**AO6 Secure Therapy Set 1**

**Sentences and Punctuation**

**Simple sentences** are not necessarily short sentences as they may include **adjectives** and/or **adverbs**. They may also include **prepositional phrases**.

*Which of the following are simple sentences?*

* The energetic puppy bounced eagerly around the room.
* She was angry because he had been so rude.
* In the morning, I will eat breakfast and then I will start work.
* Unsurprisingly, my to do list is not crossed off!

*In the following sentences, identify the subject and the verb with an S or a V:*

* Sadly, my beautiful pet rat died.
* In the afternoon, I drank a delicious, cool cocktail.
* Tortoises walk ridiculously slowly.
* Nobody heard the gun.

*Underline the simple sentences in the paragraph below.*

She loved him. She didn’t know why. All of her friends had told her that he was an idiot and that he would treat her badly but she loved him nonetheless. It was silly and she knew it. However, every time she saw him, her tummy leapt up in excitement. He was the one for her. Somehow, she just knew it.

*Write a simple sentence for each of the topics below.* Try to include adjectives and adverbs in your sentences. You may also wish to include prepositional phrases. The first one has been done for you.

* Getting lost

Frighteningly, I lost my way in the deep, dark forest.

* Football

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* A nightmare

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* Losing a game

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* Breaking your tablet

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**Compound sentences** *link two main clauses or imperatives (or one of each) together. No comma is needed when writing a compound sentence. There are seven coordinating conjunctions and these can be remembered using a mnemonic: FANBOYS.*

*For (meaning the same as because)*

*And*

*Nor*

*But*

*Or*

*Yet (meaning similar to although)*

*So*

*Add a main clause or an imperative to each of the sentences below, using a FANBOYS to join them. Try to use every one of the different FANBOYS.*

1. It was late in the afternoon ................................................................

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1. We decided to play football ................................................................

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1. I went home ..................................................................................

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1. You can go to the shops .....................................................................

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1. He tried his very best ........................................................................

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1. She jumped from the plane ................................................................

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1. I do not like sprouts .........................................................................

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**Full stops** are used to indicate the end of sentences. *Which of the following texts are punctuated accurately with* ***full stops****? Explain why.*

* Underneath the stairs, there lived a small creature. Nobody knew that he was there. At nighttime, he would sneak out and creep around the house, tiptoeing so that he would not be heard.
* Underneath the stairs, there lived a small creature, nobody knew that he was there. At nighttime, he would sneak out and creep around the house, tiptoeing so that he would not be heard.
* Underneath the stairs, there lived a small creature. Nobody knew that he was there. At nighttime, he would sneak out and creep around the house. Tiptoeing so that he would not be heard.

*Add a* ***question mark*** *in the correct place in the text below.*

* Looking around, the boy was unsure of where he was. He wondered if he should ask someone. Instead, he decided to just choose the left road and hope for the best. ‘Where will I end up’, he thought.

*Which of the following does not require its* ***exclamation mark****?*

* Stop!
* It was such a shock!
* There was silence!
* Ouch!

*Move the* ***subordinate clauses*** *in the following sentences to before the main clause and punctuate them as appropriate.*

1. The oranges in the grove taste simply wonderful because they have been so well looked after.

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1. Everything had been going so well until he fell in a hole.

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1. They couldn’t mend the drawer as they didn’t have the right type of screwdriver.

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*Add a subordinate clause before each of these main clauses to form a complex sentence with a comma.*

1. The airplane landed safely.
2. The bangle was made of 24 carat gold.
3. The cork launched out of the champagne bottle and across the room.

........................................................................., the airplane landed safely.

........................................................................., the bangle was made of 24 carat gold.

........................................................................., the cork launched out of the champagne bottle and across the room.

A **phrase** does not have both a subject and a verb. When these are added to a main clause, you always need a comma if it is added before the main clause.

If you add a **participle phrase** (beginning with an ED or ING word), you always need a comma – both when it’s added before the main clause and when it’s added after.

Nearly all other phrases only need a comma if you add them before the main clause.

*Add commas to the following sentences – when they are needed.*

* In the swimming pool a toddler nearly drowned.
* I made a cool assault course for my hamster in my bedroom.
* In my bedroom I made an assault course for my hamster.
* Surprised by the sudden change in weather we decided to abandon our picnic.
* The boy apologised knowing that his words would make very little difference.

Often, sentences will have more than one clause or phrase in addition to the main clause. You need to punctuate these sentences using the same rules for clauses and phrases.

*Tick the sentence that has been punctuated correctly:*

* Whilst she swam up and down the never-ending pool the athlete ignored the aching in her arms, imagining herself as Olympic champion.
* Whilst she swam up and down the never-ending pool, the athlete ignored the aching in her arms, imagining herself as Olympic champion.
* Whilst she swam up and down the never-ending pool, the athlete ignored the aching in her arms imagining herself as Olympic champion.

You embed words, phrases and clauses between a subject and a verb by using paired punctuation. You can use either paired commas, paired brackets or paired dashes. The effect of each is varied but usually the following is true.

* Paired commas don’t draw too much emphasis to the aside.
* Paired brackets create an informal or serious tone.
* Paired dashes add a lot of emphasis to the aside.

*For each of the following sentences, decide which paired punctuation would be most appropriate.*

The pen \* which gave a secret electric shock feature \* was taken by its victim.

The teacher \* who had seen his students let down \* felt as though he had no choice but to make a stand.

The coffee \* that was far too weak for my liking \* was served in a half clean cup.

You can embed a range of different clauses and phrases into a sentence. One common clause to embed is a relative clause. Relative clauses begin with relative pronouns. These are as follows:

that, who, whose, which

*Embed a relative clause into each of the sentences below. Try to use a different relative pronoun for each sentence. Don’t forget, you embed the relative clause between the subject and the verb in a sentence and you need to use punctuation before and after the embedded clause.*

The performer bowed to the audience.

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Flora the dog snuck onto the bed.

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