|  |
| --- |
| **Grammar Masters: Teacher’s Notes**  **Topic: Sentences** |
| Sentences always begin with a **capital letter** and end in a **full stop**, **exclamation** or **question mark**.  A complete sentence always contains a **verb** and a **subject**. It will express a complete idea and make sense on its own.  Here are some examples:  **A**ndy **reads** quickly**.**  **T**he water bottle **has soaked** his books**.**  **D**id you **notice** the man over there**?**  **Y**ou **ate** one of those disgusting, chocolate-broccoli muffins**!**  A sentence also includes a *subject* (this is the person or thing doing the verb). There is one exception to this rule – the imperative. If the sentence is an instruction or a request, you don’t always need a subject. (**Be** quiet**.** **P**lease **sit** down**.**)  Here are the same examples with the *subject* in *italic*:  ***A****ndy* **reads** quickly**.**  **T**he *water bottle* **has soaked** his books**.**  **D**id *you* **notice** the man over there**?**  ***Y****ou* **ate** one of those disgusting, chocolate-broccoli muffins**!**  Sentences can be short or long: There’s no correct number of words it should be. The length of the sentence depends on what you want to say and the effect you want to achieve. |

© Copyright Grammar Masters