

I'm not a bot



























PinA sentence is a group of words containing a subject (the topic in the sentence) and a predicate (the word that describes the subject) and brings a message as a whole. It expresses thoughts in varied forms such as statements, questions or inquiries, commands or instructions, and an exclamation in expressing emotions. In writing, the first word of the sentence usually begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark that could be a period (.), question mark (?), or exclamatory point (!). There are four types of sentences namely: Declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. In this writing, you are going to learn from the examples of five (5) words sentences. Observe that each sentence varies its meaning depending on how it was delivered. Learn also to identify which type of sentences it would be.The flower is brightly blooming.The sun is shining luminously.The baby is crying deafeningly.I will wait for you.I have a great motherWe have a nice home.Will you go with me?What is your dog's name?The milk is already spoiled.We ate a hot soup.Don't forget to remember Laura!Crocodiles ate the whole zebra.You can't drive my car.Guess who's coming right here.Fly high like a bird. We went to Grandmas' house.I see you smile again!Vegetable dish is my favorite.Can you play a guitar?Can you sing a song? Soon we will rise again.I'm working my entire life.You just follow the leader.Help me make it fast.This perfume smells very strong.I saw you this morning.I am younger than you.I've never been here before.It's not yours, it's mine!.Did you find the cat?The river was very deep.Who's going with you?I don't know which way?I am very hungry now.Please give me your number.He is sixty years old.The gas' price increase again.Are you talking to me?I found a men's wallet. Street people sleep at midnight.Come over to my party.It's a nice contemporary music.Which road did you take?That mansion is so elegant.I have a lot of friends. The cat belongs to Grandpa.Would you like a cake?I will call you tonight.Send me a message later.My computer is not working.Who is your favorite president?Has anybody visited the office?Did you take a picture?Do you like an adventure?They are very nice family.Let's play some parlor games.He is a good singer.Do you eat Potato chips?That bird is flying high.I live in the country.That was a bright opinion!This store is always close.I overheard what they're talking.I'm one hour late now.The baby pee right here,Just keep on holding tight.How often do you travel?Your mother adopted that baby.It's all that I have.Let me count it again.Hurry up! Go get her.We lit the light on.He is an angry man.Dad is a good artist.I can manage myself better.They're looking at the map.Let's have a coffee together.Are done with your homework?I like your new hair.It is a big celebration!I am not feeling good.That scares me a lot.Tell us about your story.I was absent last week.Amazing! You arrived very quickly.She care about her family!Dina is exhausted with problem!Do you know that man?The rain is so heavy.This is a peaceful village.What is your nickname then?Let's swim at the beach.This place make me warm.This sofa is very comfortable.I lost my bag and Phone.The sun is very hot.Why are you so rude?The city is full of garbage.What is your native language?His coat is very luxurious.I wrote a love letter.Why did you broke him?What a waste of time!He left the country yesterday.Don't break the golden rule.I love to eat cakes.That shape is perfectly drawn.The smoke is rising up.The cargo ship is huge.Will you clean the kitchen?My dogs like to dance.Is he courting you daughter?Let's go and play outside.I'm sorry, to hear that.What happen? Why you're here?I love this colorful garden.Don't you lie to me?She is a strict teacher.I will return this book.Don't pick some flowers here.What is your favorite subject?Write ten sentences about friends.I forgot my small umbrella.That exam was very hard.I can't help him today.Winter is coming, let's prepare.Do you know sign language?Teenagers are callous and wild.Her grandma patiently raised her.Any question before I go?I hate you! Go away!This is my last penny.You need legs to walk.My head is always aching.Just close the door slowly.Did you remember your dog?Can you help me her?Reading is my favorite hobby?Pin5 Word Sentences (138 Examples) Part 1 Pin5 Word Sentences (138 Examples) Part 2Pin5 Word Sentences (138 Examples) Part 3Pin5 Word Sentences (138 Examples) Part 4Pin5 Word Sentences (138 Examples) Part 5Pin5 Word Sentences (138 Examples) Part 6It is easy to construct five (5) word sentences. And when words are combined together they make meanings and express messages. Now, you have to try to make your own example of sentences with the combination of five simple words. There's often a lot of confusion, but if you're looking for a general answer to the question, "How many sentences in a paragraph?" the answer is there are 3 to 8 sentences in a paragraph. The important key to take away from this answer is that it's a rule-of-thumb. If you're looking for a hard and fast rule, you're out of luck. A paragraph can consist of a single sentence, and since a single word can be a sentence, you can literally have a paragraph that consists of a single word. Of course, if someone asks you to write a paragraph, they won't be altogether happy with that, so how much should you write? What do teachers want to see in a paragraph? If you're a student, your teacher or tutor may ask you to write a paragraph without telling you just how long he or she expects it to be. In general, educators like to see a paragraph consisting of at least 5 sentences. Start with a sentence that expresses an idea. Use the next 3 sentences for providing information that supports that idea, and use the final sentence to draw a conclusion. Why do teachers expect longer paragraphs? Obviously, they want to see that you have acquired knowledge and can think critically. That's quite difficult to demonstrate with a single sentence! Teachers will sometimes set a rule that all paragraphs should be a certain length, but it's important to remember that specific paragraph lengths aren't a prerequisite for acceptable writing. When do you use shorter paragraphs? Open just about any book, and you'll find plenty of short paragraphs. If direct speech is used, there'll be a new paragraph every time a new speaker starts to talk. News writers also like using short paragraphs. They have to present information in a succinct way and hold the reader's attention. Commercial writers know that most people don't want to read 1,000 words of closely-spaced text in order to see what they are writing about, so they also like to keep sentences and paragraphs short. They'll even use lots of sub-headers so you can see what each paragraph is about before you read it. How do I know when to start a new paragraph? Every time you begin to discuss a new thought that contributes to the overarching theme of your work, you can start a new paragraph. A paragraph will usually consist of a collection of sentences that, when considered as a group, have something in common. As soon as you move on to the next idea, you can begin a new paragraph. Luckily, you don't have to agonise about it too much, because as I've pointed out, there are no specific rules. Tips for writing strong paragraphs It's best to begin a paragraph with a sentence that defines the topic that will be discussed. Try to keep it fairly simple. If you include too many ideas in your opening sentence, you run the risk of getting tangled in an overly complex and incoherent paragraph. Every sentence in a paragraph should support the first, "topic sentence." When you begin discussing a new or related topic, start a new paragraph. The University of North Carolina helps students with paragraph construction by providing them with a 5-step process: Express the idea that the paragraph will cover in a topic sentence. Explain the idea. Use an example. Explain why the example relates to the idea. Draw a conclusion. Obviously, the recipe has been designed for those who want to write an informative and convincing work. And because these rules aren't really cast in stone, you'll find that different institutions give different recommendations. The debate continues If we look around, we'll find that the idea of paragraphs with a minimum of 3-5 sentences and a maximum of 8 is pretty common. But there are some who say that two to three paragraphs per page are best and others who say that 5 to 7 lines will do the job. Meanwhile, journalism students are taught to keep sentences as short as possible, and one sentence paragraphs are considered perfectly acceptable. The sentences are those who say that using more than one paragraph to discuss an idea is perfectly alright, and since there are no hard and fast rules for paragraphs, I can't really contradict them. I even found one recommendation that suggested a minimum of 7-10 sentences per paragraph and a maximum of a full page! How long should your paragraphs be? Unless you're busy with academic writing, the length of your paragraphs is up to you. I like shorter paragraphs for informal writing such as this blog post. I like the idea of sticking to one idea per paragraph, and I think that paragraphs make reading and understanding a text a whole lot simpler. Single-sentence paragraphs are great for emphasis. If you are writing to pass a school, college or university course, I recommend you ask your teacher or professor what's expected of you. It's always better to ask in these situations than to try to guess. This is by far the best way to make sure you tailor your writing to what your teacher expects rather than by going by a general rule. (Photo courtesy of Laura) It means that the users of any language can construct sentences never known before, and your listeners can understand what you mean. There is no limit to create any sentences as long as it is grammatical. new thoughts - ideas = new sentences. homesitemapA-Z grammar terms-writing techniques sentence A sentence is a group of words giving a complete thought. A sentence must contain a subject and a verb (although one may be implied). For example: The cat sat on the mat. (Here, the subject is "the cat" and the verb is "sat." The words convey a complete thought. This is a sentence.) Eat! (It's only one word, but this is also a sentence. In this example, the subject is implied. In full, it would be "you eat." Remember that a sentence must have a subject and verb, even if one is implied, and must express a complete thought.) A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses. Oxford Dictionary Table of Contents The Four Types of Sentence The Four Sentence Structures (1) Simple Sentence (2) Complex Sentence (3) Compound Sentence (4) Compound-Complex Sentence Why Understanding Sentences Is Important Video Lesson Test Time! A sentence can convey a statement, a question, an exclamation, or a command. There are four types of sentence. A declarative sentence states a fact and ends with a period (full stop). For example: He has every attribute of a dog except loyalty. (Politician Thomas P Gore) I wonder if other dogs think poodles are members of a weird religious cult. (Comedian Rita Rudner) (Remember that a statement which contains an indirect question (like this example) is not a question.) An imperative sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark or a period (full stop). For example: When a dog runs at you, whistle for him. (Philosopher Henry David Thoreau, 1817-1862) An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark. For example: Who knew that dog saliva can mend a broken heart? (Author Jennifer Neal) An exclamatory sentence expresses excitement or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark. For example: In Washington, it's dog eat dog. In academia, it's exactly the opposite! (Politician Robert Reich) In an imperative sentence (an order) or an interrogative sentence (a question), the subject or verb is often implied. Run! Go. (This is the shortest sentence in English.) Why? The shortest sentence without an implied subject or verb is "I am" or "I go." A sentence can consist of a single clause or several clauses. When a sentence is a single clause, it is called a simple sentence (and the clause is called an independent clause). A sentence must contain at least one independent clause. Below are the four types of sentence structure (with their independent clauses shaded): A simple sentence has just one independent clause. For example: You can't surprise a man with a dog. (Screenwriter Cindy Chupack) A complex sentence has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. For example: Diplomacy is the art of saying "nice doggie" until you can find a rock. (Actor Will Rogers) When you're on the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog. (Cartoonist Peter Steiner) A compound sentence has at least two independent clauses. For example: Cry "Havoc," and let slip the dogs of war. (Playwright William Shakespeare) A compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. For example: When a dog bites a man, that is not news because it happens so often, but if a man bites a dog, that is news. (Editor John B Bogart) There are four good reasons to understand sentence structures and the types of the sentence. By far the most common mistake made by people with otherwise sound writing skills is the run-on sentence. Typically, this error is caused by writing a sentence, putting a comma, and then writing another sentence. I love the mountains, they remind me of home. Love is so short, forgetting is so long. (Chilean politician Pablo Neruda) You cannot end a sentence with a comma. These should both be two sentences (or rewritten to punctuate them correctly). Remember that a sentence contains a subject and a verb and gives a complete thought. The criteria for what constitutes a sentence are satisfied twice in each example. The run-on sentence usually occurs because writers feel a period (full stop) is too much of speed bump between their closely related sentences. The jolt of a period can be smoothed with other punctuation (but not a comma). Here are some options: Don't play hide and seek; no one would look for you. (You can smooth the jolt of a period by merging your two sentences into one with a semicolon.) I like a woman with a head on her shoulders - I hate necks. (Actor Steve Martin) (You can smooth the jolt of a period by merging your two sentences into one with a dash. A dash looks quite stark, and it looks a little informal.) My friend is a procrastinator...he's afraid of Saturday the 14th. (You can smooth the jolt of a period by merging your two sentences into one with three dots (or ellipses). Using three dots creates a pause for effect, and it looks informal.) Understanding the four sentence structures assists with deciding how to punctuate sentences. More specifically, it assists with the following two common decisions: a complex sentence comprises an independent clause (shaded) and at least one subordinate clause. When the subordinate clause is at the front and acts like an adverb - typically stating a time (e.g., When I was six), a place (e.g., Where I live), or a condition (e.g., If I were you) - then it is a common practice to offset it with a comma. When such a clause appears at the back, it is usually not offset with a comma. Here are some examples: When I was six, I had a wind-up Evil Knievel motorbike. I had a wind-up Evil Knievel motorbike when I was six. When you're on the internet,nobody knows you're a dog. (Cartoonist Peter Steiner) Nobody knows you're a dog when you're on the internet. Read more about adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses. A compound sentence has at least two independent clauses (highlighted), which are usually joined with a conjunction (e.g., and, or, but). A conjunction (bolded) that joins two things is not normally preceded with a comma, but a conjunction that joins two independent clauses in a compound sentence is. Lee likes pies and cakes. (There is no comma before and. This is a simple sentence.) Lee likes pies, and he likes cakes. (This time, there is a comma before and. This is a compound sentence.) Go, and never darken your towels again. (Comedian Groucho Marx) (Remember that Go is the shortest sentence in English.) Let's examine this point a little more. Look at these two examples: I would say, "I'm alone, but I'm not lonely." (Actor Bruce Willis) (Here, but is preceded with a comma because it's joining two independent clauses.) I would say, "I'm alone but not lonely." (Here, but is not preceded with a comma because it's joining two adjectives (alone and not lonely) not two independent clauses.) Here's a tip: Look carefully for the subject and verb in the text after your conjunction to confirm the text is an independent clause. If it is, whack a comma in. If it isn't, don't use a comma. Non-rabid wolves have attacked and killed people (mainly children), but this is rare. They live away from people and have developed a fear of humans from hunters and shepherds. They live away from people, and they have developed a fear of humans from hunters and shepherds. (Compare this compound sentence with the simple sentence (the last one) in the example above. When you add the word they after the and, the second half becomes an independent clause, and a comma is then required.) Be aware that a compound sentence can have more than two independent clauses. Some men are born mediocre, some men achieve mediocrity, and some men have mediocrity thrust upon them. (Playwright Joseph Heller) (This is a compound sentence with three independent clauses. The first independent clause ends with just a comma. This is an occasion when that's allowable.) "Veni, vidi, vici" [I came, I saw, I conquered.] (Roman emperor Julius Caesar) (This is another occasion when you have to say it's acceptable to use just a comma to separate independent clauses (an error known as a run-on sentence or comma splice). Grammarians hate the comma splice so much, you will often see "Veni, vidi, vici" translated "As I came, I saw, I conquered" and even "I came, I saw, and I conquered.") Read more about commas with conjunctions. If you have any questions, email myself or your line manager. Please write to myself with any suggestions. The subject of an imperative sentence is "you," which is usually implied (i.e., not said or written). This means you cannot use "myself," which requires the subject to be "I." Writers often use "myself," believing it sounds more highbrow. It's wrong. It should be "me." This is also covered in the entry on reflexive pronouns. She asked whether I loved her? I wonder if other dogs think poodles are members of a weird religious cult? (Comedian Rita Rudner) The bolded texts are indirect questions. These are declarative sentences (i.e., statements) not questions. They should end in periods (full stops). Here is a 16-minute video summarizing this lesson on sentences. video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. Key Points You can't write a sentence, put a comma, and then write another sentence. That's an error called a run-on sentence or comma splice. If you have a fronted adverbial, use a comma. Don't use a comma if your adverbial is at the back. Use a comma before a conjunction (e.g., and, or, but) that joins two independent clauses. I like tea but hate coffee. I like tea, but I hate coffee. Be careful when using myself in an imperative sentence. If you're approached by any journalists, send them to myself. Don't be tempted to put a question mark at the end of a declarative sentence that contains an indirect question. I wonder if John will win? (This should end in a period (full stop). It's not a question.) Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYoutubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. 5 paragraphs is 500 - 1,000 words for essays, 250 - 500 words for easy writing. 6 paragraphs is 600 - 1,200 words for essays, 300 - 600 words for easy writing. 7 paragraphs is 700 - 1,400 words for essays, 350 - 700 words for easy writing. 8 paragraphs is 800 - 1,600 words for essays, 400 - 800 words for easy writing. How many sentences is 5/7 sentences? If we look around, we'll find that the idea of paragraphs with a minimum of 3-5 sentences and a maximum of 8 is pretty common. But there are some who say that two to three paragraphs per page are best and others who say that 5 to 7 lines will do the job. What does 5 sentences mean? A five sentence paragraph consists of a main idea sentence, three sentences that explain the main idea with reasons, details or facts and a concluding sentence. How long should a 5 paragraph essay take? The time it takes to write a 5-paragraph essay is 3 hours if you are a good writer and the topic is easy, or over 5 hours if the topic is technical. The reason for the variation is because of the writing ability of the writer and the technicality of the content. Is a 400 word paragraph too long? Paragraphs get too long, extending beyond the acceptable research text range of 100-200 words to take up 300 words or more. If a paragraph falls between 200 and 250 words this might be retainable, so long as the wrap sentence can still reconnect readers back to the (now rather distant) topic sentence. How many paragraphs is a 5/7 page essay? Depending on the font size and line spacing, a five page paper is likely to have about 5-8 supporting paragraphs. Make paragraphs for each point and make sure you put the best points forward. How many sentences should a 7th grade paragraph be? 8 sentences A 5th grade paragraph must have at least 5 sentences (topic sentence, body/support sentences, and a clincher). 6th graders must have 6 sentences, while 7th and 8th graders must include at least 8 sentences. Where does the term 5 / 7 come from? Where does 5/7 come from? The term 5/7 originated on Facebook in November, 2017, when apparent user Brandon Sullivan posted the status "fight club: 5/7 movie." Sullivan had previously been "trolled" by another Facebook user, Robert Graves, for his controversial views. How to write five sentence paragraphs and five paragraph essays? How to Write Five Sentence Paragraphs and Five Paragraph Essays. 1 1) Tell them what you are going to tell them. 2 2) Tell them. 3 3) Tell them. 4 4) Tell them. 5 5) Tell them what you told them. What does the meme 5 out of 7 mean? or five out of seven [ahy out uh v sev uh n] What does 5/7 mean? 5/7 is an internet meme referring to an unusual film rating scale developed by a Facebook user. It's used allusively to express ironic or earnest appreciation of online content. Do you put 5 out of 7 on everything? I feel obligated to put 5 out of 7 on everything. This is not meant to be a formal definition of 5/7 like most terms we define on Dictionary.com, but is rather an informal word summary that hopefully touches upon the key aspects of the meaning and usage of 5/7 that will help our users expand their word mastery. Welcome to this comprehensive guide on understanding and effectively using '5 sentences'. Here, we aim to provide a simplified, user-friendly guide covering various aspects related to '5 sentences'.Understanding the Concept of '5 Sentences' '5 sentences' refers to two different principles. Firstly, it's a basic way to structure paragraphs. In it, an introductory sentence sets up the main idea, followed by 2-3 supporting sentences and finishes with a concluding sentence. However, there are no strict rules. A good paragraph can be composed of just one or two sentences or even extend to more than five, provided the sentences are related and express one main idea.Secondly, the term is also used in relation to e-mail communication. Termed the '5 sentence email rule', it's a strategy aimed at optimizing email exchanges by limiting the content to five succinct sentences. The goal is to save time and increase productivity.Implementing the '5 Sentence' Approach in WritingWhen writing, it's key to remember that it's not about the number of sentences but about the quality of information conveyed. Whether it's a single sentence or five, the paragraph should be coherent and express one complete idea. Here's an example:1) Introductory sentence: Dogs are man's best companions.2) Supporting sentence: They provide unconditional love and loyalty to their owners.3) Supporting sentence: Regular interaction with dogs has been proven to reduce stress.4) Supporting sentence: Owning a dog also encourages physical activity through daily walks and play.5) Concluding sentence: It's no wonder dogs are so popular as pets.Implementing the '5 Sentence Email Rule'Implementing the '5 sentence email rule' requires adaptation of existing communication habits. Here are some steps to streamline emails:1)Be concise: Convey your message in five sentences or less.2) Stay focused: Stick to the main point. 3) Be clear: Make sure each sentence contributes to the overall message.4) Review: Reread the email to ensure brevity and clarity.ConclusionThe concepts of '5 sentences' in paragraph writing and email communication are powerful tools to convey clear, concise and effective messages. The key lies in understanding the core principles and adapting them based on the context. Keep practicing, and soon it will come naturally. Remember, good communication isn't about the number of words but the impact of your message. Welcome to this comprehensive guide on understanding and effectively using '5 sentences'. Here, we aim to provide a simplified, user-friendly guide covering various aspects related to '5 sentences'.Understanding the Concept of '5 Sentences' '5 sentences' refers to two different principles. Firstly, it's a basic way to structure paragraphs. In it, an introductory sentence sets up the main idea, followed by 2-3 supporting sentences and finishes with a concluding sentence. However, there are no strict rules. A good paragraph can be composed of just one or two sentences or even extend to more than five, provided the sentences are related and express one main idea.Secondly, the term is also used in relation to e-mail communication. 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The key lies in understanding the core principles and adapting them based on the context. Keep practicing, and soon it will come naturally. Remember, good communication isn't about the number of words but the impact of your message. admin February 11, 2022 Sentences 5 Sentences Examples in English 1. My father did not even bother to answer me. 2. There is no play with fire. 3. Stop talking and open your book. 4. You always want to play games or get attention from me while I'm studying or busy at work. 5. I usually eat popcorns for a snack before my dinner. Why the five sentence paragraph? One reason is that teachers seem to think five sentences are long enough to explain a subtopic, but not too long. One or two sentences seem skimpy, while seven or eight sentences might seem unduly long. Five is just right. Teachers also think 25 sentences give them sufficient material to judge the student's writing skills. In other words, twenty-five sentences meet the teachers' need for evaluating student writing. But I think limiting students to five sentences straitjackets their writing. For example, I encourage students to use dialog to enliven their essay writing. But when they find out that each time the dialog shifts from one person to another a new paragraph is needed, they freak out. "But then I will have too many sentences. And too many paragraphs!" Sometimes students think up an excellent example that cannot be neatly stated in four sentences to follow the topic sentence of a body paragraph. They tend to skip that example and settle on something less detailed and less good in order to limit their paragraph to five sentences. When as a writing tutor I am working with students who know that their teacher demands five sentences per paragraph, I back off. But when I am working with students who are writing to improve their skills, I encourage breaking this lockstep format. Next we will discuss transitions.

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