

Chapter 1 : Diagramming Sentences Worksheets | Grammar Practice

A quiz to determine mastery of the 5 basic sentence patterns. Sample Question Choose the sentence pattern for the following sentence: The restaurant served 3 kinds of barbeque.

A very friendly dog wags its tail quite often. Turveydrop waited patiently and quietly at the door. Charles is working in the garden. Prepositional phrase modifying another prepositional phrase Charles is working in the garden by the river. The thought of getting up and working is alarming. Prepositional phrase modifying an adverb Tashonda does her best work early during the semester. Prepositional phrase as subjective complement She felt under the weather. The crumbling bridge must be repaired. The screaming crowd watched the bridge falling into the river. Working hard can be profitable. Gerund phrase acting as object Terminata hates eating broccoli. Gerund phrase as object of a preposition Wolfson wrote a book about playing basketball. His decision to leave early was unfortunate. He is determined to work hard. The Eagles slowly began to climb the national rankings. Infinitive phrase as object of preposition Pedrito had no choice except to run away. Infinitive phrase as objective complement Mom wanted me to do the dishes. It was a mistake to elect William president. Professor Villa made her students read four novels. There are never enough hot dogs at the annual picnic. There is no one working with Albert. To tell the truth, I do not remember meeting her. Either we wash the walls, or we paint them.

Chapter 2 : Sentence type identification quiz

Review exercises of Sentence Patterns. Sentence Pattern grammar exercises with answer key. Review exercises of all Complete Sentence Pattern. The complete predicate is the verb plus its objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers that tell what the complete subject does or is.

But sometimes studying the English sentence from a larger perspective is useful. One way to get a bigger view of English is to study common sentence patterns. The English language has many patterns. In the book *Rhetorical Grammar*, author Martha Kolln describes seven common sentence patterns. Understanding and mastering common patterns will not only help you do better on grammar tests, but improve your writing skills, too. For example, here is a passage written by Ernest Hemingway, a famous American author. It is well lighted. The light is very good and also, now, there are shadows of the leaves. If you do not recognize them, you will by the end of this report! In this installment of *Everyday Grammar*, we are focusing on two of the most common patterns in English. A noun phrase has an important noun, the headword noun, along with words and phrases that give more information about it. The subject of a sentence is the whole noun phrase – not just the noun! The predicate is a verb phrase with a main verb and the words and phrases that give more information about it. If you take the sentence from the Aguilera song, you can analyze it like this: Subject Predicate I am beautiful In this sentence, the adjective beautiful acts as the subject complement. So, the song lyric is the first important sentence pattern in English. Pattern 1 The subject complement can be either an adjective or a noun phrase. For example, consider this line from the music group Queen. Consider this song by the Beatles: The difference is that the sentence has added information, a noun that is the same as the subject of the sentence. Consider these two sentences: In these examples, the subject and the BE verb are followed by adverbials, which are, in this case, words or phrases that tell where or when. What does this have to do with Hemingway? Think back to the Hemingway passage from the beginning of this story. Two of the sentences use conjunctions, but they still depend on the same basic pattern. The light is very SUB. Hemingway was famous for his short, declarative style. However, he did not write using basic pattern 1 and 2 sentences only! Good writers know how to make their sentences come to life. They do not write the same sentences over and over again! What can you do? To help you start recognizing these patterns, I am going to give you four more sentences written by Ernest Hemingway. Your homework is to identify which of the two basic patterns he is using. Please remember that sometimes Hemingway uses additional words. Just focus on finding the basic structure – pattern 1 or pattern 2. We will give you the answers next week in the comments section and on our Facebook page. Here are the sentences:

Chapter 3 : 7 Basic Sentence Patterns “ In Other Words

Construction of a sentence can make a lot of difference when trying to convey certain information to someone else. The quiz below is designed to test out what you know how skilled you are at identifying simple subject and verb in a sentence.

Coordinating conjunctions link words, phrases, and clauses. Here are some examples: Nuclear-powered artificial hearts proved to be complicated, bulky, and expensive. In the s, artificial heart devices did not fit well and tended to obstruct the flow of venous blood into the right atrium. The blood vessels leading to the device tended to kink, obstructing the filling of the chambers and resulting in inadequate output. The small clots that formed throughout the circulatory system used up so much of the clotting factor that uncontrolled bleeding from external or internal injury became a risk. Current from the storage batteries can power lights, but the current for appliances must be modified within an inverter. Adverbial conjunctions link two separate sentences, but require a semicolon or colon: The Kedeco produces watts in 17 mph winds using a foot rotor; on the other hand, the Dunlite produces watts in 25 mph winds. The first artificial hearts were made of smooth silicone rubber which apparently caused excessive clotting and, therefore, uncontrolled bleeding. This example does not contain two sentences; no semicolon, therefore, is needed. For short periods, the fibers were beneficial; however, the eventual buildup of fibrin on the inner surface of the device would impair its function. The atria of the heart contribute a negligible amount of energy; in fact, the total power output of the heart is only about 2. Subordinating conjunctions combine separate sentences in a different way: Here are some examples of subordinating conjunctions: The heart undergoes two cardiac cycle periods: Whenever an electron acquires enough energy to leave its orbit, the atom is positively charged. If the wire is broken, electrons will cease to flow and current is zero. Phrases and clauses Phrases and clauses are groups of words that act as a unit and perform a single function within a sentence. A phrase may have a partial subject or verb but not both; a dependent clause has both a subject and a verb but is not a complete sentence. Here are a few examples not all phrases are highlighted because some are embedded in others: Phrases Clauses Electricity has to do with those physical phenomena involving electrical charges and their effects when in motion and when at rest. Electricity manifests itself as a force of attraction, independent of gravitational and short-range nuclear attraction, when two oppositely charged bodies are brought close to one another. Volta constructed and experimented with the voltaic pile, the predecessor of modern batteries. The symbol that denotes a connection to the grounding conductor is three parallel horizontal lines, each of the lower ones being shorter than the one above it. These studies led Planck to postulate that electromagnetic radiation is emitted in discrete amounts, called quanta. Since the frequency is the speed of sound divided by the wavelength, a shorter wavelength means a higher wavelength. A prepositional phrase, composed of a preposition and its object, shows relationships involving time, direction, or space: An artificial heart was installed in a human subject for the first time in The current leads to the field coils and into an external circuit. Alternators are not compatible with wind systems because of their high rpm requirements. An appositive, a word or phrase that renames a noun or pronoun, adds information about a noun but in a way different than do adjectives: In , Richard Nixon, president of the U. Broad principles about space flight were laid down by the Austrian aeronautical pioneer, Dr. An upper air inversion, a layer of stable air, is usually present over large areas of the tradewinds as a hurricane develops. A participial phrase is a group of words acting as an adjective and modifying a noun or pronoun. A participle is the -ed or -ing form of a verb: The Eagle Generator uses a 6-pole, shunt-wound generator designed to reach maximum power at 20 mph. Because of the design created by Kwan-Gett, endothelial cells could grow on the fibrin layer, making the interior surfaces of the artificial heart similar to those of the natural heart. The wire is wrapped around field cores made of steel laminations. Gerunds and gerund phrases. Similar in appearance to a participial phrase, the gerund plays the role of noun. A gerund is a single word with -ing used as a noun. A gerund phrase is a single word with -ing accompanied by its objects, complements, and modifiers; it is a group of words acting as noun: In the iron-core type transformer, the winding is wrapped around an iron bar. The splitting of an atom produces a great amount of energy. The cloning of a cell produces an identical cell. Jarvik

changed his artificial heart design in by fitting his model with a highly flexible three-layer diaphragm made of smooth polyurethane. The Jarvik-7 design then in achieved a record time of sustaining life in a calf for days. Reversing the rotation of the electrohydraulic heart pump reverses the direction of the hydraulic flow. An adjective clause is almost a complete sentenceâ€”but not quite. It functions the same way a single-word adjective does: Adjective clauses contain 1 a relative pronoun, 2 in some cases, a subject, 3 a complete verb, and 4 any other accompanying predicates or objects: Typically, one portable drilling rig, which requires two tug boats to bring it to the site, and several other boats are used in the exploratory drilling phase. The company holds many patents on its wind energy systems, such as the flyball governor which varies the pitch of the blades in high winds and the slow-speed generator whose performance curve matches that of the propeller. The idea of the artificial heart arose in part from the need to treat people who cannot receive a donor heart. Nose designed a "biolized" heart in which the surfaces that came into contact with blood were made from natural tissues treated with chemical fixatives to make them tougher and immunologically inert. An adverb clause is also nearly a complete sentence; it functions like an adverb does by explaining the how, when, where, and why of the discussion. The adverb clause usually contains a subordinating conjunction, a subject, a complete verb, and any other related phrases or clauses: Because the shortage in donor hearts is so severe, transplant surgery is limited to people with the best chances of surviving. As long as the wind speed is sufficient, the electrical energy will be continuously generated. If an oil spill occurs away from shore, it is unlikely to affect many birds, unless they are directly in a major migratory path at a migrating season. A noun clause is a group of words used as a noun. Introduced by a relative pronoun, a noun clause can play any of the functions a noun plays: Here are example noun clauses, with their functions labelled: Estimates indicate that 20 million Americans owned hand-held calculators by Lemaitre proposed that all matter in the Universe was once concentrated into what he termed the primeval atom. The choice of furnace wall construction depends on how sophisticated the gas-cleaning equipment is and on whether a large amount of waste is to be recovered. Many of the sentence elements described above can be "coordinated"; that is, they can be doubled, tripled, or even quadrupled and linked with coordinating conjunctions like and and or. For example, in the phrase "a black and white Datsun Z," two adjectives are are coordinated. Here are some examples of coordinated sentence elements: Volta constructed and experimented with the voltaic pile, the predecessor of the modern battery.

Chapter 4 : Sentence Patterns Exercise

Click in the correct dot to choose the right sentence pattern for each sentence, then click "How did I do?" at the bottom.

Chapter 5 : Sentence Patterns Quiz - ProProfs Quiz

Learn sentence patterns sentences basic with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of sentence patterns sentences basic flashcards on Quizlet.

Chapter 6 : Sentence Structure Worksheets | Ereading Worksheets

SENTENCE PARTS AND PATTERNS. THE FIVE BASIC SENTENCE PATTERNS Subject Predicate. Answer the question, using a personal pronoun. Choose the pronoun that sounds.

Chapter 7 : Sentence patterns worksheets

These tests will help you to learn, review, and refresh your knowledge about English Sentence Patterns. Each test contains 10 questions. Choose an answer to complete each question. Instructions may be available for each test. After finishing a test, you can review your answers.

Chapter 8 : Sentence type identification quiz

Basic Sentence Patterns Sentence Type 1 S i¼ Vi. S i¼ Vi. 1. Birds fly. 2. The star was shining. 3. To be honest pays. 4. We all breathe, eat, and drink.

Chapter 9 : Diagramming Sentences

Test your understanding of various sentence patterns with this exercise. Fill in the blanks. Answers 1. It was careless of her to repeat that mistake.