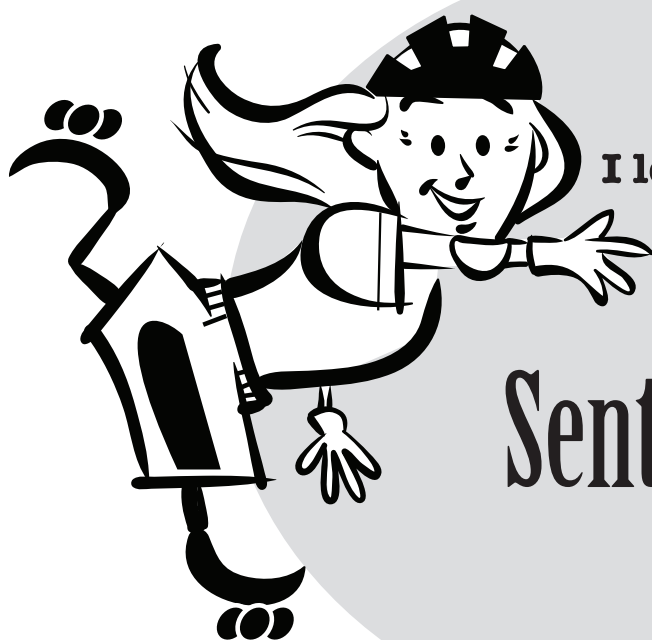

Grammar on the Go!



I love rollerblading!

Sentences

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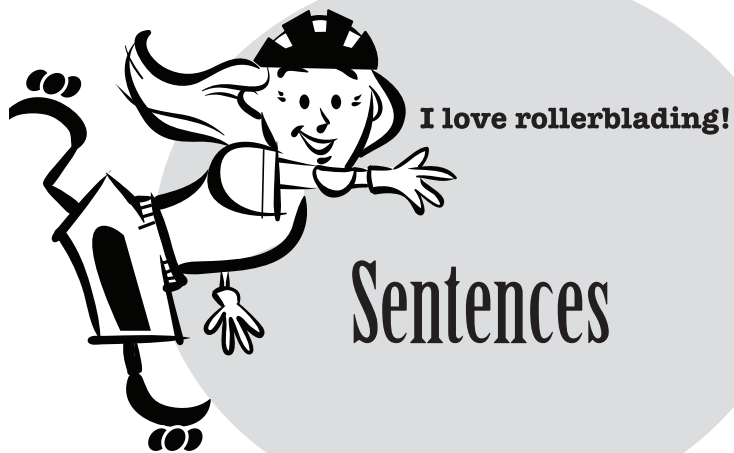
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Grammar on the Go!

Sentences enable us to communicate complete thoughts in both speaking and writing. Learning to write strong sentences can make our writing more powerful.

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PARTS OF A SENTENCE

A complete sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is what or whom the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject.

Subject

The **subject** is a noun or a pronoun that acts on a verb. To find the subject of a sentence ask, “who?” or “what?” in front of the verb.

Simple subject	The part of the sentence that is doing something or that is being talked about.	Lucas rode his bike.
Compound subject	Two or more simple subjects in a sentence.	Nuts and tofu are good sources of protein.
Complete subject	The simple subject with all the words that describe it.	The black cat hissed at the dog.

Predicate

The **predicate** consists of a verb and its parts. Verbs can be action words (read, study, carry), or states of being (exists, is, was). To find the verb ask, “what is the subject being or doing?”

<p>Simple predicate</p>	<p>The part of the sentence that tells what the subject is or does. The simple predicate contains only a verb. The verb can be either a simple verb (one word) or a compound verb (two or more words).</p>	<p>Lucas rode his bike. (simple verb)</p> <p>Lucas was riding his bike to and from school all fall. (compound verb)</p>
<p>Compound predicate</p>	<p>Two or more simple verbs in a sentence. The verbs share the same subject.</p>	<p>The dog barked and howled.</p>
<p>Complete predicate</p>	<p>A simple verb with all the words that describe it.</p>	<p>The black cat hissed fiercely at the dog.</p>



Subjects

Underline the complete subject in each of these sentences. After you do that, circle the noun or pronoun that is the main subject. Follow the pattern shown here:

Her little brother will be turning three next week.

The day was warm, sunny, and perfect for sailing.

On a whim, Ned decided to walk down to the wharf. He looked at the sky and thought a few hours out on the water would be lots of fun.

His trusty little boat was just six metres long, but seaworthy and clean. The bearded old man swung the boat out into the bay. But soon, some threatening clouds rolled in. Before long, a strong wind started to blow. Luckily, Ned's sailing skills enabled him to get back to the marina before the storm.

Predicates


Underline the complete predicate in each sentence. Circle the verb that is the simple predicate. Follow the pattern shown here:

The sound of the television
blasted from the basement.

Cindi wanted to build a go-kart. Her uncle, a talented mechanic, promised to help her. Together, they drew some plans. They made a list of materials. Cindi collected empty bottles from her neighbourhood to raise some money. Every Saturday, the two of them worked on the project. By early spring, the go-kart was ready. This summer, Cindi hopes to win her first race!


Clauses

Independent Clause

 An independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete idea. An independent clause is also a sentence.

Mustan played his new video game until midnight.


Dependent Clause

 A dependent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence.

When Mustan played his video game until midnight.

(What happened when he played his video? The thought is incomplete.)

Subordinate Conjunction

 A subordinate conjunction or joining word at the beginning of an independent clause makes it into a dependent clause.

When Mustan played his video game until midnight, he slept through is alarm the following morning.

Some common subordinate conjunctions are:

after	although	as
as if	because	before
even if	even though	if
in order to	since	though
unless	until	whatever
when	whenever	whether

Phrase

A phrase is a group of words that:

- does **not** express a complete thought
- may **lack** a subject or a verb or both

While resting on the beach

This phrase lacks a subject:
who's resting?

This phrase lacks a complete
idea: **what happened while
resting on a beach?**

A common type of a phrase is a **prepositional phrase**. Preposition phrases indicate relationships of time and place. A prepositional phrase contains a preposition and its object.

in the house	in = preposition	house = object
around the corner	around = preposition	corner = object
after dinner	after = preposition	dinner = object

Prepositional phrases, like all phrases, can never stand on their own: they are always attached to a complete sentence.

There are numerous prepositions in English, but common ones include:

in	on	around	below
with	by	from	of
before	during	after	while

Types of Sentences

Declarative

- "declares" a fact or makes a statement
- usually ends with a period

I like milkshakes.

Interrogative

- asks a question
- ends with a question mark

Do you like milkshakes?

Exclamatory

- expresses strong emotions or feelings
- ends with an exclamation mark

I hate milkshakes more than anything!

Imperative

- gives a command or makes a request
- usually begins with a verb
- usually ends with a period, though if the command is strong, it can end with an exclamation mark
- the subject of the sentence is understood

Buy me a milkshake.

Hurry up and buy me a milkshake!



Sentence Types

Identify the sentence type for each of the following sentences:
declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

1. English can be a difficult language to learn. _____
2. I have two hours of homework to complete tonight _____
3. Pass the salt and pepper. _____
4. Why is Mom always picking me up so late? _____
5. Look! There's a mouse running across the floor! _____
6. Will we ever finish the project? _____
7. Be careful when you cross the road. _____
8. This book is for math. _____

SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a group of words that can stand independently to express a complete thought. It has a subject and a predicate and may have added phrases. A simple sentence is an independent clause.

The rocket exploded.



The subject is **the rocket** and the predicate is **exploded**.
The sentence expresses a complete thought.

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence joins two or more independent clauses. A co-coordinating conjunction (and, but, for, or, so, yet) or a semicolon is used to join these two equal clauses.

The rocket exploded, but the experimental satellite was salvaged.



The two independent clauses, “The rocket exploded” and “the experimental satellite was salvaged” are connected by the coordinating conjunction “but”.

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. It usually contains a subordinating conjunction to help it flow more smoothly and to help make the sentence’s meaning clear.

The satellite was destroyed when the rocket exploded.



The subordinating conjunction “when” weakens the clause “the rocket exploded” so that it can no longer stand alone. “The satellite was destroyed” is an independent clause. Combining the two clauses creates a complex sentence.

Compound-Complex

A compound-complex sentence is a blend of the two structures. It contains two or more independent clauses, as well as one or more subordinate (sometimes called dependent) clauses.

Although an amazing thing happened this afternoon, I missed it, but at least my sister took a picture of it.

Sentence Structures

Identify the type of sentence structure for each of the following sentences: **simple**, **compound**, **complex**, or **compound-complex**.

1. I went to school at 8:00, but class didn't start until 8:30. _____
2. There are five chairs in the room. _____
3. Although I was starving, I didn't snack before dinner. _____
4. It started to rain suddenly; unfortunately, I didn't bring my umbrella. _____
5. Even though they had lived with each other for years, the dog still barked and the cat still hissed whenever they were in the same room together. _____
6. I sat through a long, boring movie last night. _____
7. After I ran the five-kilometer race, I could barely walk. _____
8. There were several people in the room, yet there was hardly any noise. _____

SENTENCE ERRORS

Sentence Fragment

Incorrectly punctuated as a sentence but lacks a subject, a verb, or both. A sentence fragment does not express a complete idea.

Missing Verb

Sentence fragment:

Two hundred cheering spectators

Error: This statement does not have a verb telling what these people are doing. Add a verb to make the statement a complete sentence.

Corrected sentence:

Two hundred cheering spectators **attended** the game.

Missing Subject

Sentence fragment:

Whizzed over the fence at great speed

Error: This statement does not have a subject telling who or what did all this whizzing. Add a subject to make the statement a complete sentence.

Corrected sentence:

The **ball** whizzed over the fence at great speed.

Missing Independent Clause

Sentence fragment:

Error: This statement has both a subject and a verb, but it cannot stand alone. It is a dependent clause which needs an independent clause to make it complete. Add an independent clause with a subject and verb to make the statement a complete sentence.

While they built a snow fence

While they built a snow fence, **they sang a happy song.**

Corrected sentence:

They sang a happy song while they built a snow fence.



Sentences or Sentence Fragments

Identify each statement as a **sentence** or a **sentence fragment**.

Last summer, I learned something new about my family. _____ Relatives near Lac St. Jean, in Quebec. _____ Finding them by searching on the Internet. _____ We flew to Montreal. _____ Renting a car for the rest of the journey. _____ It was fun to meet my new aunt and five cousins. _____

Hard at first speaking only French and not much English at all. _____ But we learned quickly. _____

Sentence Fragments

The following fragments are followed by two possible fixes. Select the choice which makes a **complete sentence**. Remember to look for a subject, verb, and complete idea.

1. Over the rainbow.

- (a) Over the rainbow, across the sky, and into the blue.
- (b) The eagle soared over the rainbow.

2. Kittens and a messy tangle of multicolored wool.

- (a) We found the kittens and a messy tangle of multicoloured wool in the kitchen.
- (b) Kittens and a messy tangle of multicoloured wool all over the kitchen floor.

3. The smell of barbecuing sausages over an open fire.

- (a) Camping in the woods and the smell of barbecuing sausages over an open fire.
- (b) Don't you love the smell of barbecuing sausages over an open fire?

4. The inside of the oven smoking.

- (a) The inside of the oven smoking from the apple pie juices.
- (b) The inside of the oven was smoking.

5. Skating on a rink in the back yard.

- (a) Skating on a rink in the back yard in winter is fun.
- (b) Better than skating on a rink in the back yard?

6. An amazing Monopoly tournament that lasted for ten days!

- (a) We played an amazing Monopoly tournament that lasted for ten days!
- (b) Money flying during an amazing Monopoly tournament that lasted for ten days!

7. Cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and hockey.

- (a) Besides all those great winter sports—cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and hockey.
- (b) She's good at cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and hockey.

8. Eating a good hot lunch.

- (a) Eating a good hot lunch and getting some exercise.
- (b) Eating a good hot lunch is satisfying.

Sentence Fragments

Rewrite the following sentence fragments so that they form complete sentences.

1. Since yesterday at 5:00.

2. When I inherit a fortune.

3. As I was driving to the park.

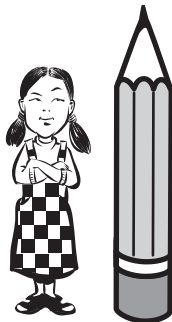
4. Unless I am mistaken.

5. Because the man kicked him.

6. If you know the answer.

7. The woman who lives down the street.

8. While sitting on the park bench across the street from the school.

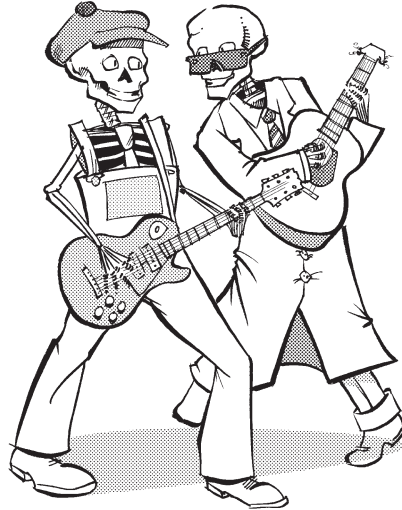


Run-on Sentences

Two or more sentences **incorrectly** joined without punctuation or **without** a conjunction like **and** or **but**.

Run-on Sentence

The music was loud my neighbour complained.



We waited for a while, soon the rest of the group caught up with us, and we went on.

Corrected Sentence

The music was loud. My neighbour complained.

Separate the run-on into two sentences

The music was loud, and my neighbour complained.

Connect the run-on sentences with a comma and coordinating conjunction

The music was loud; my neighbour complained.

Join the independent clauses with a semi-colon

We waited for a while. Soon the rest of the group caught up with us, and we went on.

Period and capital letter added

The teacher was well liked by all the students, she put up with no nonsense.

The teacher was well liked by all the students, but she put up with no nonsense.

Conjunction added

Correcting Run-on Sentences

Choose which correction is better for each of these run-on sentences. Circle the correct response.

1. The donkey brayed the dog barked.

- (a) The donkey brayed whenever the dog barked.
- (b) The donkey brayed and barked.

2. I quickly learned not to go near the dog the donkey was nearby.

- (a) I quickly learned not to go near the dog if the donkey was nearby.
- (b) I quickly learned not to go near the dog, but the donkey was nearby.

3. On her own, the donkey was fine, on his own, the dog was too.

- (a) On her own, the donkey was fine. On his own, the dog was too.
- (b) On her own, the donkey was fine; on his own, the dog.

4. The problem occurred the two of them caught sight of the other.

(a) The problem occurred, and the two of them caught sight of the other.

(b) The problem occurred if the two of them caught sight of the other.

5. It was easy enough to keep the dog in the house the donkey couldn't go in there.

(a) It was easy enough to keep the dog in the house, the donkey couldn't go in there.

(b) It was easy enough to keep the dog in the house because the donkey couldn't go in there.

6. The dog came outside the donkey would see him.

(a) The dog came outside; and the donkey would see him.

(b) The dog came outside, and the donkey would see him.

7. That's when the trouble began it was hard to know what to do.

(a) That's when the trouble began. It was hard to know what to do.

(b) That's when the trouble began, it was hard to know what to do.

8. Luckily, I was only visiting I didn't have to live there forever.

(a) Luckily, I was only visiting; I didn't have to live there forever.

(b) Luckily, I was only visiting, I didn't have to live there forever.

Run-on Sentences

Rewrite each of these sentences in this paragraph to eliminate run-ons.

Hazardous mountain terrain includes sheer rock walls, higher peaks also have snow and ice. Mountain climbers, therefore, need years of training to develop their skills, good judgment is essential. Warm clothing is also necessary, top quality outer and underwear protect climbers against harsh weather conditions. The climbers reach high altitudes, they greatly appreciate both the view— and being fully prepared.

4

SENTENCE PROBLEMS

Rambling Sentences

A rambling sentence contains too many short sentences joined by words like **but** and **and**, and it reads like a shopping list. Try connecting some of these little sentences into longer ones.

Rambling Sentence

I went to play soccer and it was raining hard and I kicked the ball and fell and got covered in mud.

Corrected Sentence

I went to play soccer, but it was raining hard. I kicked the ball, fell, and got covered in mud.

Mount Everest is in Asia's Himalaya mountain system, and is the world's tallest mountain, and so climbing it was a great challenge, and Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay first climbed it in 1953, and then all the world celebrated their triumph.

Mount Everest is in Asia's Himalaya mountain system. **Because** it is the world's tallest mountain, **Mount Everest was a great challenge to climbers.** **When** Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay first climbed it in 1953, all the world celebrated their triumph.

Rambling Sentences

Rewrite the rambling sentences below into two or more shorter sentences. More than one answer is acceptable.

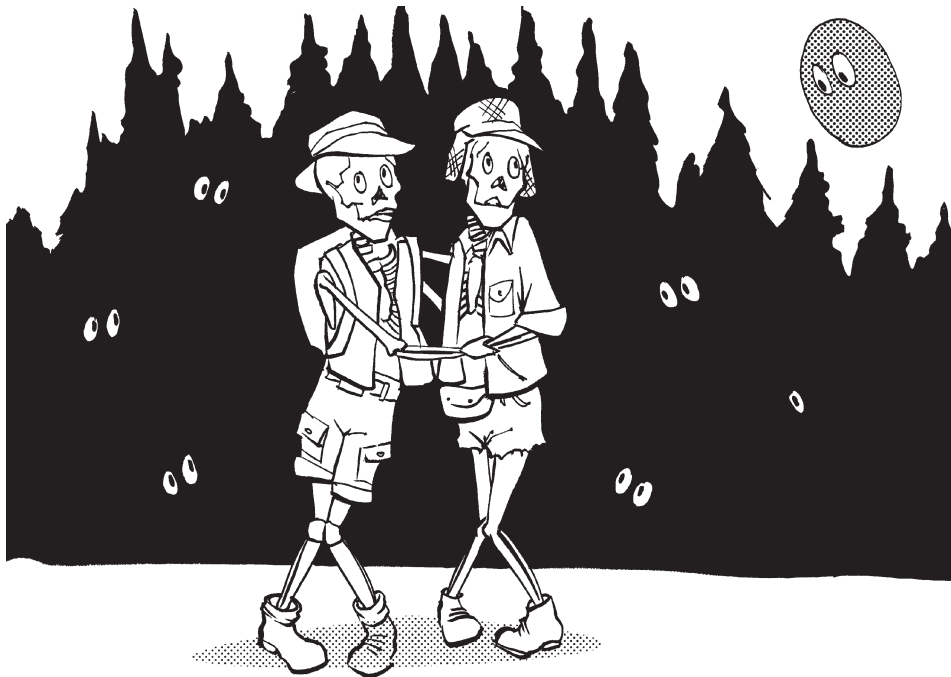
1. The alarm clock when off at 7:00 am this morning, so I tried to get out of bed, but when I sat up, I suddenly felt sick.

2. We hiked through the provincial park for hours, and we finally arrived at the lake, so then we pitched our tent in the campsite, and then set out to find wood for the fire.

3. The fire alarm when off, and all the students lined up at the door but before we could all leave, the teacher made sure all the windows were closed and the lights were off and then we walked down the hall in pairs.

4. The dog chased the cat up the stairs and around the corner, and the cat jumped on top of the dresser, so the dog was unable to catch him.

4



Choppy Sentences

Be careful not to string too many short sentences in a row when you write. Your writing will sound repetitive and your readers will quickly lose interest. Try combining some of these shorter sentences together into longer ones. The trick is to create more complex sentences without creating rambling sentences.

Choppy Sentence

The dog followed Mary. It followed her for half a kilometer. It stayed very close behind her. She forced herself to stay calm.

Corrected Sentence

The dog followed Mary for half a kilometer. It stayed very close behind her, but she forced herself to stay calm.

Icy slopes have few natural footholds. They are hard to climb. Climbers must use an ice axe. They chop out footholds. Then the climb can progress. Rocky slopes often have natural footholds. Climbers still must insert iron spikes into the rock surface. These spikes are called pitons. Rings are attached to these spikes. The rings hold the climbers' ropes.

Since icy slopes have few natural footholds, **they** are hard to climb. Climbers must use an ice axe **to** chop out footholds **before** the climb can progress. Rocky slopes often have natural footholds, **but** climbers still must insert iron spikes **called pitons** into the rock surface. **The rings attached to these spikes hold the climbers' ropes.**



Choppy Sentences

Rewrite the following choppy sentences into one smooth sentence. Avoid repetition of words and phrases where possible. Note: more than one answer may be correct.

1. The sun was hot. The sun was bright.

2. I like English. I like French. I don't like science.

3. I put sunscreen on. I didn't want to get a burn.

4. I drove to the store. I drove quickly. I got pulled over by the police.

Lack of Sentence Variety

Several sentences in a row that follow the same predictable pattern (usually subject and verb) lack in variety and may sound repetitive and dull.

Lack of Variety	Corrected Sentence
The trees were bare. The sky was grey. The wind was blowing hard. I wore a red woolen shirt.	The bare trees shivered under the grey November sky. The wind bit through my red woolen shirt.



You can fix a lack of variety by making a few simple corrections.

I slowly ate the carrots. I washed them down with milk to cover the taste. I tried to hide some of them when my mom wasn't looking.

Start with a modifier: **Slowly**, I ate the carrots.

Start with a phrase: **To cover the taste**, I washed them down with milk.

Start with a clause: **When my mom wasn't looking**, I tried to hide some of them.



Other strategies you can use to make your writing more varied include the following:

Begin with an
adverb:

Timidly, the cat sniffed the tin of
tuna.

Begin with a phrase:

With intense interest, the
boy watched the clown make an
elephant from balloons.

Start with a
dependent clause:

When the bell rang, the students
slammed their books shut.



Sentence Variety

Read each pair of sentence groupings. Decide which group of sentences offers more variety. Circle your response.

1.

(a) It was a dark night. I was home alone. Every noise in the house scared me.

(b) Because it was a dark night and I was home alone, every noise in the house scared me.

2.

(a) Slowly, I crept around the side of the house hoping to surprise my little sister.

(b) I crept around the side of the house. I crept slowly. I was hoping to surprise my little sister.

3.

(a) Every time I go outside in the morning I am surprised by how quiet our neighborhood is.

(b) Every time I go outside in the morning I am surprised. I am surprised by how quiet the neighborhood is.

Surprise!



4.

(a) I heard a knock at the door. I wasn't expecting anyone. I looked through the peephole. I saw my mom.

(b) I heard a knock at the door, but I wasn't expecting anyone. When I looked through the peephole, I saw my mom.

5. (a) Three hours passed. I was bored. I was reading my book. I decided to rent a movie.

(b) After three hours passed, I was bored of reading my book. I decided to rent a movie.

6. (a) Jenny always reads the instructions very carefully, so she is a good person to ask if you don't understand what to do.

(b) Jenny always reads instructions. She reads very carefully. She is a good person to ask if you don't understand what to do.

Wordy Sentences

Wordy sentences use words, phrases, or clauses that do not add meaning to sentences. In some cases, these extra words and phrases can confuse the meaning of sentences. Try to use the fewest words possible to fully communicate your ideas.

Wordy Sentence

Many people still drive to work **in spite of the fact that** effective public transportation is available.

The new dress I bought is red and white **in colour**.

The reason why I want to go to the airport **is that** my friend is returning from a year in Hawaii.

Corrected Sentence

Many people still drive to work **even though** effective public transportation is available.

The new dress I bought is red and white.

I want to go to the airport **because** my friend is returning from a year in Hawaii.

Wordy Sentences

Rewrite the following sentences so that they are concise.

1. I went out for dinner at 7:00 p.m. at night.

2. He completely finished his homework before soccer practice.

3. The reason why I wanted to go to the movie was because my favourite actor is in it.

4. The fact that there are twelve people on the team, only three actually showed up to the game.

5. The bedroom was square in shape and the living room was rectangular in shape.

6. For all intents and purposes, the reason Jenny arrived late for class was due to the fact that her mom was stopped at too many lights that were red in colour.



Grammar on the Go!

Answer Key

Sentences

Subjects

p. 5

The (day) was warm, sunny, and perfect for sailing. On a whim, (Ned) decided to walk down to the wharf. (He) looked at the sky and thought a few hours out on the water would be lots of fun. His trusty little (boat) was just six metres long, but seaworthy and clean. The bearded old (man) swung the boat out into the bay. But soon, some threatening (clouds) rolled in. Before long, a strong (wind) started to blow. Luckily, Ned's sailing (skills) enabled him to get back to the marina before the storm.

Predicates

p. 6

Cindi (wanted) to build a go-kart. Her uncle, a talented mechanic, (promised) to help her. Together, they (drew) some plans. They (made) a list of materials. Cindi (collected) empty bottles from her neighbourhood to raise some money. Every Saturday, the two of them (worked) on the project. By early spring, the go-kart (was) ready. This summer, Cindi (hopes) to win her first race!

Sentence Types

p.10

1. English can be a difficult language to learn. (**declarative**)
2. I have two hours of homework to complete tonight.
(**declarative**)
3. Pass the salt and pepper. (**imperative**)
4. Why is Mom always picking me up so late?
(**interrogative**)
5. Look! There's a mouse running across the floor!
(**exclamatory**)
6. Will we ever finish the project? (**interrogative**)
7. Be careful when you cross the road. (**imperative**)
8. This book is for math. (**declarative**)

Sentence Structures

p.12

1. I went to school at 8:00, but class didn't start until 8:30.
(**compound**)
2. There are five chairs in the room. (**simple**)
3. Although I was starving, I didn't snack before dinner.
(**complex**)
4. It started to rain suddenly; unfortunately, I didn't bring my umbrella. (**compound**)
5. Even though they had lived with each other for years, the dog still barked and the cat still hissed whenever they were in the same room together. (**compound-complex**)
6. I sat through a long, boring movie last night. (**simple**)
7. After I ran the five-kilometer race, I could barely walk.
(**complex**)
8. There were several people in the room, yet there was hardly any noise. (**compound**)

Sentences or Sentence Fragments p.15

Last summer, I learned something new about my family.
__sent__ Relatives near Lac St.Jean, in Quebec. __frag__
Finding them by searching on the Internet. __frag__ We flew
to Montreal. __sent__ Renting a car for the rest of the journey.
__frag__ It was fun to meet my new aunt and five cousins. __
sent__ Hard at first speaking only French and not much
English at all. __frag__ But we learned quickly. __sent__

Sentence Fragments

p.16

1. (b) The eagle soared over the rainbow.
2. (a) We found the kittens and a messy tangle of multicoloured wool in the kitchen.
3. (b) Don't you love the smell of barbecuing sausages over an open fire?
4. (b) The inside of the oven was smoking.
5. (a) Skating on a rink in the back yard in winter is fun.
6. (a) We played an amazing Monopoly tournament that lasted for ten days!
7. (b) She's good at cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowboarding, and hockey.
8. (b) Eating a good hot lunch is satisfying.

Sentence Fragments

p.18

1. Sample answer: Since yesterday at 5:00, I have been staying at my Grandma's house.
2. Sample answer: When I inherit a fortune, I will give you half.
3. Sample answer: I witnessed an accident as I was driving to the park.
4. Sample answer: Unless I am mistaken, these are bear tracks.
5. Sample answer: The dog bit the man because the man kicked him.
6. Sample answer: If you know the answer, raise your hand.
7. Sample answer The woman who lives down the street is my friend.
8. Sample answer: While sitting on the park bench across the street from the school, I saw some teens playing ball-hockey.

Correcting Run-On Sentences

p.21

1. (a) The donkey brayed whenever the dog barked.
2. (a) I quickly learned not to go near the dog if the donkey was nearby.
3. (a) On her own, the donkey was fine. On his own, the dog was too.
4. (b) The problem occurred if the two of them caught sight of the other.
5. (b) It was easy enough to keep the dog in the house because the donkey couldn't go in there.
6. (b) The dog came outside, and the donkey would see him.
7. (a) That's when the trouble began. It was hard to know what to do.
8. (a) Luckily, I was only visiting; I didn't have to live there forever.

Run-On Sentences

p.23

Possible answer. Note, other responses may be correct.

Hazardous mountain terrain includes sheer rock walls. Higher peaks also have snow and ice. Mountain climbers, therefore, need years of training to develop their skills, and good judgment is essential. Warm clothing is also necessary. Top quality outer and underwear protect climbers against harsh weather conditions. After climbers reach high altitudes, they greatly appreciate both the view—and being fully prepared.

Rambling Sentences

p.26

1. The alarm clock when off at 7:00 am this morning, so I tried to get out of bed. When I sat up, I suddenly felt sick.
2. We hiked through the provincial park for hours, and we finally arrived at the lake. We pitched our tent in the campsite, and then set out to find wood for the fire.
3. The fire alarm went off, and all the students lined up at the door. Before we could all leave, the teacher made sure all the windows were closed and the lights were off. Then we walked down the hall in pairs.
4. The dog chased the cat up the stairs and around the corner. The cat jumped on top of the dresser, so the dog was unable to catch him.

Choppy Sentences

p.29

1. The sun was hot and bright.
2. I like English and French, but I don't like science.
Or
I like English and French but not science.
3. I put sunscreen on because I didn't want to get a burn.
4. Because I drove to the store quickly, I got pulled over by the police.

Sentence Variety

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1. B. Because it was a dark night and I was home alone, every noise in the house scared me.
2. A. Slowly, I crept around the side of the house hoping to surprise my little sister.
3. A. Every time I go outside in the morning I am surprised by how quiet our neighborhood is.
4. B. I heard a knock at the door, but I wasn't expecting anyone. When I looked through the peephole, I saw my mom.
5. B. After three hours passed, I was bored of reading my book. I decided to rent a movie.
6. A. Jenny always reads the instructions very carefully, so she is a good person to ask if you don't understand what to do.

Wordy Sentences

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1. I went out for dinner at 7:00 p.m.
2. He finished his homework before soccer practice.
3. I wanted to go to the movie because my favourite actor is in it.
4. Although there are twelve people on the team, only three actually showed up to the game.
5. The bedroom was square and the living room was rectangular.
6. Jenny arrived late because her mom was stopped at too many red lights.