

1: Syntax - English sentence structure

English sentences follow certain patterns. In this section we will first consider some of the commonest verb patterns and then some of the other important structures, both literary and conversational.

The boy is a student. Expanding Sentences The examples above are basic sentences. Basic sentences can be expanded, or lengthened, by adding adjectives, adverbs and objects. Subject-Verb This is the basic subject-verb pattern. An adverb is added quickly to tell how Jack eats. An object is added carrots to tell what Jack eats. Jack quickly eats carrots at home. Another adverb is added at home to tell where Jack eats. Jack quickly eats fresh carrots at home. An adjective is added fresh to tell what kind of carrots Jack eats. Subject-Verb-Object This is a basic subject-verb-object pattern. Bill kicks the red ball. An adjective is added red to tell the color of the ball. Bill kicks the red ball hard. An adverb is added hard to tell how Bill kicks the ball. Bill kicks the red ball hard every day. Subject-Verb-Adjective This is the basic subject-verb-adjective pattern. She looks pretty tonight. Lisa looks pretty tonight. Subject-Verb-Adverb This is the basic subject-verb-adverb pattern. Green apples are everywhere. An adjective is added green to describe the apples. Ripe, green apples are everywhere. A series of adjectives are added ripe and green to describe the apples. Subject-Verb-Noun The boy is a student. This is the basic subject-verb-noun sentence pattern. Jon is a student. Jon is a smart student. An adjective is added smart to tell what kind of student Jon is. Jon is a smart student at school. First Name Are you a teacher or a student? We use MailChimp as our marketing automation platform. By clicking to submit this form, you acknowledge that the information you provide will be transferred to MailChimp for processing in accordance with their Privacy Policy and Terms.

2: Verb patterns and structures

Review exercises of Sentence Patterns, Sentence Pattern grammar exercises with answer key. Review exercises of all Complete Sentence Pattern. The complete predicate is the verb plus its objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers that tell what the complete subject does or is.

One of the most important factors to keep in mind when analyzing sentences is that sentences are not only formed by words, but also by structural units known as constituents. In order to fully understand how sentences are formed and organized, an understanding is essential of how the parts of a sentence function. An analysis of sentence constituency begins at the largest units of grammar and then breaks the larger units down into smaller and smaller units.

Clause Constituents The largest constituents of sentences can be illustrated by looking at complex and coordinate sentences. For example, consider the following sentence. When the horse we bet on fell down, I was devastated. A complex sentence has at least one dependent clause and an independent clause. In the above example, I was devastated acts as the independent clause and When the horse we bet on fell down is the dependent clause. Dependent clauses are introduced by either subordinate conjunctions, like although or because, or relative pronouns, such as who or which. Therefore, the largest constituents of the above complex sentence are the independent clause I was devastated and the dependent clause When the horse we bet on fell down. A coordinate sentence is a sentence consisting of two coordinate clauses with a conjunction joining them together. The following sentence is an example. Elizabeth gave Don a handmade scarf, but he lost it on the bus. In this example, Elizabeth gave Don a handmade scarf and he lost it on the bus are both coordinate clauses. The conjunction but joins them. Therefore, in a coordinate sentence, the largest constituents are the two coordinate clauses and the conjunction that joins them. A noun phrase contains either a noun or a pronoun and a verb phrase contains a verb. The following is a list of simple sentences. Christian won the wager. Sean drank the contents of the bottle. In these sentences, the constituents on the left are all noun phrases and the constituents on the right are all verb phrases. The verb phrases stumbled, won the wager, and drank the contents of the bottle also function to assert something about the noun phrases Jessica, Christian, and Sean. Therefore, noun phrases and verb phrases can either be identified by position in a sentence or by function. Sometimes a verb phrase can contain a noun phrase, as in the example drank the contents of the bottle. The contents and the bottle are both noun phrases. If alternate words were substituted for the contents or the bottle, those words would also function as noun phrases in the sentence.

Extending Noun Phrases The only essential component of a noun phrase is the noun, but noun phrases can also contain determiners, adjectives, and prepositional phrases. The patterns used to extend noun phrases follow certain rules.

Active and Passive Sentences Noun phrases function as unified entities within a sentence. A complex noun phrase like The red chickens in the coup functions exactly like a simple noun phrase like Don. Looking at how active and passive sentences are constructed demonstrates this unified quality of noun phrases. Don stole the red chickens in the coup. Active The red chickens in the coup were stolen by Don. Passive Rearranging noun phrases in a sentence changes the referent of the predication the verb phrase asserts. Specifically, exchanging the direct object noun phrase the red chickens in the coup for the subject noun phrase Don creates a passive sentence out of an active sentence.

Linear Order Both constituents and words are arranged in a linear order in sentences. Consider the following examples of how word order can impact sentence meaning. The dog bit the man. The man bit the dog. These sentences share the same exact words, but their arrangement drastically changes the meaning of the sentences. The order signifies who bit whom. The following example demonstrates how altering the word order of a sentence can lead to a sentence that is ill formed. Bit the man the dog. English is an SVO or subject, verb, object language. Tomorrow I will take my money to the bank. I will take my money to the bank tomorrow. This example suggests that the ordering of words in sentences is not always fixed.

Understanding Grammar Patterns for Sentences Complex and coordinate sentences can begin to be analyzed at the level of their largest constituents, dependent clauses and independent clauses. Simple sentences contain noun phrases and verb phrases, which are constituents that can be continually broken down to smaller and smaller units. Noun phrases contain a noun and can contain

determiners, adjectives, and prepositional phrases. Verb phrases contain a verb and can contain noun phrases. The linear order of words can sometimes change the sentences meaning and can sometimes lead to ungrammatical sentences. A study of grammar patterns for sentences reveals a multi-layered system of construction that reveals many of the intricacies of the English language. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

3: English grammar exercises, with answers | Learn English Today

Sentence Patterns Sentence Patterns. Sentence construction Subject and predicate Nouns and pronouns Four sentence types The most natural sentence structure is the.

The principal punished the boy. The unruly demonstrators invaded the platform. The scoundrels should be given a good thrashing. The government should ban all military organizations. The direct object is the answer to the question whom or what. Sometimes the particle is detached from the verb and put after the object. John put his hat on. They called the doctor in. He threw it away. You must send them back. The particle is put after the object, when the object is a personal pronoun e. When the object is long or has to be made prominent or when it is qualified by an adjectival phrase or clause, the particle comes before the object. The principal gave away the prizes. He put on an air of innocence. We will not throw away anything useful. The poor widow had to bring up all three children. The sailors put out the fire in the hold of the ship. They called in Dr Smith, a famous specialist. The president awarded him a gold medal. He told us an interesting story. The robber dealt the traveller a heavy blow. We promised our guide a handsome reward. The teacher wished the boys all success. He distributed sweets to all the boys in the class. She bought a present for her mother. She ordered a new dress for herself. He made coffee for all of us. Sections In This Article.

4: 38 FREE ESL sentence structure worksheets

Review exercises of Sentence Patterns. Sentence Pattern grammar exercises with answer key. Review exercises of all Complete Sentence Pattern. The complete predicate is the verb plus its objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers that tell what the complete subject does or is.

It is helpful to read your written work aloud. When you speak, you will make natural pauses to mark the end of your sentences or clauses. If there is no corresponding end punctuation mark in your writing, you can be almost certain that you have written a run-on sentence. Fragment sentences are unfinished sentences, i. A common fragment sentence in student writing is a dependent clause standing alone without an independent clause. She got angry and shouted at the teacher. He watched TV for an hour and then went to bed. After falling asleep on the sofa. She got up and ran out of the library. Slamming the door behind her. I have to write a report on Albert Einstein. The famous scientist who left Europe to live in the USA. After riding my bike without problems for over a year, the chain broke. You can often detect fragments if you read your writing backwards sentence by sentence, i. You can usually correct a fragment by connecting it to the sentence before or after it. Good writers, who have a full understanding of the sentence, occasionally choose to write a sentence fragment. So you may see sentence fragments in the fiction or even some of the non-fiction you read. As an ESL student, however, you should avoid fragments except when writing your own creative stories. A rambling sentence is a sentence made up of many clauses, often connected by a coordinating conjunction such as and, or, so. A rambling sentence is quite easy to spot. You have almost certainly written one if your sentence contains more than 3 or 4 conjunctions. If you read the sentence aloud and run out of breath before reaching the end of it, you have written a rambling sentence. If your sentence stretches over many lines of writing, you have certainly written a rambling sentence and most probably a run-on sentence too. Unlike run-ons or fragments, rambling sentences are not wrong, but they are tiresome for the reader and one of the signs of a poor writer. You should avoid them. Do a quiz to identify problematic sentences. If you are not sure whether you have written a good, correct sentence, ask your teacher! The more you read in English, the better a writer you will become. This is because reading good writing provides you with models of English sentence structure that will have a positive influence on your own written work. Good writing consists not only of a string of varied, correctly-structured sentences. For information on these two important concepts, go to the Language words for non-language teachers page and click on Cohesion. Click to see the collected writing advice from this page. There are links to more sentence identification and sentence building exercises on the Writing Index of this website. Click for a summative test of the information on this page.

5: Sentence type identification quiz

Sentence Pattern Transformations - Multiple Transformations - exercise 2 Sentence Pattern Transformations - Multiple Transformations - exercise 3 Active-Passive Voice.

6: Grammar Patterns for Sentences

The following statements are true about sentences in English: A new sentence begins with a capital letter. He obtained his degree.; A sentence ends with punctuation (a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point).

7: Learn English online - English Grammar - verb patterns

SENTENCE PARTS AND PATTERNS. Sentence structures Combine each set of simple sentences below to produce the ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 1. Each girl raised in a.

8: Sentence patterns " part I

in the English Language A sentence is a group of words that are put together to make one complete thought.. Click Here for Step-by-Step Rules, Stories and Exercises to Practice All English Tenses.

9: Exercise on Sentence Patterns @ The Internet Grammar of English

Grammar and Lexis in English Language Teaching learning is a matter of learning a series of patterns or structures. students to take out their exercise books.

*Externalities and coordination problems Baboushka and the Three Kings The rebirth of the German Intelligence Service
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