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Fragment sentence worksheet with answers

Didn't you find what you need? Search our website or e-mail. As a clause to compose phrases in grammar and syntax in grammar, phrase and the clause structure, commonly known as phrase composition, is the classification of sentences based on the number and type of clauses in their syntactic structure. This division is a traditional grammar element. Type of standard English clauses, sentences are composed of five clause models: subject + verb (intransitive) Example: runs to the meeting. Subject + verb (transitive) + Object Example: the meeting runs. Subject + verb (connection) + subject complement (adjective, noun, pronoun) Example: Abdul is happy. Jeanne is a person. I am her. Subject + verb (transitive) + indirect object + direct object example: she made me a pie. this clause model is a derivative of s + v + or, transforming the object of a preposition into an indirect verb object, As the example of the transformational grammar is actually "he made a cake for me". Subject + verb (transitive) + object + complement example object: Happy. They made it did not "he", and did not "happy"; They did "do it happy" A \bar{c} the object and its complement form a syntactic unit. Phrases A \bar{c} that are composed of these clauses, in both "employee" or "independent" module to also have models, as explained below. Type of phrases A simple sentence consists of a single clause. A compound phrase consists of two or more independent clauses. A complex phrase has at least one independent clause more at least a secondary proposition. [1] A set of words without independent clause can be an incomplete phrase, also called a fragment of phrase. A phrase consisting of at least one secondary proposition and at least two independent propositions can be called a complex-compound phrase or complex composed phrase. Sentence 1 is an example of a simple sentence. The phrase 2 is composed because "then" is considered a coordinated link in English and the phrase 3 is complex. The phrase 4 is composed complex (also known as a complex compound). Example 5 is a fragment of phrase. I like trains. I don't know how to cook, so I buy my bread already done. I enjoyed the apple pie you bought for me. The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, which was more intelligent, lived inside the house. What an idiot. The simple phrase in Example 1 contains a clause. Example 2 has two clauses (I don't know how to cook and buy my bread already done), combined in a single phrase with the coining coordination so. In Example 3, I liked that Apple's cake is an independent clause and that you bought for me is an employee clause; The phrase is therefore complex. In the sentence 4, the dog lived in the garden and the cat lived inside the house are both independent clauses; Who was more intelligent is an employee clause. Example 5 has a nominal phrase but no verb. It is not a complete clause grammatically. Simple sentences A simple phrase structure contains an independent clause and no employee clauses. [2] I run. This simple sentence has an independent clause that contains a subject, me and a verb, work. The girl ran in her bedroom. This simple sentence has an independent clause that contains a subject, girl, and a predicate, she ran into her bedroom. The predicate is a verbal phrase that consists more than a word. In the courtyard courtyard, the dog barked and howl at the cat. This simple sentence has an independent clause that contains a subject, the dog and a predicate, barking and howling at the cat. This predicate has two verbs, known as a predicate composed: dressing and howling. This compound verb should not be confused with a compound sentence. In the backyard Home and cat are prepositional phrases. Compound sentences should not be confused with atomic phrases A \bar{c} \bar{a} \bar{a} , of composed sentences. In English, a composed phrase is composed of at least two independent clauses. It does not require an employee clause. The clauses are united by a one Conjunction, a point and point that works as a conjunction, colon instead of a point and comma between two sentences when the second sentence explains or illustrates the first sentence and no coordinated conjunction is used to connect the phrases or a subjunctive adverb preceded by a point e comma. A conjunction can be used to make a compound phrase. The conjunctions are words like, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Examples: I started in time, but I arrived late. I will accept your offer or refusal; These are the two options. The law has been approved: from 1 April, all cars should be tested. The war was lost; As a result, the whole country has been occupied. The use of a comma to separate two independent clauses without adding an appropriate conjunction is called a comma joint and is generally considered an error (if used in English). [2] Example: The sun shone, everyone appeared happily. If a phrase contains homogeneous members who refer to another common sentence member, the sentence can be considered simple [3] or composed. [4] If homogeneous members are removed, the phrase is called contract. In some languages, such as Russian, a comma is not always required in a phrase with homogeneous members. [5] Alex likes to fishing, and he's going to fishing Friday-in Alex likes to fish, and he is going to fishing Friday. A A A »A A¼AÄ â» A¼¼A A A A, A, A, ' . A »A â¼A A²A A, A'A ± A ± A â ± A ±

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