

# 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. Cx
2. A modern variation of hangman has become a popular television show. S
3. Chinese checkers is played with marbles; it is an easy game to learn. cd
4. The playing board is round and has a star-like design on it. S
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. cd-cx
6. The purpose of the game is to win your opponents' playing pieces by "jumping" over them with your pieces. S
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. cd-cx
8. Chess, which probably originated in India in the 600s, is still played throughout the world. Cx
9. In chess, international rules govern the playing of the game; but in checkers, each nation has its own rules. cd

CHAPTER 4

**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. Gx
2. Horseshoe pitching is a game that may be traced to Roman soldiers of about A.D. 100. Gx
3. Can you imagine soldiers in togas pitching horseshoes? S
4. Ninepins must be at least several hundred years old, since the story "Rip Van Winkle" depicts colonial settlers playing it. Gx
5. Children are still playing ring-around-a-rosy, and this is a game that dates back to medieval times. CD-Gx
6. It is thought that the game began about the time of the Black Death. Gx
7. The apparently light and meaningless words of the rhyme recall a disastrous time. S
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. CD-Gx
9. The *All* in "All fall down" are the people who fell victim to the plague. Gx
10. Generations of soldiers have believed that strategies learned in board games help prepare commanders for battlefield decisions. Gx

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