

Grade 12 NTI Day #4 ELA

Teacher: Mrs. Lee

Nouns Worksheets

- Activity 30 –The Four Structures of Sentences
 - Practice A – Distinguishing Simple Sentences and Compound Sentences
 - Practice B – Identifying the Four Structures of Sentences
 - Writing and Speaking Application (paragraph writing only!)
- Activity 31 – The Four Functions of Sentences
 - Practice A – Punctuating the Four Types of Sentences
 - Practice B – Identifying the Four Types of Sentences
 - Writing and Speaking Application (paragraph writing only!)

Important:

This assignment will also be available in Google Classroom. Please feel free to contact Mrs. Lee with any questions via email: andrea.lee@pineville.kyschools.us

30 THE FOUR STRUCTURES OF SENTENCES

A sentence’s structure is determined by the number of independent (or main) clauses and the number of subordinate (or dependent) clauses the sentence contains. The four possible sentence structures are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

This chart shows definitions and examples of the four possible sentence structures:

Sentence Type	Definition	Example
Simple	a single independent clause	Carrie wants chicken for dinner.
Compound	two or more independent clauses	Carrie wants chicken for dinner, but Chris wants fish.
Complex	one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses	Although Carrie wants chicken for dinner, Chris wants fish.
Compound-Complex	two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses	Chris wants fish for dinner, even though Carrie wants chicken, so they are going to a restaurant.

PRACTICE A Distinguishing Between Simple and Compound Sentences

Read the following sentences. Then, label each sentence simple or compound.

Example: The team wanted to win, but they lacked confidence in their ability.

Answer: compound

- In this town, everybody knows everybody. _____
- I like fishing, but my brother can’t stand the monotony. _____
- I saw an eagle soaring down from the cliff. _____
- Karen wants to come for a visit, but we’ll be gone that day. _____
- You can choose either to cook me dinner or to take me out. _____
- You can finish the project, or you can hire someone else to finish it. _____
- She created a new logo for her company. _____
- They are making mud pies and digging holes. _____

PRACTICE B Identifying the Four Structures of Sentences

Read the sentences below. Then, select the structure of each sentence from the choices provided.

Example: She bought the car that she’d been saving up to buy.

Answer: She bought the car that she’d been saving up to buy. simple complex

- | | | |
|--|------------------|----------|
| 1. Although I need the money, I can’t take a second job. | simple | complex |
| 2. The little boy ate his third helping, and then he became ill. | simple | compound |
| 3. Usually, I prefer chicken, but I’d like the pork roast. | complex | compound |
| 4. We can have lunch here at my house. | compound-complex | compound |
| 5. He played guitar while she sang. | simple | complex |
| | complex | compound |

Writing and Speaking Application

Write three sentences, and identify which structure is used in each. Then, read your sentences to a partner. Your partner should listen for and identify the structure of each sentence. Then, switch roles with your partner.

31 THE FOUR FUNCTIONS OF SENTENCES

Sentences can be classified according to how they function—that is, whether they state ideas, ask questions, give orders, or express strong emotions. The four possible sentence types are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

This chart shows descriptions and examples of the four possible sentence types.

Declarative: states an idea; ends with a period	Annette sings soprano.
Interrogative: asks a question; ends with a question mark	In which state is Albany?
Imperative: gives a command or makes a request; ends with a period or an exclamation point	Use caution when diving. Halt!
Exclamatory: conveys strong emotions; ends with an exclamation point	What an amazing feat that was!

PRACTICE A Punctuating the Four Types of Sentences

Read each sentence, and confirm that you understand its function (indicated in parentheses). Then, add the correct end mark.

Example: How expensive are the fleece jackets (interrogative)

Answer: How expensive are the fleece jackets?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What a tremendous act of kindness that was (exclamatory) | 7. Do not loiter outside the building (imperative) |
| 2. What makes volcanoes erupt (interrogative) | 8. The cliff exposed many layers of rock (declarative) |
| 3. Have you ever seen a meteor shower (interrogative) | 9. Display the permit in your windshield (imperative) |
| 4. Beware of jellyfish (imperative) | 10. Apes are the most advanced primates (declarative) |
| 5. Kabuki is a type of Japanese drama (declarative) | |
| 6. What a fascinating exhibit we just saw (exclamatory) | |

PRACTICE B Identifying the Four Types of Sentences

Read each sentence. Then, on the line provided, label each sentence declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

Example: Passengers, prepare for takeoff.

Answer: imperative

- Bactrian camels have two humps. _____
- How beautiful those oil paintings were! _____
- How long have you known the lyrics to this song? _____
- Please remember to ask a guardian to sign your permission slip. _____
- What equipment do you think you will need for your science project? _____
- What a clever suggestion you gave! _____

Writing and Speaking Application

Write a short description of an interesting event. Include declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. Read your description aloud to a partner. Your partner should listen for and identify each type of sentence. Then, switch roles with your partner.