

The MISSOURI HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

GRAMMAR BOOT CAMP

Workbook



This workbook is to accompany a grammar textbook.
Writing Good Sentences by Claude W. Faulkner inspired and influenced this workbook's
creation and is highly recommended for use as a grammar textbook.

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Instructions for all exercises:

- Use articles as needed for sentence construction.
- Capitalize required words and use correct ending punctuation.
- Use correct comma placement.
- Use correct verb tense.
- Ensure each sentences makes good sense.

BASIC SENTENCE PATTERNS

Exercise One

Substantives

Each sentence shall:

- A. Use one word subjects; and
 B. Not use any subject more than once in this exercise.

1. _____ is a repeat offender.
Common Noun
2. _____ may authorize a tow.
Common Noun
3. _____ wrote the law.
Proper Noun
4. _____ stopped for lunch.
Proper Noun
5. _____ have formed a quorum.
Collective Noun
6. _____ were out of line.
Collective Noun
7. _____ may approach the bench.
Personal Pronoun
2nd person singular
8. _____ spoke at the hearing.
Personal Pronoun
3rd person plural
9. _____ ate the cookies.
Indefinite Pronoun
10. _____ are allowed.
Indefinite Pronoun

Exercise Two

Verbs

Each sentence shall:

- A. Use *shall* for future and future perfect tenses; and
- B. Ensure verb agrees with subject in person and number.

1. The representative _____ late to the committee.
to arrive – past tense, emphatic
2. She _____ the research.
to complete – present perfect tense
3. I _____ the resolution.
to read – present tense, progressive
4. The drafter _____ the suggestions.
to reject – past perfect tense
5. The property owner _____ the notice.
to receive – future tense
6. The governor _____ the legislation.
to sign – present perfect tense
7. The company _____ with the provisions.
to compile – past perfect tense
8. The offender _____ in the program.
to participate – past perfect tense
9. He _____ the speaker.
to disturb – present tense
10. The editor _____ present.
to be – past tense

Exercise Three

Subject — Verb — Object

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Use a single-word subject and object;
- C. Not use any noun more than once in this exercise;
- D. Not use any verb more than once in this exercise; and
- E. Have the object receive the action of the verb.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Object
 Common noun *Common noun*
 The dog chased the rabbit.

Subject — Verb — Object
Common noun *Common noun*

1. _____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____

Subject — Verb — Object
Pronoun *Common noun*

4. _____ _____ _____
5. _____ _____ _____
6. _____ _____ _____

Subject — Verb — Object
Pronoun *Common noun*

7. _____ _____ _____
8. _____ _____ _____
9. _____ _____ _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Object

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Use a single-word subject;
- C. Not use any noun more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use any verb more than once in this exercise.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Linking Verb — Substantive Complement
Common noun *Common noun*

The dog was a puppy.

Subject — Linking Verb — Substantive Complement
Common noun *Common noun*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement
Common noun

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Substantive Complement
Demonstrative or *Personal pronoun*
Indefinite pronoun

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Exercise Four

Substantive Modifiers

Each sentence shall:


- A. Use only one word in each blank; and
 B. Not use the same word more than once in this exercise.

1. The _____ staffer mailed the letter.
Descriptive adjective
2. The _____ lobbyist entered the office.
Descriptive adjective
3. He filed a _____ bill.
Descriptive adjective
4. _____ senators supported the legislation.
Numeral adjective
5. _____ candidates were running in the primary.
Numeral adjective
6. _____ resolution is interesting.
Demonstrative adjective
7. _____ representatives are part of the caucus.
Demonstrative adjective
8. _____ news station wanted the footage.
Indefinite adjective
9. _____ constituents responded.
Indefinite adjective
10. _____ staff will go.
Possessive form of 'I'
11. _____ lunch is here.
Possessive form of 'you'
12. _____ car broke down.
Possessive form of 'she'
13. _____ page count is too long.
Possessive form of 'It'
14. _____ office is quiet.
Possessive form of 'they'


Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Substantive Modifiers

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Use a single-word subject and object;
- C. Not use any proper noun;
- D. Not use any noun, pronoun verb, or adjective more than once in this exercise;
- E. Not use the passive voice; and
- F. Not use any possessive.

EXAMPLE:  Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object
Restrictive


The large dog chased the rabbit.

 Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object
Restrictive

1. _____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____

Subject — Verb —  Modifier — Object
Restrictive

4. _____ _____ _____
5. _____ _____ _____
6. _____ _____ _____

 Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object
Non-Restrictive

7. _____ _____ _____
8. _____ _____ _____
9. _____ _____ _____

Modifier — Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object
Non-Restrictive *Restrictive*

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Subject — Modifier — Verb — Object
Non-Restrictive

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Modifier — Substantive Complement
Restrictive

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

Modifier — Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement
Restrictive

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

Exercise Five

Adjective—Noun Combinations

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper noun;
- C. Not use the passive voice;
- D. Have a substantive consist of only one word;
- E. Not use any noun, verb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- F. Not use any possessive as the subject, object, or complement.

EXAMPLE: Modifier — Modifier — Subject — Verb

Her soccer coach drove.

Modifier — Modifier — Subject — Verb

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Verb — Modifier — Modifier — Object

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Modifier — Modifier — Substantive Complement

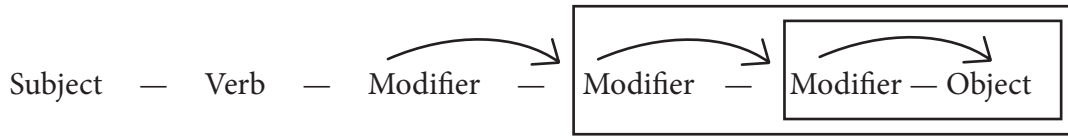
5. _____

6. _____



7. _____

8. _____



9. _____

10. _____

Exercise Six

Modifiers of Verbs

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper noun;
- C. Not use the passive voice;
- D. Substantive consists of only one word;
- E. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- F. Not use any possessive.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Modifier
Adverb of time

She left yesterday.

Subject — Verb — Modifier
Adverb of manner

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier
Adverb of time

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Subject — Verb — Modifier
Adverb of place

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement — Modifier
Adverb of time

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier
Adverb of place

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Exercise Seven

Verb-Adverb Combinations

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper noun;
- C. Substantive consists of only one word; and
- D. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, or adverb more than once in this exercise.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object

I gave up smoking.

Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Exercise Eight

Modifiers to Modifiers

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper noun;
- C. Use substantive that consists of only one word; and
- D. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Modifier — Modifier
She sang very well.

Subject — Verb — Modifier — Modifier

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier — Modifier

3. _____

4. _____

Modifier — Subject — Linking Verb — Modifier — Adjective Complement

5. _____

6. _____

Modifier — Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object

7. _____

8. _____

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

Each sentence shall:

A. Use only forms showing positive intensity.

| | Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | bad | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | large | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | smart | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | good | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | cold | _____ | _____ |
| | Adverb | Comparative | Superlative |
| 6. | badly | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | well | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | fast | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | little | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | rapidly | _____ | _____ |

Exercise Nine

Review


Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.

Subject — Verb — Object

1. _____
2. _____

Subject — Verb — Modifier
Past tense



3. _____
4. _____

Subject — Verb — Object
Future tense

5. _____
6. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Substantive Complement
Present tense

7. _____
8. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement — Modifier
Present Tense

9. _____

10. _____

Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier — Modifier
Future Tense

11. _____

12. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Modifier — Substantive Complement
Past tense

13. _____

14. _____

Subject — Verb — Modifier — Modifier — Object
Descriptive adjective

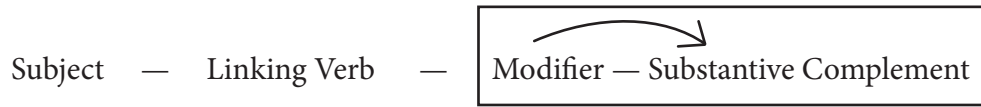
15. _____

16. _____

Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier

17. _____

18. _____



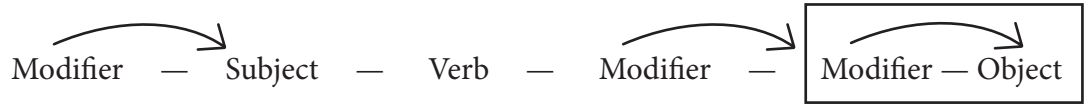
19. _____

20. _____



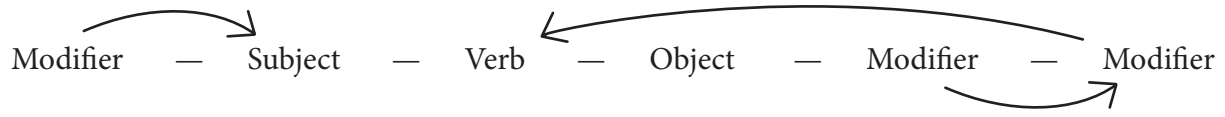
21. _____

22. _____



23. _____

24. _____



25. _____

26. _____



27. _____

28. _____

VERBALS

Exercise 10

Infinitives

A. Fill in the blank with an infinitive.

1. _____ was the office goal.
Subject
2. _____ is a lot of fun.
Subject
3. The representative has money _____.
Modifier of money
4. The senator wanted _____.
Object
5. _____, a budget analyst must complete the work.
Modifier of complete
6. He needed _____.
Object
7. _____, he needs _____ harder.
Modifier of needs *Object*
8. The constituent asked _____.
Object
9. The child's next activity was _____.
Substantive complement
10. _____ is a learning experience.
Subject

Exercise 11

Participles

A. Fill in the blank with a participle.

1. The _____ representative left the room.
Restrictive modifier of 'representative'
2. It was a _____ session.
Restrictive modifier of 'session'
3. The woman _____ is a senator.
Restrictive modifier of 'woman'
4. The person _____ is the biggest opponent.
Restrictive modifier of 'person'
5. _____, I arrive at work.
Non-restrictive modifier of 'I'
6. The pastor, _____, began the service.
Non-restrictive modifier of 'pastor'
7. _____, the lobbyist left.
Non-restrictive modifier of 'lobbyist'
8. A _____ dog scared the children.
Restrictive modifier of 'dog'
9. _____, the employee woke up angry.
Non-restrictive modifier of 'employee'
10. _____, he grabbed the railing.
Non-restrictive modifier of 'he'

Each sentence shall:

- A. Use a participle when called for;
- B. Follow the sentence pattern;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object
Non- restrictive present active participle

Crying, the toddler left the room.

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement
Past passive participle

1. _____

2. _____

Modifier — Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement
*Restrictive
 past passive participle*

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Modifier — Verb — Object
*Non-restrictive perfect
 passive participle*

5. _____

6. _____

Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object
Restrictive present active participle

7. _____

8. _____

Exercise 12

Gerunds

A. Fill in the blank with a participle.

1. _____ did not stop them.
Subject
2. Her _____ impressed him.
Subject
3. _____ is pleasant.
Subject
4. She teaches _____.
Object
5. Their favorite activity is _____.
Object
6. He did not care about Amy's _____.
Object
7. _____ is a great time.
Subject
8. _____ helps him think.
Subject
9. The representative does not like _____.
Object
10. _____ win games.
Subject

Each sentence shall:

- A. Use a gerund when called for;
- B. Follow the sentence pattern;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Object

Present active gerund

Running helps him.

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement

Present active gerund

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Verb — Object

Present perfect passive gerund

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Verb — Object

Present active gerund

5. _____

6. _____

Modifier —  Subject — Verb — Object

Present passive gerund

7. _____

8. _____

COMPOUNDS AND APPOSITIVES

Exercise 13

Compounds

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper nouns;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Compound Subject — Verb
(_____ and _____)

The boy and girl left.

Compound Subject — Verb
(_____ and _____)

1. _____

2. _____

Compound Subject — Verb — Object
(_____ or _____)

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement
(_____ but _____)

5. _____


6. _____

Subject — Verb — Compound Object
(_____, _____, and _____)

7. _____

8. _____


Subject — Verb — Compound Modifier
(_____ and _____)



9. _____

10. _____

Compound Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object
(Not only _____ but _____)



11. _____


12. _____

Subject — Compound Verb
(_____ and _____)

13. _____

14. _____

Compound Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object
(Both _____ and _____)



15. _____

16. _____

Subject — Verb — Compound Modifier — Object
 (_____, _____)

17. _____

18. _____

Compound Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object — Compound Modifier
 (_____ and _____) (_____ and _____)

19. _____

20. _____

Compound Subject — Verb — Modifier — Modifier — Object
 (Either _____ or _____)

21. _____

22. _____

Subject — Verb — Compound Modifier — Modifier — Object
 (_____, _____)

23. _____

24. _____

Modifier — Substantive — Subject — Verb — Compound Object
 (_____ and _____)

25. _____

26. _____

Exercise 14

Compound Predicate

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper nouns;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Modifier — Subject — Compound Predicate
↑
| (Verb - Object or Verb)

The dumb dog ate chocolate and barfed.

Subject — Compound Predicate
(Verb - Object and Verb)

1.

2.

Subject — Compound Predicate
(Verb - Object and Linking Verb - Adjective Complement)

3.

4.

Subject — Compound Predicate
(Verb - Object, Verb - Object, and Verb)

5.

6.

Subject — Compound Predicate
 (Verb - Object and Verb - Object)

7. _____

8. _____

Subject — Compound Predicate
 (Verb - Modifier - Object and Verb - Object)



9. _____

10. _____

Modifier — Subject — Compound Predicate
 (Verb - Object or Verb - Modifier)



11. _____

12. _____

Compound Subject — Compound Predicate
 (_____ and _____) (Verb - Modifier - Object and Verb - Object)



13. _____

14. _____

Modifier — Modifier — Subject — Compound Predicate
 (Verb - Object and Verb)



15. _____

16. _____

Exercise 15

Appositives

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any proper nouns;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Appositive — Verb — Object
Non-restrictive

The dog, April, chased the bunny.

Subject — Appositive — Verb — Object
Non-restrictive

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Appositive — Verb — Object
Non-restrictive

Modifier - Noun

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Compound Appositive — Verb — Object
 (_____ and _____)

5. _____

6. _____

Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object — Appositive
 (: _____, _____, and _____)

7. _____

8. _____

Subject — Appositive — Verb — Object — Appositive
Non-restrictive *Non-restrictive*

9. _____

10. _____

Subject — Verb — Object — Appositive
Intensive pronoun

11. _____

12. _____

Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object — Compound Appositive
 (— _____ and _____)

13. _____

14. _____


Exercise 16

Review

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.


Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier
Present active infinitive



1. _____

2. _____


Modifier — Compound Subject — Verb — Object
 (_____ and _____)
Present active infinitive



3. _____

4. _____

Modifier — Subject — Verb — Compound Predicate
 (Verb - Modifier - Object or Verb - Modifier - Object)



5. _____

6. _____

Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object
Present participle

7. _____

8. _____

Subject — Verb — Object
Present perfect gerund

9. _____

10. _____

Compound Subject — Verb — Modifier — Object
 (Both _____ and _____) *Present participle*

11. _____

12. _____

Compound Modifier — Compound Subject — Compound Predicate
 (_____ and _____) (_____ and _____) (*Verb - Modifier - Object* and *Verb - Modifier - Object*)

13. _____

14. _____

Subject — Appositive — Compound Predicate
Non-restrictive (*Verb - Object* and *Linking Verb - Adjective Complement*)

15. _____

16. _____

PHRASES

Exercise 17

Prepositional Phrase

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Modifier — Verb — Object
Prep. - Object

The cow in the pen ate grass.

Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier
Prep. - Modifier - Object

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Modifier — Verb — Object
Prep. - Object

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Modifier — Verb — Object — Modifier
Prep. - Modifier - Object Prep. - Object

5. _____

6. _____

Exercise 18

*Indirect Object***Each sentence shall:**

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Be sure each indirect object is in objective case;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

Subject — Verb — Indirect Object — Object

EXAMPLE: They gave children cookies.

Write ten sentences to fit the pattern:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Passive Voice

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern; and
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- C. Be in the passive voice.

Subject — Passive Verb — Modifier
Prep. - Object

EXAMPLE: He was convicted by the jury.

Write ten sentences to fit the pattern:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Exercise 19

Gerund Phrase

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Use a gerund phrase, not just a gerund;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement

Modifier - Noun

Proofing bills is enjoyable.

Subject — Verb — Object

Gerund - Modifier - Object



- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Compound Subject — Verb — Object
 (*Gerund - Object* and *Gerund - Object*)

- 3. _____
- 4. _____

Subject — Verb — Object

Gerund - Compound Object
 (_____ and _____)

- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Exercise 20

Participial Phrase

Each sentence shall:


- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Use a participial phrase;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE:  Subject — Modifier — Linking Verb — Substantive Complement

Restrictive

Prep. - Object

The representative shuffling the paper is the sponsor.

 Modifier — Subject — Verb — Object

Non-restrictive

Participle - Adjective complement

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Verb — Object — Modifier

Restrictive

Participle - Modifier - Object



3. _____

4. _____

 Subject — Modifier — Object

Restrictive

Participle - Object

5. _____

6. _____

Exercise 21

Infinitive Phrase

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Use an infinitive phrase, not just an infinitive;
- C. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Object

Infinitive - Modifier

I want to go soon.

Subject — Verb — Object

Infinitive - Object

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Verb

Infinitive - Object

3. _____

4. _____

Subject — Linking Verb — Adjective Complement

Infinitive - Object - Modifier

5. _____

6. _____

THE COMPLEX AND COMPOUND SENTENCE

Exercise 22

Compounds

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Object
Direct quotation

He said, "I work there."

Subject — Verb — Object
Direct quotation

1. _____

2. _____

Object — Subject — Verb — Modifier
Direct quotation



3. _____

4. _____

Indirect Quotation and Other 'That'-Clauses

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Subject — Verb — Object

Subordinating conjunction 'that' - Subject - Verb - Object

The representative thought (that) he would win the election.

Subject — Verb — Object

Subordinating conjunction 'that' - Subject - Verb - Object

1. _____

2. _____

Subject — Verb — Object

Object - Subject - Verb
Interrogative adverb

3. _____

4. _____

Exercise 23

Adjective Clauses with Relative Pronouns

Each sentence shall:

- A. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise;
- B. Use the relative pronoun specified; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Restrictive adjective clause using 'who'.

The man who saved the world lives in Missouri.

Restrictive adjective clause using 'who'.

1. _____

Restrictive adjective clause using 'that'.

2. _____

Non-restrictive adjective clause using 'who'.

3. _____

Non-restrictive adjective clause 'which'.

4. _____

Restrictive adjective clause using 'whom'.

5. _____

Adjective Clauses with Relative Adjectives and Relative Adverbs

Each sentence shall:

- A. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise;
- B. Uses the clause type specified; and
- C. Not use the passive voice.

EXAMPLE: Restrictive adjective clause beginning with 'where.'

She left for the lake where her family vacations.

Restrictive adjective clause beginning with 'where.'

1. _____

Restrictive adjective clause beginning with 'whose.'

2. _____

Restrictive adjective clause beginning with 'when.'

3. _____

Non-restrictive adjective clause beginning with 'where.'

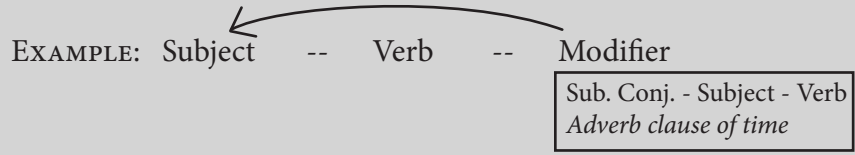
4. _____

Exercise 24

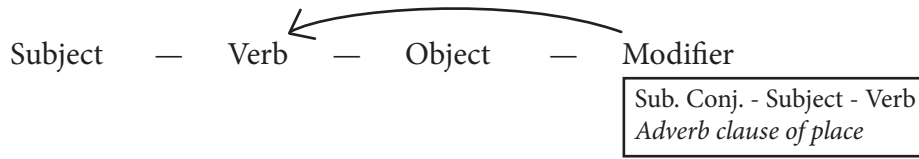
Adverb Clause

Each sentence shall:

- A. Follow the sentence pattern;
- B. Not use any noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, or adjective more than once in this exercise;
- C. Use the adverb clause specified for each pattern; and
- D. Not use the passive voice.

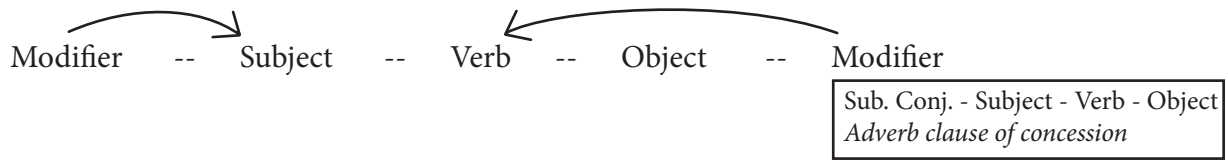


The dogs barked when I arrived.



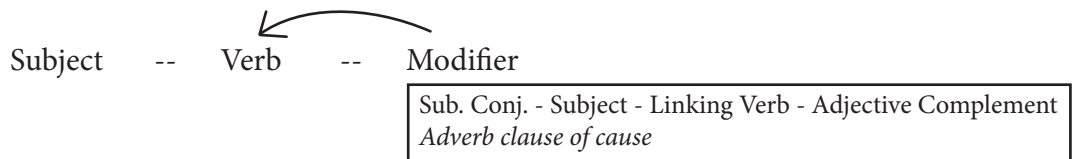
1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

Subject -- Verb -- Object -- Modifier

Sub. Conj. - Subject - Verb - Object
Adverb clause of time

7.

8.

Subject -- Verb -- Object -- Modifier

Sub. Conj. - Subject - Verb - Object
Adverb clause of purpose

9.

10.

Subject -- Linking Verb -- Adjective Complement -- Modifier

Sub. Conj. - Subject - Verb
Adverb clause of degree

11.

12.

Write ten sentences. Each sentence shall:

- A. Be a compound sentence;
- B. Have at least one modifier;
- C. Not use the passive voice; and
- D. Ensure each independent clause of each sentence has a close relationship.

EXAMPLE: I ran quickly, but she won.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Extra Practice

Parallelism

Write two sentences with a compound predicate having at least four parallel verbs and use the verb auxiliary indicating futurity.

Also, under each word, phrase, or clause indicate its function/part of speech.

The [successful] [bidder] [shall] [commit] [at least] [two million] [dollars]
Modifier Subject Auxiliary Verb Modifier Modifier Object

[in investment], [establish] [a partnership] [with a state-supported education]
(Prep. Phrase – Object) Verb Object Modifier (Prep. – Modifier – Modifier – Object)

institution], [establish] a [comprehensive] [plan] [that addresses the regional needs],
 Verb Modifier Object Modifier (Adjective Clause introduced by relative pronoun)

[establish] [partnerships] [with local community and business leaders], [and]
Verb Object Modifier (Prep. – Modifier – Compound Modifier – Object) Conjunction

[establish] [a process] [for determining outcomes.]
Verb Object Modifier (Prep. – Gerund – Object)

1. _____

2. _____

Extra Practice

Parallelism

Write three sentences. Each sentence shall:

- A. Be a compound sentence;
- B. Have at least one modifier;
- C. Not use the passive voice;
- D. Resemble legal language used in your state; and
- E. Ensure each independent clause of each sentence has a close relationship.

Discuss with the group whether you would keep it one sentence or make it two and explain why.

EXAMPLE: The acceptance of services from the service constitutes acknowledgment of subrogation rights by the service, and the service may take any and all action necessary to enforce the subrogation rights.

1.

2.

3.

Extra Practice

Putting it to Use

For the following sentence, do the following:

- A. Under each word, phrase, or clause indicate its function/part of speech;
- B. Be ready to discuss how to make this sentence easier to read and comprehend.

Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state.

