

#### CLB4A- Writing practice – Skill Building – Sentence structure

**Activity A:** Put the words in the correct order and make a sentence. Use the correct punctuation as well.

**EXAMPLE:** went/with/my daughter/ I / out/tonight/ -> I went out with my daughter tonight.

1. last/a wonderful/ trip/he/summer/had

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2. You/go/did/where/weekend?/last

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3. To/I/with/went/to/my family/Montreal

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4. On/Linda/go/where/holiday?/did

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5. Were/Sunday?/where/they/last

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6. Get/you/how/to/Toronto Airport?/did

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**ACTIVITY B on next page.**

Activity B: In the sentences below, write the PART OF SPEECH of the underlined word.

## 8 PARTS OF SPEECH

<p><span style="color: green;">●</span> <b>NOUN</b> A noun names a person, place, things or idea. E.g. pen, house, book, teacher, students, daughter, thief, Mary, and etc.</p> <p><span style="color: orange;">●</span> <b>VERB</b> A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience. E.g. study, think, prepare, realize, believe, look, see and etc.</p> <p><span style="color: blue;">●</span> <b>PREPOSITION</b> A preposition is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction in a sentence. E.g. at, in, on, from, above, below, etc.</p> <p><span style="color: red;">●</span> <b>PRONOUN</b> Pronouns replace the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence. E.g. this, that, he, she, it, we, they, him, her, and etc.</p>	<p><span style="color: teal;">●</span> <b>ADVERB</b> An adverb tells how often, how, when, where. It can describe a verb, an adjective or an adverb. E.g. frequently, seldom, sometimes, early, soon, etc.</p> <p><span style="color: purple;">●</span> <b>ADJECTIVE</b> An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. E.g. tall, thin, red, beautiful, ugly, sweet, handsome and etc.</p> <p><span style="color: green;">●</span> <b>CONJUNCTION</b> Conjunctions join words or groups of words in a sentence. E.g. so, until, and, because, yet, therefore, moreover, since, or, but and etc.</p> <p><span style="color: teal;">●</span> <b>INTERJECTION</b> Interjections express strong emotion and are often followed by an exclamation point. E.g. Hooray! Yeah! Oops! Phew! Bravo! Well! Aha!</p>
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EXAMPLE: I went out for lunch with my daughter tonight.    Preposition

1. I have great memories with my class. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She slept over her friend's house last night. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They all decided to go and surprise her at her soccer game. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My red pen isn't working. Can I borrow yours? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The lights in my house need to be replaced. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I found a stray cat under my deck. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My dog loves his treat, so I give him one every day. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I take cream and sugar in my coffee every morning. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Her face is round and red. \_\_\_\_\_
10. My dog got an ear infection and has to take some pills. \_\_\_\_\_