

Sentence Structure

Reteaching

A **simple sentence** consists of one independent clause and no subordinate clauses. Any part of the sentence, such as subject, verb, or object, may be compound.

You and I enjoy games and sports. (compound subject, compound object)

A **compound sentence** consists of two or more independent clauses joined together. Any of these can be used to join independent clauses: a comma and coordinating conjunction; a semicolon; or a semicolon followed by a conjunctive adverb and comma.

New games are produced every shopping season; **nevertheless**, many old games retain their popularity.

A **complex sentence** consists of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Although new games are produced every shopping season, many games that have been around for generations retain their popularity.

A **compound-complex sentence** consists of two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

New games are produced every shopping season; **nevertheless**, many games that have been around for generations retain their popularity.

Identifying Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence below with **S** for simple, **CD** for compound, **CX** for complex, or **CC** for compound-complex.

1. Hangman is a word game that both children and adults play. _____
2. A modern variation of hangman has become a popular television show. _____
3. Chinese checkers is played with marbles; it is an easy game to learn. _____
4. The playing board is round and has a star-like design on it. _____
5. A game that is played on a checkerboard of 64 squares is called checkers in the United States, but it is called draughts in Great Britain. _____
6. The purpose of the game is to win your opponents' playing pieces by "jumping" over them with your pieces. _____
7. Checker-type games were played by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, but checkers as it is played in the United States dates back only to the 1500s. _____
8. Chess, which probably originated in India in the 600s, is still played throughout the world. _____
9. In chess, international rules govern the playing of the game, but in checkers, each nation has its own rules. _____

Sentence Structure*More Practice***A. Identifying Kinds of Sentences**

Identify each sentence below with **S** for simple, **CD** for compound, **CX** for complex, or **CC** for compound-complex.

1. One aspect of history that is rarely studied in school is how people played. _____
2. Horseshoe pitching is a game that may be traced to Roman soldiers of about A.D. 100. _____
3. Can you imagine soldiers in togas pitching horseshoes? _____
4. Ninepins must be at least several hundred years old, since the story "Rip Van Winkle" depicts colonial settlers playing it. _____
5. Children are still playing ring-around-à-rosy, and this is a game that dates back to medieval times. _____
6. It is thought that the game began about the time of the Black Death. _____
7. The apparently light and meaningless words of the rhyme recall a disastrous time. _____
8. The line "A pocket full of posies" sounds pretty, but it probably refers to the sweet-smelling flowers that people carried to cover the smell of death. _____
9. The *All* in "All fall down" are the people who fell victim to the plague. _____
10. Generations of soldiers have believed that strategies learned in board games help prepare commanders for battlefield decisions. _____

B. Using Different Kinds of Sentences

Combine each numbered sentence with the sentence that follows to make a compound, complex, or compound-complex sentence. Write the new sentence on the line provided. Label in parentheses the sentence type: **CD**, **CX**, or **CC**.

(1) Before 1900, a phone was always black. It had a straight cord. (2) The phone had no dial. Operators placed all calls. (3) A caller lifted the receiver and waited. The operator said, "Number, please." (4) There were no call-forwarding features, and there were no answering machines. There was little automation then.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Name: _____

Hour: _____

Identifying Sentence Structure

Directions: Identify each sentence below by writing S for simple, CD for compound, CX for complex, or CC for compound-complex.

If the sentence is complex or compound-complex, underline the subordinate clause.

1. _____ The Key Club sponsored a rummage sale and accepted donations from everyone
2. _____ The principal donated a bird cage, and the coach made lemonade for the volunteers.
3. _____ We used whatever had been donated, but we welcomed housewares most.
4. _____ One customer bought a set of encyclopedias, which she'd long wanted, and her husband purchased an antique wood bookcase with a brass trim.
5. _____ The Key Club gave all the profits that it made from the sale to a local charity.
6. _____ The word volcano comes from Vulcan, the name of the Roman god of fire.
7. _____ Most volcanoes are located in areas of weakness in the earth's crust where internal pressure occasionally breaks through
8. _____ Many volcanoes form mountains, but others are just cracks in the ground.
9. _____ Over the last few centuries, volcanoes have caused thousands of deaths.
10. _____ The eruption of Krakatau produced tidal waves that rose over 100 feet high; the waves drowned about 36,000 people!
11. _____ There is little doubt that volcanoes are among the most destructive natural forces, yet they also provide benefits to mankind.
12. _____ Volcanic materials are used in industry, and volcanic steam can generate power.
13. _____ When Mount St. Helens in Washington erupted, it killed 65 people.
14. _____ In Iceland, planes take tourists to view volcanic eruptions.
15. _____ Prehistoric volcanoes are not unique to Earth; many other heavenly bodies show evidence of even more violent volcanoes.