted to surprise her. They gave her a gift the day before her birthday. (*so*)
- Joe can wait for us at the entrance. He can go in and find us a seat. (*or*)
- Suddenly, Sparky ran to the window. We wondered what he saw. (*and*)
- Last night the house felt chilly. I drank hot tea and curled up with a book. (*so*)

Simple or Compound?

16a. A *simple sentence* contains one independent clause and no subordinate clauses.

16b. A *compound sentence* contains two or more independent clauses and no subordinate clauses.

The independent clauses of a compound sentence are often joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction, but they also may be joined by a semicolon.

SIMPLE SENTENCE I went outside and looked at the sky.

COMPOUND SENTENCES The sky looked threatening, **so** I expected a storm.

The sky looked threatening; I expected a storm.

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, underline each subject once and each verb twice. Then, identify the sentence by writing *S* for *simple sentence* or *CD* for *compound sentence* on the line provided.

Example CD 1. Geronimo was an Apache; he struggled to preserve the Apache way of life.

- _____ 1. Geronimo was born in No-doyohn Canyon, Mexico.
- _____ 2. Geronimo defended his homeland against colonization by Mexicans and North Americans.
- _____ 3. Mexican bounty hunters killed his mother, his wife, and his children in 1858.
- _____ 4. Geronimo wanted revenge, so he gathered a band of men.
- _____ 5. He led the band of Apaches in raids against Mexican settlements.
- _____ 6. The Mexicans called him Geronimo; that name in English is Jerome.
- _____ 7. The Apaches used his name as their battle cry.
- _____ 8. In 1874, U.S. authorities forcibly moved about four thousand Apaches to a reservation.
- _____ 9. Geronimo led these Apaches in attacks on U.S. settlements and soldiers.
- _____ 10. The United States sent five thousand soldiers after Geronimo, but the small group of Apaches did not surrender for more than four months.

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, underline each subject once and each verb twice. Then, identify the sentence by writing *S* for *simple sentence* or *CD* for *compound sentence* above the item number.

Example S [1] The army finally tracked Geronimo to his camp in the mountains.

[11] He was imprisoned in Florida and later in Oklahoma; he never returned to Arizona and to his Apache life. [12] He told his story to S. M. Barrett in 1905–1906, and Barrett wrote a book about it. [13] Geronimo would not permit a stenographer at the interviews, so Barrett took notes.

[14] The name of this book is *Geronimo: His Own Story*. [15] Geronimo died in 1909; he was a courageous man to the end.

Complex Sentences

16c. A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause.

A subordinate clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. The following words are often used to introduce subordinate clauses: *who, whose, whom, which, that, after, as, because, if, since, before, when.*

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE I often go to the library

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE because I like to read

COMPLEX SENTENCE **Because I like to read,** I often go to the library.

EXERCISE A The sentences in the following paragraph are complex sentences. For each sentence, underline the independent clause once and the subordinate clause twice.

Example [1] Mr. Morales, who is my English teacher, encouraged me to be a writer.

[1] Since I was five years old, I have read in bed at night. [2] For my twelfth birthday I received *A Light in the Attic*, which is a book of poems. [3] Before I go to sleep, I sometimes read my favorite poems to my little brother. [4] As he listens to me, he closes his eyes and falls asleep. [5] When he wakes up in the morning, he usually asks about the ending of a poem. [6] I may be a writer or an editor when I grow up. [7] My Aunt Sabrina, who lives in Dallas, is a copyeditor for a newspaper. [8] If I study hard, I can become an editor, too. [9] A job as an editor makes sense for me because I love words. [10] The books that I love most sit on a special shelf in my room.

EXERCISE B The sentences in the following paragraph are complex sentences. For each sentence, underline the independent clause once and the subordinate clause twice.

Example [1] When I read some Greek myths last summer, I learned a lot of interesting things.

[11] As I read, I learned about Arachne, a character in a famous Greek myth. [12] In the stories, she weaves tapestries that are very beautiful. [13] When people see her work, they are really impressed. [14] Because Arachne is such a good weaver, she begins to boast about her skill. [15] Athena, who is the goddess of arts and crafts, hears about Arachne's boastfulness and decides to pay Arachne a visit. [16] After Athena arrives, she warns Arachne not to be so boastful. [17] Because Arachne refuses to listen, the goddess Athena challenges her to a weaving contest. [18] The contest that Athena proposes ends in a draw. [19] Because Athena feels sorry for Arachne, she turns Arachne into a spider. [20] According to the myth, spiders, who are also excellent weavers, are descended from Arachne.

The Independent Clause

6b. An *independent* (or *main*) clause expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

EXAMPLES Sheldon can make homemade pizzas.

Sheldon can make homemade pizzas, and he made one for me.

EXERCISE A Underline the independent clause or clauses in each of the following sentences.

Examples 1. Sheldon made whole-wheat pizza dough, and then he spread the dough in a pan.

2. He used a nonstick pan because he wanted cleanup to be easy.

1. After he prepared the dough, Sheldon washed mushrooms, green peppers, and an onion.
2. He peeled the onion, and he chopped the vegetables into bite-size chunks.
3. The next step was sautéing the vegetables until they were tender.
4. I wanted to make myself useful, so I grated the mozzarella and Parmesan cheese.
5. Now we had two bowls of ingredients, which were the vegetables and the cheese.
6. I also opened a jar of pizza sauce, and I spread the sauce on the dough.
7. Then came the fun part!
8. Sheldon spread the vegetables evenly across the sauce, and I added the cheese on top.
9. After baking at 450° for twenty-five minutes, the pizza was ready.
10. What a delicious pizza it was!

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word group by writing above it *I* for *independent clause* or *NI* for *not an independent clause*.

Example 1. ^{NI} Since I met you, I've become more interested in baseball.

11. I never watched baseball games on television before meeting you.
12. We then watched games for several weekends in a row.
13. Now I understand the game much better.
14. When the game makes sense, it is suspenseful and enjoyable.
15. Since I have never played baseball, you can teach me!

The Subordinate Clause

6c.

A subordinate (or dependent) clause does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

A subordinate clause must be joined with at least one independent clause to make a sentence and express a complete thought.

EXAMPLES Since I was curious about acupuncture, I looked it up in an encyclopedia.

The information that I found was fascinating.

EXERCISE A Identify the underlined clause in each of the following sentences by writing above it *SUB* for subordinate clause or *IND* for independent clause.

Example 1. Acupuncture, which is my research topic, is a Chinese medical technique.

1. Although acupuncture is an ancient medical technique, it is still in use today.

2. The treatment is based on the idea that it helps bring into balance the yin and the yang.

3. Many areas of the world, including China, use this technique.

4. If you have a fear of needles, do not try acupuncture.

5. Acupuncture involves the insertion of tiny needles, which are made of metal, into the skin.

6. Since this technique uses no medication, some people may prefer it to prescription medicines.

7. For example, someone suffering mental depression might choose acupuncture over medication.

8. Other disorders that acupuncture treats are swollen joints, nosebleeds, and heart pains.

9. In China, patients who have surgery may choose acupuncture as anesthesia.

10. Until I'm braver, I won't try acupuncture.

EXERCISE B Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence.

Example 1. I studied the philosophy of yin-yang because it emphasizes balance.

11. According to ancient belief, the yin and the yang are two forces that make up all aspects of life.
12. The symbol of the yin and yang, which is a circle with intertwining black and white teardrop shapes, is familiar to many people.
13. Since yin, the female half, represents earth and darkness, it is the black half.

14. Because the yang, the male half, represents brightness and the heavens, it is the white half.

15. In yin-yang philosophy, which values harmony and balance, the black and the white are

equally important.

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Independent and Subordinate Clauses A

6b. An *independent* (or *main*) *clause* expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

6c. A *subordinate* (or *dependent*) *clause* does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE If you need me, I will help you.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE **If you need me,** I will help you.

EXERCISE For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word group by writing above it *IND* for *independent clause* or *SUB* for *subordinate clause*.

Example 1. The friend ^{*SUB*} who is visiting this weekend is Melody.

- When Jeremy called last night, I was not at home.
- I know the woman who owns that store.
- John is the boy who is on the swim team.
- It is hot today; please water the garden.
- If he finishes his report on time, he can go to the beach Saturday.
- This is the poem that I memorized last year.
- The student whom I recommend for class president is Lindsey.
- I can't concentrate when you practice the trumpet with your door open.
- Although these colors are beautiful, I don't like the painting.
- The man whom you met is the president of the group.
- The girls who painted that mural live in my neighborhood.
- When you reach the end of the hallway, turn right.
- Please fold these clothes before they become wrinkled.
- After we wrapped the presents, we hurried to the post office.
- We didn't go to her party because we went camping that weekend.
- The trees that my great-grandfather planted still shade the farmhouse.
- Whenever you dust the shelves, I sneeze.
- My aunt stays at our house when she comes to the city for business meetings.
- The CD that you borrowed last week is due at the library today.
- Preheat the oven to 350°, and take the chicken out of the refrigerator.

Independent and Subordinate Clauses B

6b. An *independent* (or *main*) *clause* expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

6c. A *subordinate* (or *dependent*) *clause* does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE When you call Jane, ask her for that book.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE When you call Jane, ask her for that book.

EXERCISE On the lines provided, add independent clauses to the following subordinate clauses to express complete thoughts. Make sure each sentence begins with a capital letter and has end punctuation.

Example 1. after we left the pizza parlor We went to a movie after we left the pizza parlor.

1. when I graduate from high school _____

2. whose sweater was lost _____

3. which is a good book _____

4. until Mark moved to Chicago _____

5. after the game was over _____

6. that caused the accident _____

7. since I met you in art class _____

8. until I call you on Friday _____

9. whom I assist as a student aide during my free period _____

10. because I didn't think before I spoke _____

CLAUSES AND SENTENCE TYPES TEST

A. Identify the subject and verb in each sentence. Write s above the subject and v above the verb.

(1) ^S I ^v played hide and seek in my neighborhood with my friends.

(2) ^S I ^v wasn't able to find my friends ^v for 30 minutes!

(3) ^S My friends ^v hid up in a big tree.

(4) ^S I ^v looked in the trees but ^v couldn't see them ^v because of the leaves.

(5) ^S My friends ^v laughed when the game was over.

B. Please fill in the blank.

1. Compound sentence are made up of two indep. clauses which are joined by a coordinating conjunction.

2. Complex sentences are made up of one or more dependent clauses and one independent clause.

3. A subordinate clause is another name for a dependent clause.

4. A simple sentence has one independent clause and no dependent clauses.

5. A complex sentence uses a subordinating conjunction while a compound sentence uses a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

Please list the seven **coordinating conjunctions**.

1. and

4. for

6. yet

2. but

5. nor

7. so

3. or

C. For each of the sentences below put "DC" in the blank if the underlined words are the dependent clause and "IC" if the underlined words are the independent clause.

1. Whenever the team wins a game, they go to Pokey O's to eat ice cream. DC
2. The game was canceled since the roads were icy. DC
3. The student's cell phone was left in the hall when the fire alarm sounded. IC
4. After we waited a long time, we finally got to meet J.K. Rowling at the book store. DC
5. Before Ms. O'Sullivan went to the movie, she had dinner at Rusty Taco. IC

D. Dependent Clauses and Subordinating Conjunctions

In each sentence, circle the subordinating conjunction and underline the dependent clause.

1. If they find an author they like, kids are usually eager to share.
2. All students are encouraged to keep looking until they find an author they like.
3. Since non-fiction is an important genre, the library offers many options to choose from.
4. I have noticed students typically like to read more whenever they get to choose the book.
5. I love to read because it feels like a fun escape from reality.

6. Circle True or False

If the dependent clause is at the beginning of a sentence, a comma is needed.

True / False



Subordinating Conjunctions

E. List the 17 subordinating conjunctions from the memorization list on your notes.

1. After ✓
2. Although ✓
3. As ✓
4. Because ✓
5. Before ✓
6. Though ✓
7. Unless ✓
8. Than
9. until ✓
10. If ✓
11. Since ✓
12. When ✓
13. Whenever ✓
14. Where ✓
15. Wherever
16. Whether ✓
17. While ✓

F. *Identify sentence types.* Read the following sentences. On the line provided, write whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex. You may want to label the clause(s) in each sentence.

1. Mrs. Power and Ms. O'Sullivan both like to read. Simple
2. My mom always asks me to put my dirty clothes in the hamper. Simple
3. My room is usually a mess, but I clean it up before my friends come over. Compound
4. Since I get paid to do my chores, I typically do them without being asked. Complex
5. My sister is younger than I am, so occasionally I convince her to do my chores for me.
Compound

G. Write your own sentences. Please write one example of each sentence type. You may be creative, but your sentences must make sense.

1. SIMPLE-

2. COMPOUND-

3. COMPLEX-

H. Rewrite each of the sentences following the directions in the parentheses.

1. We found out about the trip. We decided to go. (Rewrite a compound sentence)

2. I cleaned out my closet. I decided to donate the clothes. (Rewrite a compound sentence).

3. I gave the clothes to the lady at the donation center. She was very happy. (Write a complex sentence).

4. I felt happy to help other people. I gave my mom a hug. (Rewrite a compound sentence)

5. The center needed new clothes. New families had just arrived. (Rewrite a complex sentence.)
