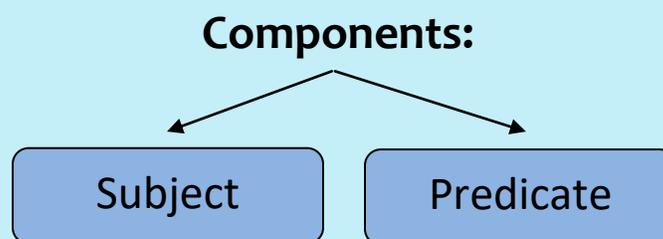


Introduction to Sentence Construction

1. Definition of a Sentence:

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.



2. Basic Sentence Structure

Subject: The person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something.

Example:

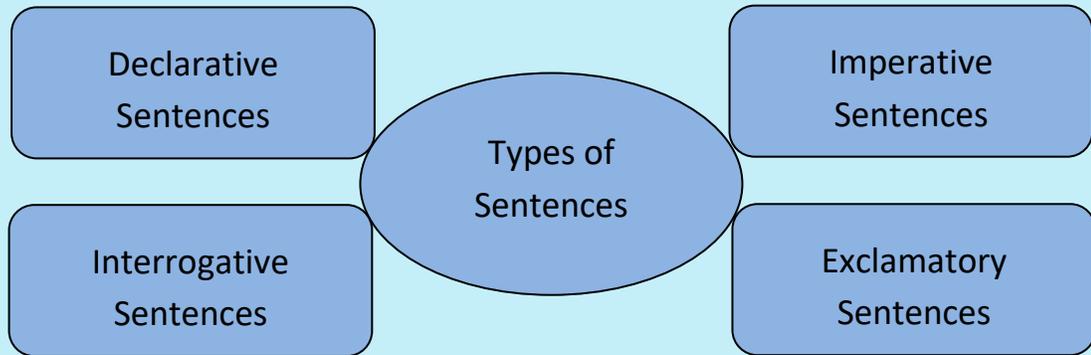
"The cat..."

Predicate: Tells something about the subject, often contains a verb.

Example:

"...sat on the mat".

3. Types of Sentences



Declarative Sentences: Make a statement.

Example: "She likes apples".

Interrogative Sentences: Ask a question.

Example: "Do you like apples"?

Imperative Sentences: Give a command.

Example: "Eat your apples".

Exclamatory Sentences: Express strong emotion.

Example: "I love apples"!

4. Sentence Fragments and Run-Ons

- A. **Fragments:** Incomplete sentences that lack a subject or predicate.

Example:

"Running down the street".

- B. **Run-On Sentences:** Two or more independent clauses joined without proper punctuation or conjunction.

Example:

"I love apples they are delicious".

5. Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

- A. **Simple Sentences:** Contain one independent clause.

Example:

"She ran".

- B. **Compound Sentences:** Contain two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction (and, but, or).

Example:

"She ran, and he walked".

- C. **Complex Sentences:** Contain one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Example:

"She ran because she was late".

6. Sentence Components

- A. **Nouns:** Subjects, objects, and complements.

Example:

"Dog, park, happiness".

- B. **Verbs:** Action or state of being.

Example:

"Run, is, seem".

- C. **Adjectives:** Modify nouns.

Example:

"Happy, large, green".

D. **Adverbs:** Modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Example:

"Quickly, very, well".

E. **Pronouns:** Replace nouns.

Example:

"He, she, it".

F. **Prepositions:** Show relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words.

Example:

"In, on, at".

G. **Conjunctions:** Connect words, phrases, clauses.

Example:

"And, but, or".

H. **Interjections:** Express emotion.

Example:

"Wow, ouch, hey".

7. Sentence Variations and Emphasis

A. **Inversion:** Changing the normal word order to add emphasis.

Example:

"Never have I seen such a thing".

B. **Ellipsis:** Omitting parts of a sentence that can be understood from the context.

Example:

"I ordered the fish, and he (ordered) the steak".

8. Punctuation

A. **Periods:** End declarative sentences.

Example:

"She loves cats".

B. Question Marks: End interrogative sentences.

Example:

"Do you love cats"?

C. Exclamation Points: End exclamatory sentences.

Example:

"I love cats"!

D. Commas: Separate items in a list, clauses, or introductory elements.

Example:

"She bought apples, oranges, and bananas".

E. Semicolons: Join closely related independent clauses.

Example:

"She loves cats; he prefers dogs".

F. **Colons:** Introduce lists, quotes, or explanations.

Example:

"She brought three things: a book, a pen, and a notebook".

9. Common Sentence Errors

A. **Subject-Verb Agreement:** The subject and verb must agree in number.

Example:

"She runs" vs. "They run".

B. **Misplaced Modifiers:** Modifiers should be placed next to the word they modify.

Example:

"She almost drove her kids to school every day" (X)

Vs.

"She drove her kids to school almost every day" (✓).

- C. **Parallelism:** Using the same pattern of words for clarity and consistency.

Example:

"She likes running, swimming, and biking" (✓)

Vs.

"She likes running, to swim, and biking" (X).