

Wednesday 26th of May 2021

Sentence Kinds

Declarative

A declarative sentence "declares" or states a fact, arrangement or opinion. Declarative sentences can be either positive or negative. A declarative sentences ends with a period (.).

Examples

1. I'll meet you at the train station.
2. The sun rises in the East.
3. He doesn't get up early.

Imperative

The imperative commands (or sometimes requests). The imperative takes no subject as 'you' is the implied subject. The imperative form ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation point (!).

Examples

1. Open the door.
2. Finish your homework
3. Pick up that mess.

Interrogative

The interrogative asks a question. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb precedes the subject which is then followed by the main verb (i.e., Are you coming?). The interrogative form ends with a question mark (?).

Examples

1. How long have you lived in France?
2. When does the bus leave?
3. Do you enjoy listening to classical music?

Exclamatory

The exclamatory form emphasizes a statement (either declarative or imperative) with an exclamation point (!).

Examples

1. Hurry up!
2. That sounds fantastic!

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

3. I can't believe you said that!

Exercise

Identify the kind of sentence.

There are 4 kinds of sentences in English.

Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative and Exclamatory

1. How well she sings! - _____
2. What is your name? - _____
3. Did I say anything to make you angry? - _____
4. What is your name?- _____
5. Who told you this? - _____
6. She is a successful writer. - _____
7. It is raining cats and dogs. - _____
8. I want to become a writer. - _____
9. She does not eat meat or fish. - _____
10. Go at once. - _____
11. Bring me that file. - _____
12. My mother makes delicious cookies. - _____
13. Get lost. - _____
14. Fetch me a glass of water. - _____
15. Please be seated. - _____
16. Sit down. - _____
17. She writes with her left hand. - _____
18. What a tragedy! - _____
19. How beautiful she is! - _____

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

20. I have two sisters. - _____

21. How ridiculous this is! - _____

22. I have lost my way. - _____

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

Thursday 27th of May 2021

Sentence Types:

Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex

Simple Sentences

- A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb.
- It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:

1. The baby cried for food.
^There is a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought.
2. Professor Maple's intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.
^ A simple sentence does not necessarily have to be short. It can have adjectives. In this case, there are two verbs "completed" and "turned in." However, the sentence expresses one complete thought and therefore is a simple sentence.
3. Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.
^Although there are two subjects and two verbs, it is still a simple sentence because both verbs share the same subjects and express one complete thought.

Compound Sentences

- A compound sentence has two independent clauses. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.
- Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences.
- These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

Examples:

1. The shoplifter had stolen clothes, **so** he ran once he saw the police.
^Both sides of the conjunction "so" are complete sentences. "The shoplifter had stolen clothes" can stand alone and so can "he ran once he saw the police." Therefore, this is a compound sentence.
2. They spoke to him in Spanish, **but** he responded in English.
^This is also a compound sentence that uses a conjunction to separate two individual clauses.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

Complex Sentences

- A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought.
- A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

Examples:

1. **After** eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise.

^ The independent clause is "Tim went to the gym to exercise." The subordinating clause before it is dependent on the main, independent clause. If one were to say "after eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory," it would be an incomplete thought.

2. Opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies **that** privilege male accomplishments.

The subject is "opinionated women" and the verb is "are given." The first part of the sentence "opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies" is an independent clause that expresses a complete thought. The following "that privilege male accomplishments" is a relative clause that describes which types of societies.

2. The woman **who** taught Art History 210 was fired for stealing school supplies.

^The dependent clause in this sentence is "who taught Art History 210" because if removed, the rest of the sentence would stand as an independent clause. "Who taught Art History 210" is an adjective clause that provides necessary details about the subject, woman.

Compound-Complex Sentences

- A compound-complex sentence has two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Examples:

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

1. **After** the two soccer players lost their game, they joined their other teammates for lunch, and they went to the movies.
^ If we remove the dependent clause “after the two soccer players lost their game,” we have a compound sentence. The dependent clause makes this sentence compound-complex.
2. The man believed in the system, and he knew that justice would prevail **after** the murderer was sent to jail.

Exercise:

Identify whether the sentences are simple, complex, compound or compound-complex. Please underline dependent clauses where it applies.

1. *Vampires Dairies* is my favorite television show, but I also love *True Blood*.
2. The student wiped the white board that was filthy with last week’s notes.
3. The trendy fashion designer released her new line on Wednesday.
4. Trina and Hareem went to a bar in Hollywood to celebrate their anniversary.
5. Wicked Regina cast a spell on the entire city, so the citizens decided to rebel.
6. While waiting for the paint to dry, Angela went to Home Depot, and Martin organized the kitchen appliances.
7. After listening to the Kanye West CD, I have new respect for his music.
8. After the teacher chose groups, John and Sara were selected as partners for a project, yet Sarah did most of the work.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

Friday 28th May 2021

TOPIC: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Word Formation

Write the correct form of the word given in brackets for the following sentences.

1. In the Chinese way of life, it is _____ (**custom**) for a maiden to serve tea to her potential in-laws.
2. Cameron was _____ (**public**) thanked for rescuing ten people during the flood.
3. The teacher acts as a _____ (**facilitate**) of learning.
4. City _____ (**analyse**) are forecasting pre-tax profits of \$38 million this year.

Parts of Speech

Identify the part of speech highlighted in the sentences below.

1. We had **breakfast** at a café near the city park.
2. The birthday card was **duly** filled by the caring students.
3. Kim Lee **works** hard yet she still earns low grades.
4. Many believe that UFO"s exist **but** nobody can prove it.

Confused Pairs

1. Bruce Lee was (**disarmed / unarmed**) but he still killed the gun – wielding bandits.
2. The baby kept staring at the (**ceiling, sealing**), fascinated with his new world.
3. The symptoms of the disease include stomach (**pain, pane**), muscle aches and vomiting.
4. The wrestler (**knead / kneed**) his challenger in the stomach.
5. The ancient Roman (**augur/auger**) predicted the future by reading the flight of birds.
6. He watched the lower leaves (**blench/blanch**) and curl downwards at the edges.
7. Before painting a picture, the artist must prepare her station with her (**palette/palate**) of paints and canvas.
8. It was nice to get home in the daylight and have time to (**titillate/titivate**) the garden before dinner.

Rewriting

1. They saw the robbers enter the shop. (**change to Passive voice**)

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

2. She is too young to get married. (Use :enough)
3. Young children should not be allowed to use the lift alone under any circumstances. (**Begin:**
Under)
4. The doctor advised Jay not to eat fatty foods but he continued doing so.(**Begin: Contrary to**)