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English sentence structure exercises

Initial level exercises This is the place to start for beginners. It's not a bad place to start with intermediate levels. These exercises can be difficult sometimes. If you're fighting, don't be discouraged! These exercises are hard. They're meant to challenge you. Intermediate exercises Our intermediate exercises are intended for students who are trying to pass their verbal reasoning skills to the next level. These exercises will not only build vocabulary, but also increase your ability to view phrases as logical structures. Make sure you pay close attention to the conjunctions in these exercises both at the beginning and at the middle of the sentence, as you usually dictate the correct answer. Advanced Level Exercises These are our most difficult sentence completion exercises. To do well in this section, you need to pay a lot of attention to the conjunctions and logical continuation. On some questions, it will be useful to have advanced vocabulary, although this is not entirely necessary. Read each group of words below. Is that a sentence or a fragment? Write S (by sentence) or F (by fragment) on the line. There are four types of phrase structures: simple, compound, complex and complex compound. They are all created using only two types of clauses: independent clauses and subordinate clauses (employees). A compound phrase contains two or more simple sentences connected with a conjunction. A conjunction is a word like and, as, for, yet or but that connects words or groups of words. A comma is used before a conjunction. Each sentence below is simple, composed, complex or complex. Read each sentence. Then, under it, write a phrase that is similar in structure. Read each sentence. Is the underlined word group a sentence or a clause? Write your answer online. As you go on, look for phrasesMatch each subject to the correct preaching. Write the phrases below. Scramble the wordWrite the sentences. Identify if each sentence is simple, composed, complex or complex. Write your answer online. A simple sentence contains an independent clause and no subordinate clause. A simple phrase can contain a compound subject, a compound verb and any number of phrases. Read each of the following compound phrases. Identify subjects, verbs and co-ordinator conjunction. Read each of the following complex phrases. Identify the subject(s) and verb(s) Read each of the following complex phrases. Identify the subject(s) and the verb(s) For each sentence below, it emphasizes each clause. Under each clause, write whether it is an independent or subordinate clause. You're looking for the compound phrase. Write a sentence consisting of two independent clauses, united by a comma and a co-ordinating conjunction. Read each sentence below. Identify if it is simple, compound, complex or complex compound. If you are an English student who has reached a more intermediate or advanced level, you may have noticed that you have made a lot of improvement, but you still want to improve the structure of the sentence. First of all, the fact that you are also aware of this problem is a good thing! It means you have got a better understanding of the language and its structures. However, you have made steady progress, and you want to continue to move on. So, you want to focus on improving the structure of the sentence, but you do not know where to begin. Well, that's what we're gonna talk about today. Today, we will take a look at four things that English students can do to improve their structure of the sentence: Practice using related clauses Practice using composite phrases Practice using complex phrases Practice using active and passive voice We will also explore some practice exercises that you can use to improve in each of these areas.If you are ready to learn some strategies that can help you talk and write, let's start! I talked a little about different kinds of clauses in another post, but I didn't mention relevant clauses. So, what are they? A relative clause is a clause that begins with a word like who, which for this reason, where, when, and of which, and we use them to describe the nouns. You probably learned at school, and you heard people use them on many occasions, but you can't know how to use them yourself. Let's take a look at these two phrases. No one has a relative clause. This meal reminds me of another meal. My grandmother made a meal like this. We can simplify this idea with a relative clause, like this: This meal reminds me of another meal my grandmother used to make. Here are a few examples: I'm looking for the student whose mother called yesterday. The novel, which he wrote in two months, quickly became popular. Did I tell you about the client who gave us a bad review? The difficult thing to remember about the relevant clauses is that there are actually two types: a relative definition clause and a relative non-definition clause. To understand what it is, just ask this simple question: If the relevant clause is extracted, does it change the meaning or structure? With a relative definition clause, the answer is yes. The information contained in a relative definition clause is essential and must be included in the sentence. For example, look what happens when I leave the relevant clause in this sentence: I'm looking for the student. You will notice that the phrase needs more information. So, the relative clause "the mother of which called yesterday", is a definition clause because it is necessary that the sentence make sense. However, in this sentence, note what happens when I leave the relevant clause: The novel quickly became popular. If I add the relative clause "that has written in two months" after the word "novel", it does not change the main idea ofcondemnation. The phrase makes sense without this extra information, so in this situation, we consider this a non-defined relative clause. Keep in mind that when writing with an undefined relative clause, you must separate from the rest of the sentence with commas. The novel, which he wrote in two months, quickly became popular. That day we laughed so much that we had never done before. Istanbul, where my cousin lives, is known for his beautiful mosques. NOTE: Sometimes English speakers will leave the relative pronoun (such as who, or that) out of the relevant clause. For example, we can remove the word "that" from this phrase, and it is still correct: You can't stop talking about the movie you saw last week. Combine the two sentences using a relative clause. (a clause beginning with which, that, where, or when). Then look for the word "definite" if you use a definition clause or "non-definition" if you use an undefined clause. My best friend lives in Michigan. Do you have ten brothers.(definition or not definition?) Man cooked all this food. Is standing in the back of the room.(definition or non-definition?) The family travels nine months a year. This is their home.(definition or non-definition?) She never showed up at her party. He shocked us all. (definition or not definition?) Let's go somewhere for the weekend. This place should be cheap and close.(definition or non-definition?) IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE OF JUDGMENTS If you have noticed that you use too many simple phrases, as I said before, it is a good thing! Show me you're making progress. But, even if you haven't noticed that you use too many simple phrases, this is ok. We are going to talk about other types of phrase structures that you can use. So, let's talk about composite phrases and how you can practice with them. A compound phrase is a phrase that combines two clauses- or clauses that have a subject and a verb and can work.They're like a sentence. and how do you combine them? combine them with a coordinated conjunction like "and," "or," "but," or "so". Some people find it useful to hate the acronym fanboys to remember all the coordinate conjunctions (for, and, neither, but, or, so). Let me hate this example to show you how we can vary our phrases by combining two simple phrases in a compound phrase. She moved to town. He's not happy there. She moved to the city, but she's not happy there. In the first example, we have two simple sentences showing contrasting ideas. when we combine them in the second sentence, we hear the word "but" to show how these two ideas contrast each other. we will notice that we must put a comma before the conjunction. Now we look at another example: he drank too much at the restaurant. I offered to drive. He drank too much at the restaurant, so I offered to drive. in this example, we are ousting the "so" conjunction to show that an idea is the result of the other. We can go to the Mexican restaurant. We can go to the Italian restaurant. We can go to the Mexican restaurant, or we can go to the Italian restaurant. here, we must hate the word "or" to emphasize that we only have two choices, and both are equal. combine the two sentences by oando the conjunction and, or, therefore, or but. He loves that band. He hates their new album. My wife loves cooking. Makes delicious food. they forgot to water their garden. all plants are dead. We can take the train to the city. We can drive the car. He loves cycling in the park. He hasn't had time lately. It may seem intimidating, but a complex phrase does not mean that a sentence is complicated. unlike a composed phrase, a complex phrase combines an independent clause and an employee clause - or a clause that cannot be alone as a sentence. but, like compote phrases, the main thing to remember is the conjunction. In aphrase, we use a subordinated conjunction as "why," "if," "useless", or "although". Keep in mind this: the dependent clause is only the clause that begins with the subordination. Let's take a look at how you can combine two simple phrases to create a complex phrase. She was late for the party. He went into a little traffic. He was late for the party, because he went in a little traffic. In the second sentence, the clause "because it entered some traffic on the road" is considered an employee clause. Have you noticed how there's no comma in this sentence? If the sentence starts with an independent clause, you don't need a comma. Let's take a look at another example. She was really exhausted. He agreed to read his son a night story. Although he was really exhausted, he agreed to read his son a night story. Have you noticed how we started the second sentence with the employee clause "although it was really exhausted?" If we start the sentence with an employee clause, we have to put a comma after the employee clause. Let's take a look at another example before entering practice. We'll invite him on the way. You have to promise us you will behave. We'll invite him on the trip if he promises he'll behave. You might notice something interesting here. In this case, we cannot say "if you have to promise us", because the condition is "it must promise us". A se-clause is also a conditional clause, so you have to be careful how you use it. Scramble the complex phrase so that makes sense. You might have to add punctuation and capitalize one of the words. do the time to practice / you will never improve on guitar / unless you sweep the floor / I wash the dishes / if you still want dinner / ate all those snacks / even if your roommate went for her/she did not go to the store / why drink milk / her stomach gets angry /Maybe you havethe active voice and passive voice at school, but do you feel comfortable using them? Remember that with the active voice, we start the sentence with the subject of the sentence, the "doer" or "actor". And with the passive voice, we start the sentence with the object - or the thing that is getting the action. So, understanding the difference between them and how to use them will help you improve your structure of the sentence both in speaking and writing. An important clue that can help identify the passive voice immediately is the verb "be" or any conjugation of that verb, such as "is," "was," "are," "be", "was" or "was". The suspect was arrested by the local police at 11:00 last night. My brother was accepted at university. Our new home is currently under construction. Now let's take a look at the same phrases, but this time in the active voice: Local police arrested the suspect at 11:00 last night. The university accepted by my brother. They are currently building our new home. There are certain moments when it makes more sense to use passive voice, such as in academic or formal writing, or when we do not know the subject, or when we do not want to talk specifically about the subject. But most of the time, it is better to write in the active voice because it is clearer and more direct. Decide whether the sentence is passive or active. If it is passive, write it in the active voice. If it is active, write it in the passive voice. That house was built by a famous architect. They are preparing your food for delivery. Did they look at us? The film was inspired by real events. We made a mistake during the drafting of the plane ticket. If you are wondering what else you can do to make your sentence structure better, you can try to create your practice exercises similar to these. Try to target yourself to do some kind of practiceevery day, even if it takes only ten minutes of your time. It may seem like you're not making much progress at first, but I promise you are! If you want to mix, challenge yourself to write an experience of your past, or write a short story or a poem. And if you are looking for inspiration, or you just need auto-study materials, I highly recommend you check this worksheet we have specifically designed to help you practice what you have learned here and become safer with your English writing skills. Just be sure to choose something that works for you and that will make you want to work on your talk and write regularly. Every little piece of practice counts! Marta is an online ESL teacher who works with students from all over the world. 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