

Identifying Sentence Fragments

EXERCISE A Determine which of the following word groups are sentence fragments and which are complete sentences. If the group of words is a complete sentence, write *S* on the line provided. If the group of words is a fragment, write *F*.

Example *F* 1. May dress as a medieval countess for the costume contest.

- 1. If you think some of today's fashions are weird.
- 2. You should see the clothes people wore in the Middle Ages.
- 3. Patterns of floral or geometric shapes popular.
- 4. Liked clothes that were half one color and half another.
- 5. Might have one green leg and one red leg!
- 6. People often wore heavy leather belts decorated with metal and jewels.
- 7. Edges of clothing into shapes called *daggies*.
- 8. Sleeves with streamers that were two or three feet long.
- 9. Shoes had long toes that were padded to retain their shape.
- 10 Tights of velvet or silk.
- 11. When clothes were edged and lined in fur.
- 12. Layers very common in medieval clothing?
- 13. Was a way of displaying wealth.
- 14. The more clothes a person wore, the wealthier that person was.
- 15. Might wear a short-sleeved tunic over a long-sleeved tunic, with a sleeveless mantle over all.
- 16. The usual head covering for men a hood with an attached shoulder cape and a long, extended point, like a tail.
- 17. Women wore a neckcloth pinned to their braids, hiding their hair.
- 18. On top of the head, would wear a veil, a linen crown, or a small, round hat.
- 19. In the later Middle Ages, women wore jeweled metal nets over their coiled braids.
- 20. Current fashions a little boring in comparison!

Identifying Sentence Fragments (continued)

EXERCISE B Determine which of the word groups in the following paragraph are sentence fragments and which are complete sentences. If a word group is a complete sentence, write *S* above its item number. If the word group is a fragment, write *F* above its item number.

Examples ^{*F*} [1] South Pole on continent of Antarctica. ^{*S*} [2] Antarctica has the highest average elevation of the seven continents.

[21] No native people on the continent of Antarctica. [22] Because it is too cold. [23] Although scientists and other workers live in Antarctica for about a year at a time. [24] These people live there to study many things. [25] The ozone layer, sleep patterns, and fish survival in subzero temperatures. [26] Ninety-five percent of Antarctica covered with ice. [27] Also has very high winds. [28] Sometimes Antarctica's winds reach speeds of 200 miles per hour. [29] Many animals in the ocean around Antarctica. [30] One type of bird found on Antarctica is the penguin.

Finding and Revising Sentence Fragments

EXERCISE A Some of the following word groups are sentence fragments. Others are complete sentences. If a word group is a complete sentence, write *S* on the line provided; if it is a fragment, write *F*. Then, use proofreading symbols to revise each fragment so that it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. Change punctuation and capitalization when necessary.

Example *F* 1. Because Denise and I like to explore our town *, we spend a lot of time on our bikes.*

- 1. Yesterday, Denise and I to go for a bike ride.
- 2. We put on our helmets for the trip.
- 3. Our part of town a lot of steep hills.
- 4. Saw many interesting places along the way.
- 5. The breeze hit our faces as we coasted down the hills.
- 6. Although going down the hills was really fun.
- 7. Felt tired after pedaling up all those hills.
- 8. Some hills steeper than they had looked at first!
- 9. Rested and drank some water after several miles.
- 10. My legs shaky.
- 11. When we got up to go, suggested that we pedal home slowly.
- 12. After we had taken our break.
- 13. As we crested the last hill.
- 14. When we waved to our friends across the street.
- 15. Was my favorite part of today's trip.
- 16. We decided to explore another part of town on our next bike ride.
- 17. Agreed to take our next bike trip on Saturday.
- 18. I wish my bike had a motor on it!
- 19. Am glad my bike is modern.
- 20. Early bicycles had heavy wooden frames and iron tires.

Finding and Revising Sentence Fragments (continued)

EXERCISE B Some of the following word groups are sentence fragments. Others are complete sentences. If a word group is a complete sentence, write *S* on the line provided; if it is a fragment, write *F* on the line. Then, use proofreading symbols to revise each fragment so that it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. Change punctuation and capitalization when necessary.

Example *F* 1. When one of my friends began training for a marathon, *, I decided I would train, too.*

21. A marathon is a running event.
22. Has a distance of approximately twenty-six miles.
23. The race's length a historical basis.
24. In 490 B.C., a Greek soldier from Marathon to Athens with news of a Greek victory over the Persians.
25. Reproduces that soldier's run, although the current marathon distance is actually longer.
26. Marathons and half-marathons in many cities.
27. Boston and New York City both have famous marathons.
28. Because the marathon is such a long race.
29. Whether a marathon runner is a beginner or a seasoned veteran, should commit to months of training.
30. Must keep their bodies strong and well rested.

Identifying and Revising Run-on Sentences

EXERCISE A Decide which of the following groups of words are run-on sentences. If a word group is a correct sentence, write C for *correct* on the line provided. If it is a run-on sentence, use proofreading symbols to revise it by (1) making it into two separate sentences, (2) using a comma and a coordinating conjunction, or (3) using a semicolon.

Example _____ 1. Bears can live in many different habitats[⊗] these animals occupy mountains, forests, and arctic wilderness.

- _____ 1. Brown bears include the grizzly and the kodiak, the largest brown bear is the kodiak.
- _____ 2. Did you know that kodiak bears weigh as much as 1,700 pounds, they can grow to a height of ten feet?
- _____ 3. In the wild, bears can live longer than thirty years!
- _____ 4. A bear's sense of smell is more developed than its hearing or sight.
- _____ 5. Females give birth to as many as four cubs, the cubs stay with their mother two or three years.
- _____ 6. Many people are afraid of bears, encounters with bears are actually infrequent.
- _____ 7. Grizzly bears are solitary animals, they do not want to interact with people.
- _____ 8. Generally, bears attack only when they are surprised or when they are protecting their young.
- _____ 9. In bear country, people should always store food and garbage properly, bears could be attracted by the smell.
- _____ 10. Never try to outrun a bear, it can run more than thirty miles per hour!

Identifying and Revising Run-on Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B Decide which of the word groups in the following paragraph are run-on sentences. If a word group is a correct sentence, write *C* for *correct* above the item number. If it is a run-on sentence, use proofreading symbols to revise it by (1) making it two separate sentences, (2) using a comma and a coordinating conjunction, or (3) using a semicolon.

Example [1] Albert Einstein was one of the greatest thinkers of the twentieth century. [⊙]he changed the way people view the universe.

[11] In Munich, school was too rigid and boring for young Einstein he did not do well.

[12] However, Einstein showed a talent for mathematics, at the age of twelve, he taught himself Euclidean geometry. [13] After finishing secondary school, he entered the Federal Polytechnic Academy in Switzerland, he did not like the teaching methods there. [14] The academy frustrated him he could not learn in a way that interested him. [15] Einstein chose to educate himself, and he missed classes often to study physics on his own.

[16] His professors had low opinions of him, he graduated anyway in 1900. [17] In 1905, he published a paper on physics the University of Zürich awarded him a Ph.D. for this work.

[18] In the same year, he published four more papers that presented new thoughts on the nature of light and other important concepts. [19] Physicists resisted Einstein's ideas at first, eventually his general theory of relativity was confirmed through observation. [20] Einstein achieved international recognition, in 1921 he received the Nobel Prize in physics.

[illegible]

Review A: Revising Sentence Fragments and Run-on Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B The following paragraph is confusing because it contains some complete sentences, some sentence fragments, and some run-on sentences. Identify the fragments by underlining them once. Identify the run-ons by underlining them twice. Then, rewrite the paragraph, revising all fragments and run-ons to make them complete and correct sentences.

Example In class we learned about penguins, they are impressive creatures. Penguins can live in extremely cold climates. *In class we learned about penguins, which are impressive creatures. Penguins can live in extremely cold climates.*

Penguins look clumsy on land, they are graceful in the water. Their bodies are perfectly suited for swimming and diving. They a streamlined torpedo shape. Their wings are shaped like flippers penguins use them to propel themselves through the water at speeds up to thirty miles per hour. Use their webbed feet to steer. Most penguins can even swim like porpoises. Leap out of the water to breathe and then dive back in with one graceful motion. Penguins frequently need to dive deep to catch prey. Sometimes descend to depths of more than a thousand feet. Penguins special air chambers in their bodies. When a penguin dives, the chambers squeeze, air is forced into the penguin's lungs. The extra air keeps the lungs from collapsing under the water pressure. The chilly waters that penguins prefer would be too cold for most birds, penguins are insulated by waterproof feathers and a thick layer of fat. Penguins may be awkward on land, but they are perfectly suited for the water.

Combining Sentences by Inserting Words

EXERCISE A Each of the following items contains two sentences. Use proofreading symbols to combine each sentence pair by taking a word from one sentence and inserting it into the other. Then, put a delete mark through the unneeded sentence. You may have to change the form of some words.

Example 1. In earlier times, people ^{normally} stayed indoors at night. ~~Staying indoors was normal.~~

1. Nightfall used to leave city streets in darkness. The darkness was complete.
2. Animals in the streets were difficult to see during the night. The night was dark.
3. In the fifteenth century, some cities began to hang lanterns outside on winter nights. The cities were European.
4. Two hundred years later, New York City lit its streets with lamps hung on posts. The lamps contained oil.
5. Neither of these efforts to light the streets helped very much. These efforts were early.
6. In 1807, Pall Mall in London became the first street with gaslights. The lights were bright.
7. As gaslights spread across Europe and to the United States, more people could travel at night in a city. Travelers were safe.
8. New York began to use electric streetlights in the late nineteenth century. Electric lights have economic advantages over other light sources.
9. The introduction of these brilliant lights drastically reduced street crime in the United States. They were introduced in a gradual way.
10. In some modern cities, cameras attached to the lights help to reduce crime even further. These are video cameras.

Combining Sentences by Inserting Words (continued)

EXERCISE B Each of the following items contains two sentences. Use proofreading symbols to combine each sentence pair by taking a word from one sentence and inserting it into the other. Then, put a delete mark through the unneeded sentence. You may have to change the form of some words.

Example 1. One popular belief is that the earliest ^{English} colonists in America lived in log cabins. ~~The belief refers to colonists from England.~~

11. This idea is completely incorrect. The idea can charm people.
12. The colonists first built shelters such as huts or tents. The shelters were temporary.
13. Next, they built the kind of houses they had had in England. The construction was prompt.
14. The Pilgrims and Puritans of New England lived in houses. The houses were European-style.
15. In 1638, settlers established a colony on the Delaware River. The settlers were Swedish.
16. The log cabins in America were built by these Swedes. These log cabins were the original ones.
17. Later, German immigrants constructed log cabins in America. These immigrants were independent of the Swedish settlement.
18. In the eighteenth century, log cabins became a common sight on the western frontier. The western frontier continued to expand.
19. People began to associate this well-known symbol of frontier life with the earliest English settlers of America. These people were mistaken.
20. Regardless of where they came from, log cabins are still popular as simple places to vacation. Primitive-style cabins are appealing.

Combining Sentences by Inserting Phrases

EXERCISE A Combine each of the following pairs of sentences. Take the underlined phrase from one sentence and insert it into the other sentence. The hints in parentheses tell you how to change the forms of words. Add commas where needed. Then, put a delete mark through the unneeded sentence.

Example 1. The facsimile machine is on the desk beneath the window. ~~A facsimile machine is also known as a fax machine.~~
, also known as a fax machine,
~~also known as a fax machine.~~

1. The fax machine is an important tool. It is a tool for modern communications.
2. Alexander Bain was a Scottish mechanic. The first patent for a facsimile machine was given in 1843 to Alexander Bain.
3. English physicist Frederick Blakewell gave the first demonstration of a working facsimile machine. The demonstration took place at the 1851 World's Fair.
4. In 1863, a commercial fax system was set up in France. The system linked Lyon and Paris.
(Change *linked* to *linking*.)
5. By 1906, Germany had a fax system between Munich and Berlin. The fax system sent newspaper photographs. (Change *sent* to *to send*.)
6. Later, telegraph lines were used as the standard means of fax transmission. In the early twenties, the United States used telegraph lines to fax photographs to newspapers.
7. American researchers developed a new method. The new method involved telephone lines.
(Change *involved* to *involving*.)
8. Further advances in the thirties allowed anyone to have newspapers faxed right to the home. Anyone who owned a telephone or radio could use this service. (Change *owned* to *owning*.)
9. Fax technology is a wonderfully fast way to send documents. Fax technology has become an important part of the business world.
10. I expect to receive an important fax. I will be receiving the fax this afternoon.

Combining Sentences by Inserting Phrases (continued)

EXERCISE B Combine each of the following pairs of sentences. Take the underlined phrase from one sentence and insert it into the other. The hints in parentheses tell you how to change the forms of words. Add commas where needed. Then, put a delete mark through the unneeded sentence.

Example 1. The magazine article taught me about giant squids. Squids are some extraordinary creatures.
some extraordinary creatures,
~~creatures.~~

11. The giant squid lives deep in the ocean. The giant squid is a mysterious creature. (Change *lives* to *living*.)
12. Researchers have tried in vain to see a giant squid. They have tried to see one in its natural habitat.
13. A cephalopod is a kind of mollusk. The giant squid is a cephalopod.
14. The squid moves very quickly. It does so by expelling a stream of water.
15. A pursued squid will shoot a cloud. The cloud is made of dark ink.
16. The giant squid has eyes the size of volleyballs. The eyes make it look like a sea monster.
(Change *make* to *making*.)
17. The giant squid is a truly imposing animal. The giant squid averages between twenty and forty feet in length.
18. The largest squid on record was a giant. It measured sixty feet long and weighed almost a ton.
(Change *measured* to *measuring* and *weighed* to *weighing*.)
19. The squid's "arms" are covered with suction cups. The suction cups are what it uses to catch prey. (Change *uses* to *used*.)
20. The giant squid remains out of the sight of curious scientists. The squid lives at depths of 700 to 3,000 feet.

Creating Compound Subjects and Verbs

EXERCISE A Use proofreading symbols to combine each of the following sentence pairs by forming a compound subject or a compound verb. Make sure your new subjects and verbs agree in number.

Example 1. ~~Lions are powerful animals.~~ ^{and} ~~Tigers are powerful animals.~~

1. These big cats have much in common. They can also be contrasted.
2. Lions belong to the genus *Panthera*. Tigers belong to the genus *Panthera*.
3. Lions grow to a length of about eleven feet. They weigh up to 550 pounds.
4. Tigers grow up to twelve feet long. They weigh as much as 675 pounds.
5. Lions are social animals. They live in large groups.
6. Tigers prefer to be alone. They come together occasionally.
7. Tigers can live about fifteen years in the wild. Lions can live about fifteen years in the wild.
8. A tiger eats deer and cattle. It sometimes lives on frogs and fish.
9. Lions can eat more than eighty pounds of meat at a single sitting. They might go for a week without eating.
10. Concealment helps lions and tigers catch their prey. Speed helps lions and tigers catch their prey.

Creating Compound Subjects and Verbs (continued)

EXERCISE B Use proofreading symbols to combine each of the following sentence pairs by forming a compound subject or a compound verb. Make sure your new subjects and verbs agree in number.

Example 1. The world's oceans contain unique creatures. ~~The oceans~~^{and} provide a fascinating classroom for students and scientists.

11. Lionfish can injure people who touch them. Moon jellyfish can injure people who touch them.
12. The rays of a lionfish are brightly colored. They contain a strong, painful venom.
13. Moon jellyfish can grow up to eight inches wide. They have tentacles that can sting bare skin.
14. Moon jellyfish are found in oceans worldwide. Blue whales are found in oceans worldwide.
15. Blue whales can grow to a length of 100 feet. They can weigh up to 130 tons.
16. A blue whale's heart is the size of a small car. The heart can pump almost ten tons of blood.
17. Blue whales feed on tiny animals and plants called plankton. Manta rays feed on tiny animals and plants called plankton.
18. Manta rays have been called devilfish by some people. They are not dangerous to humans.
19. Dangerous beasts can be found in our oceans. Harmless creatures can be found in our oceans.
20. Like creatures on land, ocean creatures can be harmless to humans. Like creatures on land, ocean creatures usually are not harmless to one another.

Forming Compound Sentences

EXERCISE A The sentences in each of the following pairs are closely related. Make each pair of sentences a compound sentence by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as *and*, *but*, or *or*.

Example 1. Courtney and Christa were considering vacation ideas with their aunt Betty. ^{, and} A hiking trip sounded best to them.

1. Books about the Pacific Crest Trail mentioned its history and variety. Courtney, Christa, and Aunt Betty agreed to hike a section of it.
2. The Pacific Crest Trail runs from Mexico to Canada. Its five sections total 2,650 miles.
3. The trail runs through three states. Both deserts and mountains lie in its path.
4. They were excited about the trip. They were not sure where to begin their hike.
5. Courtney compiled a list of the gear they would need. Christa made a map of the route they would take.
6. Aunt Betty suggested they travel slowly. Courtney and Christa agreed.
7. They could walk ten miles each day for three days. They could spend more time enjoying the trail.
8. The trail goes through Crater Lake National Park. There is a thirty-mile segment of trail there.
9. The scenery was beautiful. The weather was overcast at first.
10. The sun came out after a few hours. The weather was perfect.

Forming Compound Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B The sentences in each of the following pairs are closely related. Make each pair of sentences a compound sentence by adding (1) a semicolon or (2) a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as *and*, *but*, or *or*.

Example 1. Lighthouses are a feature of coastlines; sailors have long relied on lighthouse signals.

11. Fire was used as a light source for early lighthouses. More reliable sources of light are used today.
12. The light guides ships by night. The lighthouse itself serves as a marker by day.
13. Submerged rocks might be marked. A harbor entrance could be indicated by a lighthouse.
14. The British colonies on the North Atlantic had a vigorous sea trade. The earliest North American lighthouses were built there.
15. The first U.S. lighthouse was established in 1716 at Boston Harbor. Congress has preserved it as a monument.
16. The keepers of this lighthouse were originally paid by the city of Boston. Modern U.S. lighthouses are maintained by the United States Coast Guard.
17. In the nineteenth century, whaling and fishing were major industries in the Pacific Northwest. Lighthouses were needed to guide the ships.
18. The Pacific Northwest has a rough coastline. Engineers have built lighthouses there.
19. The Great Lakes can be almost as dangerous as the oceans. Their rough waters have caused many shipwrecks.
20. The Great Lakes support many ships. Hundreds of lighthouses have been built on the lakes' shores.

Using Subordinate Clauses

EXERCISE A Combine each of the following sentence pairs. Make one sentence a subordinate clause and attach it to the other sentence. The hint in parentheses will tell you which word to use at the beginning of the subordinate clause. To make a smooth combination, you may need to delete one or more words.

Example 1. Sharks are ecologically important creatures. ^{that} They are also fascinating.

1. There are about 350 species of sharks. They swim the world's oceans. (Use *that*.)
2. The largest species is the whale shark. Whale sharks can grow to be fifty feet long. (Use a comma and *which*.)
3. The pygmy ribbontail catshark is a small shark. It never grows longer than ten inches. (Use *that*.)
4. Little is known about sharks' lives even by researchers. The researchers study sharks. (Use *who*.)
5. Some of the largest sharks feed near the surface. They eat tiny plants and crustaceans. (Use a comma and *where*.)
6. One shark called the wobbegong lives on the sea floor and catches small fish. The fish are lured into the shark's mouth by the waving tendrils around the wobbegong's mouth. (Use a comma and *which*.)
7. Other sharks are aggressive hunters. These sharks attack dolphins, sea lions, and giant tuna. (Use *that*.)
8. Sharks' teeth sometimes break off. The sharks attack prey. (Use *when*.)
9. A shark that attacks a human usually bites just once. The shark swims away. (Use *before*.)
10. Some people think all sharks are deadly. Many popular movies and books depict fictional shark attacks. (Use *because*.)

Using Subordinate Clauses (continued)

EXERCISE B Combine each of the following sentence pairs. Make the second sentence a subordinate clause and attach it to the first sentence. The hint in parentheses will tell you which word to use at the beginning of the subordinate clause. To make a smooth combination, you may need to delete one or more words in the second sentence of each pair.

Example 1. Gravel is fragmented rock. ~~The fragmented rock is produced by erosion.~~
that → Gravel is fragmented rock *that* is produced by erosion.

11. The action of rivers and oceans creates gravel. The gravel is usually worn and rounded. (Use *that*.)
12. Gravel is sometimes transported by ice. The ice protects the rock edges and leaves them sharper and less worn. (Use a comma and *which*.)
13. This sharp-edged gravel is then deposited. The ice melts. (Use *when*.)
14. Companies that produce gravel must mine it. They find natural deposits. (Use *wherever*.)
15. Most producers sort the gravel by size. Trucks, trains, or barges transport it. (Use *before*.)
16. It is important to use a high-quality gravel. A high-quality gravel will not break down easily or react with cement. (Use *that*.)
17. Concrete can expand and crack. Certain kinds of gravel react with the cement in the concrete. (Use *after*.)
18. People have depended on gravel as a building material. The Romans first used it in road construction. (Use *since*.)
19. Houses, office buildings, airports, roads, bridges, and water systems are just some of the modern structures. They require gravel. (Use *that*.)
20. For the most part, all this rock goes unnoticed by the people. These people stand, walk, and drive on it all day long. (Use *who*.)

Review B: Revising a Paragraph by Combining Choppy Sentences

EXERCISE A The following paragraph sounds choppy because it has too many short sentences. Use the methods you have learned in this section to combine some of the sentences.

Example A moon is a natural object ^{that} ~~it~~ orbits a planet.

There are at least sixty-one moons. The moons are found in our solar system. These satellites are every bit as varied as the planets they orbit. The satellites are fascinating. For instance, both of Mars's moons have a diameter that is less than twenty miles. Two of Jupiter's moons are larger than the planet Mercury. These moons have little or no atmosphere. Most of the other moons in the solar system have little or no atmosphere. However, Titan has an atmosphere twice as dense as Earth's. Titan is Saturn's largest moon. Triton orbits Neptune. Triton orbits in the opposite direction of Neptune's rotation. Triton is not content with just one special feature. Triton is also one of the two moons that hold solar-system records. Triton is the coldest body in the solar system. Jupiter's moon Io is the solar system's most volcanically active body. Nonetheless, others have experienced even greater extremes. Uranus's moon Miranda broke into pieces in a huge collision. Miranda then drifted back together. An astronomer could spend all of his or her time just studying the moons in our solar system.

Review B: Revising a Paragraph by Combining Choppy Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B The following paragraph sounds choppy because it has too many short sentences. Use the methods you have learned in this section to combine some of the sentences.

Example There are several observatories in the United States, ^{and} ~~One~~ of the best is in Texas.

You might not think of West Texas when you think of astronomy. The McDonald Observatory in the Davis Mountains is one of the best places in the United States to view the stars. The University of Texas had a minor astronomy program. William Johnson McDonald willed over one million dollars to the university in 1926. He willed the money for the construction of a large telescope. The University of Texas joined in a partnership to found McDonald Observatory. The University of Chicago joined in a partnership to found McDonald Observatory. The Davis Mountains were chosen as the observatory's location. They were chosen for their high elevation, low humidity, and remoteness. The observatory is 160 miles from the nearest large city. Several large telescopes belong to the observatory, including the Hobby-Eberly Telescope. The Hobby-Eberly Telescope is the third largest in the world. Another astronomical device is the McDonald Lunar Laser Ranging Station. The McDonald Lunar Laser Ranging Station fires a laser beam at the moon to measure its changes in motion. Perhaps the most exciting feature of the observatory is that it has several telescopes. These telescopes are public. Visitors can use them.

Revising Stringy Sentences

EXERCISE A Some of the following sentences are stringy and need revision. If a numbered item needs no revision, write C for *correct* on the line provided. If the item is stringy, revise it by using one of the methods you have learned.

Example _____ 1. In the spring and summer we see many ^{bright, colorful} butterflies, ~~and they are bright, and they are colorful.~~

- _____ 2. Butterflies are insects, and some butterflies' wingspans are up to ten inches, but others' are less than one-half inch.
- _____ 3. A butterfly goes through four life stages, collectively called metamorphosis.
- _____ 4. Most butterflies lay their eggs on plants, and the plants provide the offspring with food, but some other larvae eat aphids, or they consume cereals or wool clothes.
- _____ 5. Butterflies do not have stingers or other natural weapons, and many predators feed on them, but butterflies have developed other means of defending themselves.
- _____ 6. Some butterflies have bright colors, and these colors are called warning colors, and these colors scare away predators.
- _____ 7. Monarch butterfly larvae feed on the milkweed plant, and milkweed is toxic to most creatures, but the larvae store the toxins in their bodies, so predators don't like to eat monarchs.
- _____ 8. Monarch butterflies live all around the world, and there is a large population in North America, and this population migrates south, and it migrates every year.
- _____ 9. These millions of North American monarchs migrate to Mexico, where the weather is warm enough to keep them alive through the winter.
- _____ 10. Many American Indian cultures consider the butterfly to be a special creature, and the Pueblo people have a butterfly dance, and the dance welcomes the beginning of spring.
- _____ 11. The oldest known butterfly fossils are 48 million years old, and they were found in Green River shale, and the shale is in Colorado.

Revising Stringy Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B Some of the following sentences are stringy and need revision. If a numbered item needs no revision, write C for *correct* on the line provided. If the item is stringy, revise it by using the methods you have learned.

Example _____

1. *Our whole family is* ~~I am~~ very proud of my sister Jamisa, *and her talents.* ~~and our whole family is proud of~~ ~~her, too, and we are proud of her talents.~~

- _____ 11. Jamisa is a student artist, and she paints and sculpts, and she also loves to study new art forms.
- _____ 12. She is currently working on a series of oil paintings, and she is reading about watercolors, but she wants to take a class, and the class is about welding, and she can learn how to make metal sculptures.
- _____ 13. She stays very busy with her art, and she spends a lot of time at the library and museums, and she does research, and she generates new ideas.
- _____ 14. Jamisa goes to art school in Atlanta, where she enjoys the way her instructors teach. She is interested in teaching art in the future.
- _____ 15. Jamisa has completed four sculptures and six large paintings, and she has entered them in a student art show, and the show will let her see how people like her work.
- _____ 16. Jamisa's talent impresses people who have seen her work, but she is still insecure.
- _____ 17. She is anxious about showing her latest work, but I think everyone will appreciate all the pieces, and the pieces will be in the show.
- _____ 18. She paints Monday through Friday, but she relaxes now and then, and she relaxes with a book, but she soon returns to her canvases.
- _____ 19. She also works on a book of sketches, and the sketches are done in charcoal, and she works on them whenever she has the time.
- _____ 20. Jamisa's teachers are impressed, and Jamisa's fellow students are impressed, and they are all impressed by her dedication and talent.

Revising Wordy Sentences

EXERCISE A Decide which of the following sentences are wordy and need revision. If the sentence is effective as it is, write C for *correct* in front of the number. If it is wordy, revise it. You can (1) replace a phrase with a word, (2) replace a clause with a phrase, or (3) take out unnecessary words.

Example _____ 1. ^{For my research project,} I studied the life of Itzhak Perlman, ~~who was the topic of my research project.~~

- _____ 1. Itzhak Perlman is the most acclaimed and honored violinist of his generation.
- _____ 2. Born in Israel in 1945, Perlman contracted polio, which is a very serious disease, when he was four.
- _____ 3. His struggle that he had with the illness left his legs paralyzed.
- _____ 4. Within a short period of time afterward, Perlman began playing the violin.
- _____ 5. It is interesting to note that by the time he was ten, Perlman was performing with the Israel Broadcasting Orchestra.
- _____ 6. He appeared on the popular American television program *The Ed Sullivan Show* when he was thirteen.
- _____ 7. Perlman remained in the United States to attend the Juilliard School, a prestigious institution.
- _____ 8. He won the Leventritt Competition in 1964, earning engagements with major orchestras inside the borders of the United States.
- _____ 9. Since then, Perlman has appeared with every major orchestra, recorded most of the standard violin works, played on film soundtracks, and made jazz, ragtime, and contemporary recordings of music that he has played.
- _____ 10. President Ronald Reagan awarded Perlman the U.S. Medal of Freedom, which was given to Perlman in 1986.

Revising Wordy Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B Decide which of the following sentences are wordy and need revision. If the sentence is effective as it is, write C for *correct* in front of the number. If it is wordy, revise it. You can (1) replace a phrase with a word, (2) replace a clause with a phrase, or (3) take out unnecessary words.

Example _____ 1. All over the ~~whole, entire~~ world, boundaries between countries often follow the course of ~~and are defined by~~ rivers.

_____ 11. The Amur, which is the eighth longest river in the world, is almost 2,800 miles long.

_____ 12. For some 1,100 miles of its course, the river forms the border and the boundary line between China and Russia.

_____ 13. Each winter, the Amur is frozen close to six feet deep.

_____ 14. Because there are few roads in the region, the frozen river serves as a route for trucks that need a place to drive.

_____ 15. Linking Moscow to the Russian Far East, the Trans-Siberian Railroad parallels the Amur for a great stretch of its length.

_____ 16. Although only two bridges cross the Amur at the present time, plans are being made to build one connecting the Russian town of Blagoveshchensk and the Chinese city of Heihe.

_____ 17. The dense forests in the Amur Valley provide a habitat for the Siberian tiger, an endangered animal at risk of becoming extinct.

_____ 18. In 1987, one of the world's largest fires burned for a month, destroying and wiping out almost 51,000 square miles of forest along the Amur.

_____ 19. Chinese and Russians are talking of forming a joint fire commission to deal with such emergencies when the future brings them.

_____ 20. Combined efforts by a combination of elements like this may be the only way to preserve the beauty and history of the Amur region.

[illegible]

Review C: Revising Stringy and Wordy Sentences (continued)

EXERCISE B The following paragraph is hard to read because it contains stringy and wordy sentences. Decide which sentences are stringy and wordy, and then revise them to improve the style of the paragraph.

Example The heart signifies and is associated with love and compassion and caring about others, but its physical function is as an organ of the body. *The heart is associated with love and compassion, but its physical function is as an organ of the body.*

The human heart is a muscle, and it is roughly cone shaped, and it is about the size of a fist, and it pumps blood throughout the body. Physical exercise and working out help keep the heart healthy. Smoking and a poor diet can increase the risk of a heart attack, which is a sudden decrease in the blood supply to the heart. People with high blood pressure should receive treatment due to the fact that this condition can cause heart attacks. Problems with the heart may be treated with medication or surgery and the most extreme form of surgical correction is the heart transplant. After the first human heart transplant occurred in 1967, many surgeons began to perform this operation, and most of these early heart transplants were unsuccessful. Medical procedures and treatments have improved, and the transplant operation is still extremely risky, but the success rate is much higher now.

Varying Sentence Openings and Structure (continued)

EXERCISE B The following paragraph sounds dull because its sentences do not contain variety. Make the paragraph more interesting by revising sentence openings or by rearranging the structure of the sentence.

Example Almost everyone Anna knew would be in the audience. *In the audience would be almost everyone Anna knew.*

Anna was nervous. She stood backstage. She had never acted in a play before. She looked at the thick, red curtain in front of her. It would open in two minutes. The curtain muffled the sounds of the audience. Anna could still hear laughter through it. She could still hear conversation through it. Anna looked at the clock. She took a deep breath. She straightened the collar of her costume. Anna scanned the room backstage. The actor to her left looked calm. He wasn't wringing his hands. Mrs. Ortega was behind the wings. She was beaming. Mrs. Ortega was the director. The butterflies in Anna's stomach increased. The curtain slowly began to rise. Anna felt relieved. She remembered her first line. She was ready.

Example Making major decisions can be difficult. It can also be worthwhile. Making major decisions can be difficult, but it can also be worthwhile.

[illegible]

Using Transitions and Parallel Structure (continued)

EXERCISE B Bring balance to the following sentences by putting the ideas in parallel form. You may need to add or delete some words. If a sentence is already correct, write C on the line provided.

Example _____ 1. The characters in the story hide from the dragon, concoct an escape plan, and then fleeing from the dungeon.

_____ 1. Four characteristics of reptiles are having scaly skin, breathing with lungs, being cold-blooded, and backbones.

_____ 2. Uncle Han loves sports: he loves playing tennis, watching football, to referee volleyball, and to coach soccer.

_____ 3. In the winter, many rabbits live in dens made of piles of brush, rocks, or under wood.

_____ 4. All the volunteers enjoyed being outdoors, so they were happy to plant flowers, dig weeds, and mowing the yard.

_____ 5. A rotary engine goes through four steps in each combustion cycle: intake, compression, expansion, and exhaust.

_____ 6. Learning Spanish, to run track, and studying geography are my favorite parts of going to school.

_____ 7. Martha likes the field hockey team because it allows her to stay active, meeting more friends, and be competitive.

_____ 8. Carla, do you think that the Cyclones will shut out their opponent and win the game?

_____ 9. Mr. Davis said that he will give us a quiz tomorrow and to study hard for it.

_____ 10. Quanah Parker, a Comanche chief in the late nineteenth century, encouraged his people to get an education and that they should farm the land.

Review D: Applying Sentence Revision Strategies

EXERCISE A Rewrite the following paragraph by combining sentences, revising sentence fragments, run-on sentences, and stringy and wordy sentences. Use proofreading symbols to make your revisions.

Example *Being well versed in many of the arts and sciences,* Leonardo da Vinci was one of the original, ~~early~~ Renaissance men. ~~He was well versed in many of the arts and sciences.~~

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452. His birth took place in Italy. Died in 1519. Leonardo was a skilled scientist, he was also a talented artist. One of his masterpieces is *The Last Supper*. He painted it on dry plaster, which is a poor surface for oil paints. The painting began to disintegrate. Its disintegration was gradual. Leonardo also painted the *Mona Lisa*. This is his most famous and well-known work. He must have liked this painting. Because he carried it with him when he traveled. Leonardo's scientific contributions are impressive as well, he was ahead of his scientific peers. He filled many notebooks with scientific theories and observations and he wrote his notes in mirror script. This writing made it difficult for other people to read his notes. He planned many devices, such as an underwater diving suit. Many of his devices were not actually created for hundreds of years. People still recognize the name of Leonardo da Vinci. They recognize it centuries after his lifetime.

Review D: Applying Sentence Revision Strategies (continued)

EXERCISE B Rewrite the following paragraph by combining sentences, revising sentence fragments, run-on sentences, and stringy and wordy sentences. Write your revised paragraph on the lines provided.

Example The guitar has been around and existed longer than you may think. *The guitar has existed longer than you may think.*

Modern guitars derive from the *guitarra latina*. The *guitarra latina* was an instrument used in the late Middle Ages. It was an instrument with four strings. The guitar was probably developed in Spain and it was probably developed sometime during the sixteenth century. The early guitar four courses, or rows, of strings. The three bottom courses had two strings, and the top course had one string, and before 1800 a fifth and sixth course were added. Before 1800, the double courses were replaced. They were replaced by single strings. When the nineteenth century was occurring, the guitar's body underwent changes. These changes improved the guitar's tone. The body became broader and it became shallower, the wood on the front became extremely thin. At the present time, the basic guitar has been adapted to suit different purposes and to suit different tastes. The classical guitar has three strings of nylon and three strings of metal. The classical guitar is used to perform classical music. The metal-strung guitar is popular with rock, folk, country, and jazz musicians. These musicians frequently play electric guitars as well. The guitar might be the most widely played instrument that was played in the twentieth century.