ENGLISH DEPT **SENTENCES REVISION** S2 HW

**TASK ONE – REVISION OF SENTENCE TYPES:**

**Read the extract from the story below and complete the table. You should write the number of the sentence in the correct column. You should do this for 10 of the sentences and should have at least 2 sentence numbers in each column.**

**An example has been done for you.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STATEMENTS | COMMANDS | QUESTIONS | EXCLAMATIONS |
| 14  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Hannah heard a loud rap at the door.
2. ‘Who’s there?’
3. The knocking became louder and more urgent.
4. ‘Let me in, Hannah.’
5. Hannah walked nervously towards the door.
6. ‘Quickly!’
7. Hannah recognised the voice as her neighbour, Harry’s.
8. ‘Thanks!’
9. Harry rushed past Hannah into the kitchen.
10. ‘Help me then.’
11. ‘How?’
12. Harry began rummaging through drawers and cupboards.
13. ‘Where can I hide this?’
14. Hannah moved closer to see what was in his hand.
15. It was a small, sharp knife, covered in blood! **(10)**

**TASK TWO – REVISION OF CONJUNCTIONS:**

**For each of the following, identify the conjunction then rewrite the sentence with the conjunction at the start of the sentence, ensuring you insert the comma in the correct place.**

1. My uncle was a professional football player before he became a firefighter.
2. We are going to France for the summer although we have been there several times before.
3. Chris chose to attend Stirling University despite most of his friends choosing Edinburgh.
4. Kim is now scared to swim in the sea after she watched ‘Jaws’!
5. Polar bears have black skin although their fur is white. **(10)**

**TASK THREE – USING CONJUNCTIONS TO FIX COMMA SPLICES REVISON:**

**The sentences in the table have a comma joining them which is incorrect.**

**When a sentence is joined with a comma it is known as a comma splice. Match the comma splice to the conjunction that can fix it.**

**You do not have to write out the correct sentences; you can simply write 1A, 2B etc in your jotter.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CONJUNCTION** |  | **COMMA SPLICE** |
| 1 | since | A | Giraffes travel in groups of about six, the males often fight each other.  |
| 2 | as | B | A giraffe’s height helps it find food, it also helps it spot any predators. |
| 3 | though | C | The patterns on a giraffe’s coat are individual, those from the same region are similar. |
| 4 | but | D | A baby giraffe is born standing up, it can stand by itself in half an hour. |
| 5 | although | E | The neck and legs of a giraffe are long, its tongue is long too. |
| 6 | yet | F | Being tall is a disadvantage for a giraffe, it needs to bend low into a vulnerable position.  |
| 7 | despite | G | Giraffes only need to drink once every few days, they get most of their water from eating plants. |
| 8 | and | H | A giraffe can run with its mother, it is only 10 hours old. |
| 9 | while | I | A giraffe can eat hundreds of pounds of leaves a week, it spends most of its time eating. |
| 10 | because | J | Male giraffes (bulls) often fight each other, the fights are never dangerous. |

 **(10)**

**TOTAL 30**