

TABE
ELA-E
PAXEN

Unit-3
SENTENCES

REVIEW

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ELA-E Unit-3 Review Sentences

Unit 3 Review: Sentences

1. Which sentence is a simple sentence?
 - A. The baby was crying, so I gave him a stuffed toy.
 - B. The people on the platform waited for the train.
 - C. You can learn about your family tree if you go to the library.
 - D. Things were going badly, but I looked on the bright side.
2. Which sentence is a simple sentence?
 - A. Because it is a holiday, we will get to leave early.
 - B. After we got back from the lake, I needed a nap.
 - C. We forgot to bring plates, forks, and knives for the picnic.
 - D. When I was in grade school, we moved to a different town.
3. Which sentence is a compound sentence?
 - A. Most people know that George Washington was the first president of the United States.
 - B. Washington was followed by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.
 - C. Adams was the first vice president, and he became the second president.
 - D. Jefferson also became president after being vice president.
4. Which sentence is a compound sentence?
 - A. Abraham Lincoln was president during the American Civil War.
 - B. The Civil War lasted many years, and it was a very deadly conflict.
 - C. Because of Lincoln's decisions, some people in the South were against him.
 - D. Lincoln was shot soon after the end of the war and passed away quickly.
5. Which sentence is a complex sentence?
 - A. The solar system includes the Sun, the planets, and asteroids.
 - B. Earth is the third closest planet to the Sun, and Mars is the fourth closest.
 - C. People haven't been to Mars even though it is our neighboring planet.
 - D. Perhaps humans will visit Mars in the future.
6. Which sentence is a complex sentence?
 - A. If people landed on Mars, they would need to carry oxygen to breathe.
 - B. The air on Mars is different from Earth's, and people can't breathe it.
 - C. Perhaps scientists will produce oxygen on Mars one day.
 - D. A trip to Mars would take a long time, but it would be worth it!
7. Read the sentences.

Only my keyboard is broken. I will not replace the whole computer.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a compound sentence?

 - A. Only my keyboard is broken, or I will not replace the whole computer.
 - B. Only my keyboard is broken, I will not replace the whole computer.
 - C. Only my keyboard is broken, so I will not replace the whole computer.
 - D. Only my keyboard is broken, nor I will not replace the whole computer.

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8. Read the sentences.

We could go to a restaurant. We could just eat at home.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a compound sentence?

- A. We could go to a restaurant, or we could just eat at home.
- B. We could go to a restaurant, or, we could just eat at home.
- C. We could go to a restaurant, yet we could just eat at home.
- D. We could go to a restaurant, so we could just eat at home.

9. Read the sentences.

I'm learning Spanish. I study daily.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a compound sentence?

- A. I'm learning Spanish yet I study daily.
- B. I'm learning Spanish, so I study daily.
- C. I'm learning Spanish, nor I study daily.
- D. I'm learning Spanish or I study daily.

10. Read the sentences.

I don't mind long drives. I listen to audiobooks.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. In case I don't mind long drives, I listen to audiobooks.
- B. After I listen to audiobooks, I don't mind long drives.
- C. I don't mind long drives because I listen to audiobooks.
- D. I don't mind long drives, I listen to audiobooks.

11. Read the sentences.

You turn off unneeded lights. You can save money.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. If you turn off unneeded lights you can save money.
- B. If you turn off unneeded lights, you can save money.
- C. You turn off unneeded lights although you can save money.
- D. You turn off unneeded lights, although you can save money.

12. Read the sentences.

It has been raining nonstop. The shipment will be delayed.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Because it has been raining nonstop, the shipment will be delayed.
- B. While it has been raining nonstop the shipment will be delayed.
- C. It has been raining nonstop, unless the shipment will be delayed.
- D. It has been raining nonstop even though the shipment will be delayed.

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1. Which of these is a simple sentence?
 - A. Emil is from Santa Fe, but he lives in Albuquerque.
 - B. He is a tour guide, and he enjoys his job.
 - C. He leads tours through Old Town twice a day.
 - D. People like Emil, for he is friendly and knowledgeable.

2. Which of these is a complex sentence?
 - A. I have to organize my notes before the meeting begins.
 - B. I will talk first, and then others will share their ideas.
 - C. We have some problems, but we can find solutions.
 - D. Everyone on the team should be at the meeting.

3. Which of these is a compound sentence?
 - A. Cecilia makes beautiful jewelry.
 - B. She makes sterling silver necklaces, bracelets, and rings.
 - C. You can buy her jewelry online, or you can buy from her directly.
 - D. She works with wire and beads.

4. Read the sentences.

I found a good website. I can continue my research.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

 - A. Because I found a good website, I can continue my research.
 - B. I found a good website as I can continue my research.
 - C. Although I found a good website, I can continue my research.
 - D. I found a good website in case I can continue my research.

5. Which of these is a complex sentence?
 - A. We started a donation drive for the food bank.
 - B. People will donate money at different events.
 - C. One event is a concert in the park.
 - D. Unless it rains, we think the turnout will be good.

6. Which of these is a compound sentence?
 - A. The groomer took good care of my dog.
 - B. She bathed him, and she clipped his nails.
 - C. He looked great when I picked him up.
 - D. He rolled in the dirt when we got home.

7. Read the sentences.

Eduardo gave his staff a raise. They were doing a good job.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a compound sentence?

 - A. Eduardo gave his staff a raise, for they were doing a good job.
 - B. Eduardo gave his staff a raise, yet they were doing a good job.
 - C. Eduardo gave his staff a raise, or they were doing a good job.
 - D. Eduardo gave his staff a raise, but they were doing a good job.

8. Read the sentence.

I got a promotion at work after I took a computer class.

Which of these is the dependent clause?

 - A. I got a promotion at work
 - B. got a promotion at work
 - C. promotion at work after I took
 - D. after I took a computer class

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9. Read the sentences.

The librarian helps people find books.
He orders new books.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a compound sentence?

- A. The librarian helps people find books, so he orders new books.
- B. The librarian helps people find books, but he orders new books.
- C. The librarian helps people find books, and he orders new books.
- D. The librarian helps people find books, he orders new books.

10. Which of these is a compound sentence?

- A. I keep my apartment clean and neat.
- B. I take out the trash, and I sweep the floors.
- C. Every day after dinner, I do the dishes.
- D. I do not always make the bed though.

11. Which of these is a simple sentence?

- A. The elevator was full, so I took the stairs.
- B. It was good exercise, and I felt strong.
- C. I will exercise at the gym after work.
- D. I could swim at the pool, or I could jog.

12. Read the sentences.

He goes for a long walk. It rains.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Even if he goes for a long walk, it rains.
- B. In case he goes for a long walk, it rains.
- C. Because he goes for a long walk, it rains.
- D. Whenever he goes for a long walk, it rains.

13. Which of these is a complex sentence?

- A. Sanjay feels good whenever he eats fresh foods.
- B. He likes vegetables, and he also eats a lot of fruit.
- C. He shops at the farmers' market, but it is expensive.
- D. He finds good prices at different stores around town.

14. Read the sentences.

Roland sold his car. He rode his bicycle to work.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a complex sentence?

- A. Although Roland sold his car, he rode his bicycle to work.
- B. Roland rode his bicycle to work unless he sold his car.
- C. After Roland sold his car, he rode his bicycle to work.
- D. Roland rode his bicycle to work while he sold his car.

15. Read the sentences.

Alicia wants to save money. She opens a bank account.

Which of these best combines the sentences into a compound sentence?

- A. Alicia wants to save money, but she opens a bank account.
- B. Alicia wants to save money, yet she opens a bank account.
- C. Alicia wants to save money, so she opens a bank account.
- D. Alicia wants to save money, or she opens a bank account.

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Review: Sentences

1. B. The sentence is a single independent clause that has a subject and a verb, and it expresses a complete thought. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
2. C. The sentence is a single independent clause that has a subject and a verb, and it expresses a complete thought. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
3. C. The two independent clauses are *Adams was the first vice president* and *he became the second president*. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
4. B. The two independent clauses are *The Civil War lasted many years* and *it was a very deadly conflict*. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
5. C. The independent clause is *People haven't been to Mars*; the dependent clause is *even though it is our neighboring planet*. 3.L.1.i
6. A. The independent clause is *they would need to carry oxygen to breathe*; the dependent clause is *If people landed on Mars*. 3.L.1.i
7. C. This option joins the sentences with the coordinating conjunction *so*. A comma appears before the conjunction. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
8. A. This option joins the sentences with coordinating conjunction *or*. A comma appears before the conjunction. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
9. B. This option is a compound sentence that correctly uses a comma and a coordinating conjunction between clauses. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
10. C. The subordinating conjunction *because* combines the sentences. Because the dependent clause appears at the end of the sentence, a comma is not needed. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
11. B. The subordinating conjunction *if* shows the relationship between the clauses. Because the dependent clause appears at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is needed. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
12. A. The subordinating conjunction *because* shows the relationship between the clauses. Because the dependent clause appears at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is needed. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i

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1. C. The sentence has one independent clause. *He* is the subject. *Leads* is the verb. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
2. A. The sentence has a dependent clause: *before the meeting begins*. 3.L.1.i
3. C. The compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by *or*. *You* is the subject and *can buy* is the verb of the first clause. *You* is the subject and *can buy* is the verb of the second clause. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
4. A. The subordinating conjunction *Because* combines the clauses. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
5. D. The sentence has a dependent clause: *Unless it rains*. 3.L.1.i
6. B. The compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by *and*. *She* is the subject and *bathed* is the verb of the first clause. *She* is the subject and *clipped* is the verb of the second clause. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
7. A. The sentences are joined with a comma and the coordinating conjunction *for*, which introduces a reason. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
8. D. The dependent clause is *after I took a computer class*. 3.L.1.i
9. C. The sentences are joined with a comma and the coordinating conjunction *and*, which connects similar ideas. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
10. B. The compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by *and*. *I* is the subject and *take* is the verb of the first clause. *I* is the subject and *sweep* is the verb of the second clause. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
11. C. The sentence has one independent clause: *I* is the subject. *Will exercise* is the verb. 2.L.1.f, 3.L.1.i
12. D. The subordinating conjunction *Whenever* joins the clauses. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
13. A. The sentence has a dependent clause: *whenever he eats fresh foods*. 3.L.1.i
14. C. The dependent clause is *After Roland sold his car*. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
15. C. The sentences are joined with a comma and the coordinating conjunction *so*, which introduces a result. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i