AP Language & Composition Summer Assignment

Due dates are “A” Day - Sept. 10 & “B” Day - Sept. 11.
All portions of the assignment will be submitted to Vision through Turnitin.

Sentence Types

Phrases and Clauses
1. Phrase - a group of words that add extra information to a sentence
2. Clause – a group of words that contains a subject and a verb
   a. Independent clauses express a complete thought. They can stand alone as sentences.
   b. Dependent clauses contain a subject and a verb, but they do not express a complete thought. They cannot stand alone.

Sentence Types Definitions
1. Simple Sentence = one independent clause
   Ex: The cow jumps over the moon.
2. Compound Sentence = two+ independent clauses joined by conjunction(s)
   Conjunctions may be replaced by a semicolon (used alone or with a transition).
   Ex: The cow jumps over the moon, and the fork ran away with the spoon.
3. Complex Sentences = 1 independent clause + 1 or more dependent clause(s)
   Ex: While Mary cooks dinner, she watches the evening news.
4. Compound-Complex Sentences = 2 independent clauses joined by a conjunction +1 or more dependent clause(s).
   Ex: I read Frankenstein, which Mary Shelley wrote, and I reported on it.
Exercise A – Directions: Label the following as phrases (P), independent clauses (IC), or dependent clauses (DC).

____ 1. For the overwhelming majority of the population.
____ 2. As you may know.
____ 3. When the house was finished.
____ 4. It would be the most luxurious home.
____ 5. For miles around.

Exercise B – Directions: Identify the following sentences as simple (S), compound (CD), complex (CX), compound-complex (CC), fragment (F), or fused (FD).

_____1. What should we have for dinner?
_____2. Pollan wrote a book to try to answer a simple question; it turned out to be much longer than he had first intended.
_____3. Michael Pollan writes an eater’s manifesto in *The Omnivore’s Dilemma*, and he attempts to write an answer to a lifelong question.
_____4. It was not, as official opinion claimed, fat that made us fat, but the carbohydrates we’d been eating precisely in order to stay slim.
_____5. When Pollan investigates organic food.
_____6. He realizes that there is no simple solution.
_____7. Pollan’s plan when he went “to Iowa was to somehow follow George Naylor’s corn on its circuitous path to our plates and into our bodies” (Pollan 63).
_____8. Pollan interviews a farmer, his answer is about his dad.
_____9. “Dad was definitely a little odd, but in a good way.”
_____10. Another farmer talked about the benefits of woodland to a farm; idyllic pig habitat was the least of it.

Exercise C - Directions: Punctuate the following sentences and identify them as simple (S), compound (CD), complex (CX), or compound-complex (CC).

_____11. Autumn is Jeremy’s favorite season.
_____12. He loves to drive the Blue Ridge Parkway when the leaves change color.
_____13. Last year Jeremy who had never gone alone decided to drive to Tennessee by himself.
14. Jeremy often stopped at the scenic pull-outs but he drove without stopping.

15. Because Jeremy left without telling anyone he surprised his grandparents on their farm and everyone was happy to see him.

**Exercise D – Directions:** Model each sentence with a sentence you [the student] make up and find one in works, texts, articles, etc. that you read. That’s two sentences per technique.

* You may write a draft down below, but be sure to type these up and submit to Vision for Turnitin.com by the due date.
* Be sure to place the internal citation at the end of the sentence.
* Attach a works cited page (in MLA format, of course☺).

1. Write a simple sentence, which begins with the subject.
   Dad was a man with a mission.

   Student________________________________________________________

   Author________________________________________________________

2. Write a compound sentence, which begins with an article and the subject.
   The car was old and rusty, but my father was determined to get it running.

   Student________________________________________________________

   Author________________________________________________________

3. Write a complex sentence, which begins with an adjective and the subject.
   Little wrinkles of worry riddled my anxious forehead as I headed out the door.

   Student________________________________________________________

   Author________________________________________________________

4. Write a compound-complex sentence, which begins with an adverb before the subject.
   Abruptly, it began to rain, so I had to run inside where it was dry.

   Student________________________________________________________

   Author________________________________________________________

**For #5-12, you may select your sentence types.**

5. Begin with a prepositional phrase.
   In the sky, clouds began to form.

   Student________________________________________________________
6. Begin with a present participial phrase (verb in the present tense as an adjective).
   Coming down in buckets, the rain soon saturated the ground.

Student

Author

7. Begin with a past participial phrase (verb in the past tense as an adjective).
   Soaked with water, John sloshed through the mud.

Student

Author

8. Begin with an absolute phrase (or more than one).
   His long journey ended, his weary feet aching, his bones icy with the cold, John entered the warm, cozy house.

Student

Author

9. Begin with an infinitive as the subject.
   To relax with a cup of hot tea was Mary’s only desire.

Student

Author

10. Begin with a gerund or gerund phrase as the subject.
    Reading a good book is the best activity on a cold, rainy day.

Student

Author

11. Begin with a dependent clause.
    While the roast is cooking, my mother slices the tomatoes for the salad.

Student

Author

12. Postpone the subject.
    There are in all this darkness a few rays of light.

Student

Author