

PREVIEWING
THE CHAPTER

- The chapter begins by covering sentences and sentence fragments. The chapter then covers major parts of sentences, including subjects, predicates, and complements, and discusses how major sentence parts fit together to form sentences. The chapter continues with the classification of sentences by purpose, along with the correct use of end punctuation.
- The chapter closes with a **Chapter Review** including a **Writing Application** feature that asks students to use action verbs to write a summary of an incident.
- For help integrating this chapter with composition chapters, use the **Teaching Strands** chart on pp. T45E–T45F.

USING THE
DIAGNOSTIC PREVIEW

- The parts of this informal **Diagnostic Preview** focus on identifying the parts of sentences, classifying sentence types according to purpose, and using correct end punctuation with each type. You may wish to compile data to use as a guide for instruction on your class's most common mistakes.
- If only a few students are unable to demonstrate mastery, you could have them review the instruction and examples and together work the exercises of the most commonly troublesome sections. Check their answers periodically to determine progress.

The Parts of a
Sentence
Subject, Predicate, Complement

Diagnostic Preview

A. Identifying the Parts of a Sentence

In the following paragraphs, identify each of the numbered italicized words, using these abbreviations:

s. subject	p.a. predicate adjective
v. verb	d.o. direct object
p.n. predicate nominative	i.o. indirect object

EXAMPLE Are you a mystery [1] *fan*?

1. *p.n.*

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle certainly gave [1] *readers* a wonderful [2] *gift* when he [3] *created* the character of Sherlock Holmes. [4] *Holmes* is a [5] *master* of the science of deduction. He [6] *observes* seemingly insignificant [7] *clues*, applies logical reasoning, and reaches simple yet astounding conclusions. The Hound of the Baskervilles is an excellent [8] *example* of how Holmes solves a baffling [9] *mystery*. The [10] *residents* of a rural area are afraid of a supernatural dog that [11] *kills* people at night. Helpless against this beast, they seek the [12] *services* of Sherlock Holmes. Using logic, he solves the mystery and relieves the people's [13] *fear*. This story is [14] *one* of Conan Doyle's best because it is both [15] *eerie* and mystifying.

Link to  Literature



- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>i.o.</i> | 2. <i>d.o.</i> |
| 3. <i>v.</i> | 4. <i>s.</i> |
| 5. <i>p.n.</i> | 6. <i>v.</i> |
| 7. <i>d.o.</i> | 8. <i>p.n.</i> |
| 9. <i>d.o.</i> | 10. <i>s.</i> |
| 11. <i>v.</i> | 12. <i>d.o.</i> |
| 13. <i>d.o.</i> | 14. <i>p.n.</i> |
| 15. <i>p.a.</i> | |

CHAPTER RESOURCES

Planning

- *Teacher One Stop* 


Practice and Extension

- *Developmental Language Skills*, pp. 25–38
- *Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics*, pp. 28–51
- *Interactive Grammar WorkText*, pp. 5–8
- *GrammarNotes* 
- *Proofreading Warmups, Transparencies* 

Internet

- go.hrw.com (keyword: EOLang) 

Evaluation and Assessment

- Assessment Package
 - Chapter Tests*, Ch. 2
 - Chapter Tests in Standardized Test Formats*, Ch. 2
- *ThinkCentral Online Assessment*
- *Test Generator (Teacher One Stop)* 

B. Identifying and Punctuating the Kinds of Sentences

Copy the last word of each of the following sentences. Then, punctuate each with the correct end mark. Classify each sentence as *imperative*, *declarative*, *interrogative*, or *exclamatory*.

- EXAMPLE** 1. Sherlock Holmes has many dedicated fans
1. *fans.* —*declarative*
16. How clever Sherlock Holmes is! 16. *exc.*
17. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote four novels and fifty-six short stories about Holmes. 17. *dec.*
18. Have you read any of these stories? 18. *int.*
19. I particularly like the stories in which Holmes confronts the evil Professor Moriarty. 19. *dec.*
20. Read just one of these stories, and see why millions of mystery fans love Sherlock Holmes. 20. *imp.*

The Sentence

In casual conversation, people often leave out parts of sentences. In writing, however, it is better to use complete sentences most of the time. They help to make meaning clear to the reader.

2a. A sentence is a word or word group that contains a subject and a verb and that expresses a complete thought.

A *sentence fragment* is a word or word group that is capitalized and punctuated as a sentence but that does not contain both a subject and a verb or does not express a complete thought.

FRAGMENT Was waiting by the door. [no subject]
SENTENCE The clerk was waiting by the door.

FRAGMENT The room with the high ceiling. [no verb]
SENTENCE The room with the high ceiling glowed in the sunset.

FRAGMENT After you have finished the test. [not a complete thought]
SENTENCE Exit quietly after you have finished the test.

Some sentences contain an understood subject (*you*).

- EXAMPLES** [You] Stop!
[You] Pass the asparagus, please.

Reference Note

For information on **how to correct sentence fragments**, see Chapter 18. For information on **punctuating sentences**, see page 311.

COMPUTER TIP



Many style-checking software programs can help you identify sentence fragments. If you have access to such a program, use it to help you evaluate your writing.

Reference Note

For more about **understood subjects**, see page 97.

SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and correct sentence fragments. Identify the subject of a sentence.

The Sentence 87

The Sentence

Rule 2a (pp. 87–88)

OBJECTIVE

- To distinguish between fragments and sentences, revise the fragments to form complete sentences, and use correct capitalization and punctuation

RESOURCES

The Sentence Practice

- Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics, pp. 28–29