**Practice 01:**

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.

**Practice 02:**

Directions: Identify the sentence type. Circle any coordinating or subordinating conjunctions. Underline independent clauses once and dependent clauses twice. Then, explain what function the sentence is performing (declare a direct statement, display a simple list, give concise directions, ask a question, combine similar ideas, compare or contrast ideas, convey cause and effect or chain of events )

1. *Harry Potter* was rejected from many publishers before J.K. Rowling found success.

Sentence type:

Function:

2. Even though the patients showed various symptoms, the clinical study found that lack of sleep contributes to the inability to focus, irritability, and poorer health.

Sentence type:

Function:

3. More and more students are relying on online databases to find sources.

Sentence type:

Function:

4. The business analysts proposed higher numbers for next quarter, and they expect to exceed those numbers the following quarter.

Sentence type:

Function:

5. Homeless teens face intense obstacles, but when it comes to schooling, they do have the chance to receive an education if they enroll in a special program.

Sentence type:

Function:

**Practice 03:**

Directions: Practice composing your own sentences given the information provided. Consider what sentence type will be best to express the information.

1. You are telling the reader about three important qualities of a character in a book.

Sentence:

2. You are showing both sides of an argument.

Sentence:

3. You are wondering about the types of resources available to students.

Sentence:

4. You are describing a sequence of events.

Sentence:

**Practice 04: Work with a partner on this exercise.**

**Step 1** Combine the sentences in each group of sentences on the following page into one sentence. There is more than one way to combine some of them.

**Step 2** Then write the sentences on a separate piece of paper as a connected paragraph, starting with the first sentence.

**How Much Can Animals Think and Feel?**

I . Scientists are discovering something

Animals can think.

Animals can communicate their thoughts.

(Substitute the word that for something.)

*Scientists are discovering that animals can think and communicate their thoughts.*

2 . Gorillas are close relatives of humans.

Chimpanzees are close relatives of humans.

Scientists have worked with them to study animal intelligence.

3 . A young chimpanzee named Kanzi knows as much grammar as a two-and a- half-year-old child.

A gorilIa named Koko uses sign language to communicate with her trainer.

4. Most people believe something.

Parrots can only imitate.

They don't understand what they are saying.

(Substitute the word that for something.)

5. Gorillas are close relatives of humans.

Chimpanzees are close relatives of humans.

Scientists have worked with them to study animal intelligence

6. However, a parrot named Alex talks.

He seems to understand what he is saying.

6. He can answer questions about the color of a toy.

He can answer questions about the shape of a toy.

He can answer questions about the size of a toy.

He can tell what it is made of.

7. Furthermore, Alex can also feel.

Alex can communicate his feelings.

8. Alex made several mistakes in answering a question.

He apologized.

He turned away.

He did this one day. (Put this idea first.)

*(One day, when Alex . . .)*

9. Alex became sick.

His trainer had to leave him overnight in an animal hospital.

This happened another time. (Put this idea .first.)

10. The hospital was a strange place.

Alex didn't want to stay there alone.

11. The trainer was going out the door.

Alex cried out, "Come here. I love you. I 'm sorry. Wanna go back."

12. Dolphins also show emotion.

They do this during training

13. They are correct.

They cry excitedly.

They race back to their trainer.

14. They are wrong.

They look sad.

They act depressed.

15. These few examples show something.

Even animals with small brains are smart.

Even animals with small brains have feelings.

(Substitute the word that for something.)