* 4 types of sentences
* Interrogative
  + ?
  + asks a question
* Imperative
  + (.) (!)
  + gives a command/makes a request
  + “please”--request
* declarative
  + (.)
  + makes a statement
* exclamatory
  + !
  + expresses strong emotion or feeling
* Fragments:
* A sentence must have two characteristics:
* 1. It must have a subject and a verb;   
      2. it must have independence or completeness
* Ex. Sylvia feels happy this morning.  Because the sun is shining. She is leaving early to take a walk in the woods.
* Run-ons:
  + A sentences that just keeps on going.
  + It needs you to put the “breaks” on. (punctuation)
  + If you feel like you need to take a breath in the middle of reading it, it’s probably too long!!!!
* Ex. The reason we drove to the lake was to go fishing we ended up swimming all day
* Sentence Structure:
  + Simple
  + Compound
  + Complex
  + Compound-complex
* Example:
* Mary / plays tennis.
* Simple Sentence-
  + has 1 subject and 1 predicate.
  + Example:
    - We/went to San Juan yesterday.
  + Compound Sentence:
    - Def
    - Example:
      * We went to San Juan, and we danced all night.
      * We went to San Juan. ---sentence #1
      * Structure of the sentences---

(subject) (predicate) ,conjuction (subject)(predicate)

* + - * We danced all night.---sentence #2
      * Joined with---(a ‘connector’)
        + , and
        + ,yet
        + ,for
        + , but
        + , or
        + , so
        + ; however,
        + ; therefore,
        + ; moreover,
        + ; otherwise,
    - Complex Sentences
      * Def: has at least 2 parts; one sentences that can stand alone and one that cannot
      * Example: Since my boyfriend and I wanted to have fun, we went to San Juan yesterday.
      * Often the *sentences begins* with Since—if---While---so—unless—although---because—when

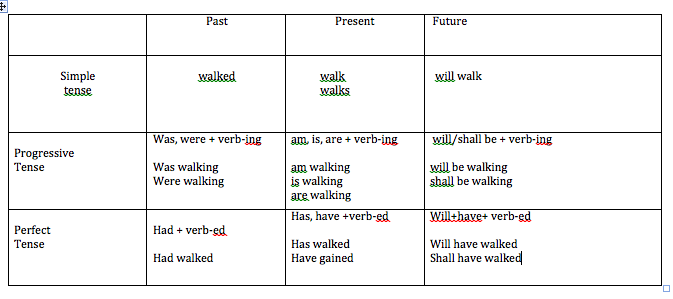
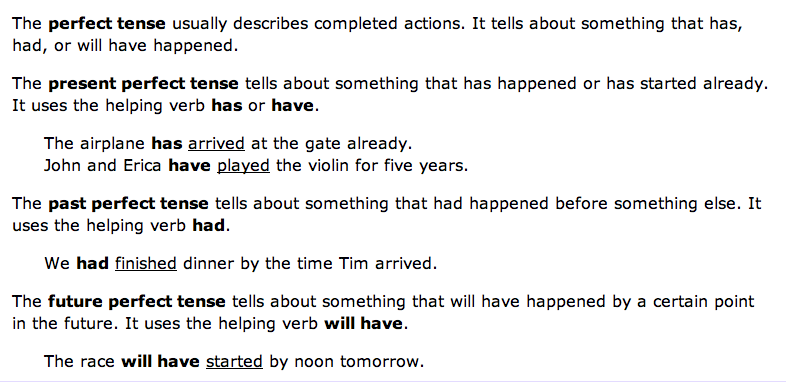
Dependent Clause—

* + - NOT a complete sentence
    - Can’t stand alone
    - “must have help to make sense”

Independent Clause-

* + - a **Complete** sentence
    - it doesn’t need the other part to exist and make sense
    - CAN stand alone
  + Example:
    - If we have a snow day tomorrow, we will get to stay home.

Dependent Independent

* Simple: Mary and Tom went to San Juan yesterday.
* Compound: Mary and Tom went to San Juan yesterday, and they had fun.
* Complex: While Mary and Tom went to San Juan yesterday to have fun, they
* were bored.
* .
* There are 2 parts to every sentences: A subject and a predicate….
* Subject-
  + who or what the sentences is about
* Predicate-
  + tells something about the subject
  + tells what the subject is doing(action)
* Steps for finding each:
  + 1st—ask yourself who or what the sentence is about(that’s your subject!!!!)
  + 2nd-everything after the subject is the predicate
    - YES THAT MEANS EVERY LITTLE WORD
* Simple Subjects and Predicates
* simple- a single sentence that expresses one thought
* compound sentence-
  + 2 related sentences joined together to express one thought or idea
  + joined with a comma (,) and connecting word(and,but,or)
* Perfect Tense indicates the COMPLETION of an action(it already happened or will have already happened by a certain time)
* 
* 
* Adjectives modify nouns.
  + They “describe” nouns.
    - What kind
    - How many
  + Tells more about that noun.
    - Brown(noun)
    - Beach(noun)
    - Huge(noun)
    - Green, fat(noun)
    - Tall, skinny(noun)
    - Confederate(noun)