* 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)