

GRAMMAR CLASS

I. Combining Sentences Using Compound Subjects, Verbs, and Objects the sentences.

Combine the sentences in group into a single sentence. Identify each one as compound subject, compound a, or compound object.

1. The farmer irrigated his crops. He also weeded them.
2. Mary studies ballet. Olga studies ballet.
3. Yesterday Marcus called. He invited me to his house.
4. We may take a train. We may take a bus. We may take a car.
5. Every morning, Liz exercises on her treadmill. Then she swims at the town pool.

II. Combining sentences Using Main Clauses

Read the sentences. Combine each pair into a compound sentence, using the coordinating conjunction in parentheses. Be sure to use the correct punctuation for compound sentences.

Example The supermarket is open. The pharmacy is closed. (but)

Answer The supermarket is open, but the pharmacy is closed.

1. We arrived in Milwaukee at noon. Aunt Grace met us at the airport. (and)
2. Many gold seekers went to Miami by water. Some went overland. (but)
3. My family has a dog. We do not have a cat. (but)
4. Bring a towel. Don't forget sunscreen. (and)
5. The earphones may have a loose wire. The entire MP3 player may be broken. (or)

III. Varying Sentence Length by Combining Sentences

Read the sentences. Then, combine two of them to have one shorter and one longer sentence.

Example: The city bus stopped. It was full. I decided to wait for the next one.

Answer: The city bus stopped, but it was full. I decided to wait for the next one.

1. I turned on the computer. I opened my e-mail program. I didn't have any messages.
2. Todd prepared the garden soil. He planted the seeds. Then he watered them,
3. Mary went to the library. She found books on her topic. Then she wrote the report.
4. Mom read the recipe. She mixed the ingredients. Then she put the cookies in the oven.
5. We went to the flower shop. We wanted lilies. The shop didn't have any.

IV. Identifying sentence Beginnings

Read the sentences. Look at the underlined beginnings. On the line, write whether the sentence

beginning is a noun, adverb, infinitive, gerund, or prepositional phrase.

Example: During lunch, we talked about our favorite TV shows.

Answer: prepositional phrase

1. Scorpions look scary and they can have a painful sting.
2. Never had we seen such a ridiculous movie as the one we saw last night.
3. To fix the flat tire on her car, Lauren needed a tire iron.
4. Getting the dirt off the dog's paws was harder than it looked.
5. Without a U.S. passport, Americans can't enter other countries.

V. Recognizing Fragments

Read the groups of words. Write whether the words are a fragment or sentence.

Example: Learned about sharks.

Answer: fragment

1. On the coast near Galveston.
2. Something in the dark room.
3. Rode a bike to Cullen Park.
4. Lisa worries a lot.
5. We worked hard.
6. The State Fair of Texas.
7. She asked us questions.
8. the park by the lake.
9. The report about rotating planets.
10. You can see the moon at night.

VI. Correcting Clause Fragments

Read the clause fragments. Rewrite them to form complete sentences.

Example: that I found on the Internet

Answer: My report included facts that I found on the Internet.

1. as soon as I fell asleep
2. before I leave for school
3. that was held downtown
4. which I thought tasted good
5. where she left her math book