COMPOUND SENTENCE Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** The king of Upper Egypt wore a tall white crown. The king of Lower Egypt wore a short red crown.

**Composed Sentence:** The king of Upper Egypt wore a tall white crown, and the king of Lower Egypt wore a short red crown.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egyptians sailed on the Nile River. Greeks sailed on the Aegean Sea. Romans sailed from one end of the Mediterranean Sea to the other.

**Composed Sentence:** Egyptians sailed on the Nile River, Greeks sailed on the Aegean Sea, and Romans sailed from one end of the Mediterranean Sea to the other.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Dacia was the Roman name for modern Romania. Gaul was the Roman name for modern France. Lusitania was the Roman name for modern Portugal. Hibernia was the Roman name for modern Ireland.

**Composed Sentence:** Dacia was the Roman name for modern Romania, Gaul was the Roman name for modern France, Lusitania was the Roman name for modern Portugal, and Hibernia was the Roman name for modern Ireland.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Many rivers flow from north to south. However, the Nile River flows from south to north.

**Composed Sentence:** Many rivers flow from north to south, but the Nile River flows from south to north.

**Analyzed Sentence:** To travel upstream on the Nile River in ships the Egyptians put up sails to catch the breeze that usually blew from north to south. However, and they put down the sails and rode the current that flowed downstream to the Mediterranean Sea.

**Composed Sentence:** To travel upstream on the Nile River in ships the Egyptians put up sails to catch the breeze that usually blew from north to south, but to go north they put down the sails and rode the current that flowed downstream to the Mediterranean Sea.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The many hills in Greece could sometimes be used for growing barley and were often used for growing olives and grapes. However, sometimes the hills were steep enough that they could only be used for grazing sheep and goats.

**Composed Sentence:** The many hills in Greece could sometimes be used for growing barley and were often used for growing olives and grapes, but sometimes the hills were steep enough that they could only be used for grazing sheep and goats.

COMPOUND SENTENCE Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** Knossos is a city on the island of Crete. Sparta is a city on the Peloponnesus.

**Composed Sentence:** Knossos is a city on the island of Crete, and Sparta is a city on the Peloponnesus.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Alexandria was named after Alexander the Great. Athens was named after the goddess Athena. Rome was named after Romulus.

**Composed Sentence:** Alexandria was named after Alexander the Great, Athens was named after the goddess Athena, and Rome was named after Romulus.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Memphis is on the Nile Delta. Athens is a few miles from the Saronic Gulf. Constantinople (now called Istanbul) is on the Sea of Marmara. Rome is on the Tiber River.

**Composed Sentence:** Memphis is on the Nile Delta, Athens is a few miles from the Saronic Gulf, Constantinople (now called Istanbul) is on the Sea of Marmara, and Rome is on the Tiber River.

**Analyzed Sentence:** We usually think of north as being up. However, Upper Egypt was south of Lower Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** We usually think of north as being up, but Upper Egypt was south of Lower Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egypt’s most important natural resources were water and rich soil for farming that the Nile River provided. However, Egypt had other resources such as gold, sandstone and limestone for building, reeds for making mats and baskets, clay for making pottery and bricks, and papyrus for making paper.

**Composed Sentence:** Egypt’s most important natural resources were water and rich soil for farming that the Nile River provided, but Egypt had other resources such as gold, sandstone and limestone for building, reeds for making mats and baskets, clay for making pottery and bricks, and papyrus for making paper.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Sneferu’s second pyramid, the Bent Pyramid, was going to have a true pyramid shape. However, it has a change in slope about halfway up.

**Composed Sentence:** Sneferu’s second pyramid, the Bent Pyramid, was going to have a true pyramid shape, but it has a change in slope about halfway up.

COMPOUND SUBJECT Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** Queen Hatshepsut ruled Egypt during the 18th Dynasty. Akhenaton ruled Egypt during the 18th Dynasty.

**Composed Sentence:** Queen Hatshepsut and Akhenaton ruled Egypt during the 18th Dynasty.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Cambyses defeated the Egyptians. Alexander defeated the Egyptians. Augustus defeated the Egyptians.

**Composed Sentence:** Cambyses, Alexander, and Augustus defeated the Egyptians.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Ptolemy I was an important leader in Ptolemaic Egypt. Cleopatra VII was an important leader in Ptolemaic Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Ptolemy I and Cleopatra VII were important leaders in Ptolemaic Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Djoser was an important pyramid builder during the Old Kingdom. Snefru was also an important pyramid builder during the Old Kingdom.

**Composed Sentence:** Djoser and Snefru were important pyramid builders during the Old Kingdom.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Abydos was one of the places where early Egyptian kings built temples. Heliopolis was another of the places where early Egyptian kings built temples.

**Composed Sentence:** Abydos and Heliopolis were two of the places where early Egyptian kings built temples.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Old Kingdom had several important rulers. The New Kingdom also had several important rulers.

**Composed Sentence:** The Old Kingdom and the New Kingdom each had several important rulers.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Narmer was an important and well-known king in ancient Egypt. Khufu was an important and well-known king in ancient Egypt. Ramses the Great was an important and well-known king in ancient Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Narmer, Khufu, and Ramses the Great were important and well-known kings in ancient Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Tigris River is one of the great rivers of the world. The Euphrates River is another of the great rivers of the world.

**Composed Sentence:** The Tigris River and the Euphrates River are two of the great rivers of the world.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Amorite Dynasty was the first major Babylonian Dynasty. The Kassite Dynasty was the second major Babylonian Dynasty. The Chaldean Dynasty was the last major Babylonian Dynasty.

**Composed Sentence:** The Amorite Dynasty, the Kassite Dynasty, and the Chaldean Dynasty, in that order, were the three major Babylonian Dynasties.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Assyria is a territory that was captured by Alexander. Persia is a territory that was captured by Alexander. Egypt is a territory that was captured by Alexander.

**Composed Sentence:** Assyria, Persia, and Egypt are territories that were captured by Alexander.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Limestone is found in Egyptian pyramids. Granite is found in Egyptian pyramids. Basalt is found in Egyptian pyramids.

**Composed Sentence:** Limestone, granite, and basalt are found in Egyptian pyramids.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Libyans invaded Egypt. The Nubians invaded Egypt. The Assyrians invaded Egypt. The Persians invaded Egypt. The Greeks invaded Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** The Libyans, the Nubians, the Assyrians, the Persians, and the Greeks invaded Egypt.

COMPOUND SUBJECT Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** Greece conquered Egypt after the Persian dynasties. Rome conquered Egypt after the Persian dynasties.

**Composed Sentence:** Greece and Rome conquered Egypt after the Persian dynasties.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Seti I ruled Egypt during Dynasty XIX. Ramses I ruled Egypt during Dynasty XIX. Ramses II ruled Egypt during Dynasty XIX.

**Composed Sentence:** Seti I, Ramses I, and Ramses II ruled Egypt during Dynasty XIX.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Seti I was a pharaoh of Dynasty XIX. Ramses I was a pharaoh of Dynasty XIX. Ramses II was a pharaoh of Dynasty XIX.

**Composed Sentence:** Seti I, Ramses I, and Ramses II were pharaohs of Dynasty XIX.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Ptolemy I was an important leader in Ptolemaic Egypt. Cleopatra VII was also an important leader in Ptolemaic Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Ptolemy I and Cleopatra VII were important leaders in Ptolemaic Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Bent Pyramid was one of the tombs of Snefru. The Red Pyramid was another of the tombs of Snefru.

**Composed Sentence:** The Bent Pyramid and the Red Pyramid were two of the tombs of Snefru.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Thutmosis III built many impressive structures. Ramses II also built many impressive structures.

**Composed Sentence:** Thutmosis III and Ramses II each built many impressive structures.

**Analyzed Sentence:** A tomb for his wife is one of the most important monuments built by Ramses the Great. A tomb for his sons is another of the most important monuments built by Ramses the Great.

**Composed Sentence:** A tomb for his wife and a tomb for his sons are two of the most important monuments built by Ramses the Great.

**Analyzed Sentence:** A violent temper was one of the personality traits of Alexander. Stubbornness was another of the personality traits of Alexander.

**Composed Sentence:** A violent temper and stubbornness were two of the personality traits of Alexander.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The beginning of the Middle Kingdom was a time when Egypt was reunited. The beginning of the New Kingdom was also a time when Egypt was reunited.

**Composed Sentence:** The beginning of the Middle Kingdom and the beginning of the New Kingdom were times when Egypt was reunited.

COMPOUND PREDICATE Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egypt was the first nation in the world. Egypt accomplished many great things.

**Composed Sentence:** Egypt was the first nation in the world and accomplished many great things.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Queen Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh. She called herself "king."

**Composed Sentence:** Queen Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh and called herself "king."

**Analyzed Sentence:** Narmer was the king of Upper Egypt. He conquered Lower Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Narmer was the king of Upper Egypt and conquered Lower Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The architect who worked for King Zoser put six mastabas on top of each other. He made each mastaba smaller than the one below it.

**Composed Sentence:** The architect who worked for King Zoser put six mastabas on top of each other and made each mastaba smaller than the one below it.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egyptians dug through the sand down to bedrock. They cut out a tomb in the bedrock. They put the body in the tomb.

**Composed Sentence:** Egyptians dug through the sand down to bedrock, cut out a tomb in the bedrock, and put the body in the tomb.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Valley of the Kings has only one entrance. It is thus easy to guard.

**Composed Sentence:** The Valley of the Kings has only one entrance and is thus easy to guard.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Queen Hatshepsut sent a famous expedition to the country of Punt. She put up obelisks at the Temple at Karnak.

**Composed Sentence:** Queen Hatshepsut sent a famous expedition to the country of Punt and put up obelisks at the Temple at Karnak.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The name of Hatshepsut was powerful when she was alive. However, it was erased from all monuments after she died. It was not included on the Abydos king list after she died.

**Composed Sentence:** The name of Hatshepsut was powerful when she was alive but was erased from all monuments and was not included on the Abydos king list after she died.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Egyptian army conquered countries. It brought back wealth from those countries.

**Composed Sentence:** The Egyptian army conquered countries and brought back wealth from those countries.

COMPOUND PREDICATE Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** The history of ancient Egyptian civilization began in 3200. It lasted for thirty centuries.

**Composed Sentence:** The history of ancient Egyptian civilization began in 3200 and lasted for thirty centuries.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Nile River flooded every year. It deposited fertile new topsoil.

**Composed Sentence:** The Nile River flooded every year and deposited fertile new topsoil.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Middle Kingdom was invaded by people called the Hyksos. It collapsed.

**Composed Sentence:** The Middle Kingdom was invaded by people called the Hyksos and collapsed.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egyptians were used to sailing on the Nile River. They did not like having to sail on the Mediterranean Sea.

**Composed Sentence:** Egyptians were used to sailing on the Nile River and did not like having to sail on the Mediterranean Sea.

**Analyzed Sentence:** A successful pharaoh fought his enemies. He built impressive monuments. He sent out expeditions to trade with other countries.

**Composed Sentence:** A successful pharaoh fought his enemies, built impressive monuments, and sent out expeditions to trade with other countries.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The pharaoh gave plunder from his wars to the priests. He thus earned their support.

**Composed Sentence:** The pharaoh gave plunder from his wars to the priests and thus earned their support.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Libyans invaded Egypt. They ruled for almost 200 years.

**Composed Sentence:** Libyans invaded Egypt and ruled for almost 200 years.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egypt was reunited during the New Kingdom. It had powerful rulers during the New Kingdom. However, it eventually grew weak again.

**Composed Sentence:** Egypt was reunited and had powerful rulers during the New Kingdom but eventually grew weak again.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Manetho was an Egyptian priest during Ptolemaic Egypt. He wrote a history of Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Manetho was an Egyptian priest during Ptolemaic Egypt and wrote a history of Egypt.

COMPOUND OBJECT Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** Egyptians valued order. Egyptians valued stability.

**Composed Sentence:** Egyptians valued order and stability.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The pharaoh wore the short, red crown of Lower Egypt. The pharaoh also wore the tall, white crown of Upper Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** The pharaoh wore the short, red crown of Lower Egypt and the tall, white crown of Upper Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Tutankhamun had a cobra on the left side of his crown. Tutankhamun also had a vulture on the right side of his crown.

**Composed Sentence:** Tutankhamun had a cobra on the left side of his crown and a vulture on the right side of his crown.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The pharaohs commanded the Egyptians to build irrigation canals. The pharaohs also commanded the Egyptians to build monuments.

**Composed Sentence:** The pharaohs commanded the Egyptians to build irrigation canals and monuments.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The tomb Ramses II built for his sons has three levels. The tomb Ramses II built for his sons also has hundreds of small rooms.

**Composed Sentence:** The tomb Ramses II built for his sons has three levels and hundreds of small rooms.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Later in his life Ramses II made peace. Later in his life Ramses II did not make war.

**Composed Sentence:** Later in his life Ramses II made peace instead of war.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Changes in religion were unwelcome in Egypt. Changes in art were also unwelcome in Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Changes in religion and art were unwelcome in Egypt.

COMPOUND OBJECT Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** Akhenaten’s statue has wide hips. Akhenaten’s statue has a long face.

**Composed Sentence:** Akhenaten’s statue has wide hips and a long face.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Pharaoh Horemheb erased Akhenaten’s name. Pharaoh Horemheb also erased all memory of Akhenaten’s belief in only one god.

**Composed Sentence:** Pharaoh Horemheb erased Akhenaten’s name and all memory of Akhenaten’s belief in only one god.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Sneferu sent ships to Lebanon for cedar. He sent expeditions to the Sinai desert for turquoise.

**Composed Sentence:** Sneferu sent ships to Lebanon for cedar and expeditions to the Sinai desert for turquoise.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Ramses II worked to complete the Hypostyle Hall. Ramses II also worked to complete his father’s tomb.

**Composed Sentence:** Ramses II worked to complete the Hypostyle Hall and his father’s tomb.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Trade with Babylon was important to Egypt. Trade with Cyprus was also important to Egypt.

**Composed Sentence:** Trade with Babylon and Cyprus was important to Egypt.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Akhenaten worshiped Aten. Akhenaten did not worship Amun.

**Composed Sentence:** Akhenaten worshiped Aten instead of Amun.

APPOSITIVE Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** Materials are acted on by forces. Forces are the pushes and pulls on materials.

**Composed Sentence:** Materials are acted on by forces, the pushes and pulls on materials.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Under tension stone is weak. Tension is a pulling force that tends to make something longer.

**Composed Sentence:** Under tension, a pulling force that tends to make something longer, stone is weak.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Columns are the upright cylinders that support beams. Columns are sturdy when they are made of stone.

**Composed Sentence:** Columns, the upright cylinders that support beams, are sturdy when they are made of stone.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Mud bricks have almost no tensile strength. Tensile strength is strength in tension.

**Composed Sentence:** Mud bricks have almost no tensile strength, or strength in tension.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Sun-dried bricks are not as strong as terra-cotta bricks. Terra-cotta bricks are bricks that have been heated in a kiln.

**Composed Sentence:** Sun-dried bricks are not as strong as terra-cotta bricks (bricks that have been heated in a kiln).

**Analyzed Sentence:** Clay is called "terra-cotta" if it has been fired. Fired means heated in a kiln.

**Composed Sentence:** Clay is called "terra-cotta" if it has been fired (heated in a kiln).

**Analyzed Sentence:** Malleable is from a Latin word that means "hammer." Malleable is certainly not a word that could be used for ceramics.

**Composed Sentence:** Malleable (from a Latin word that means "hammer") is certainly not a word that could be used for ceramics.

**Analyzed Sentence:** At first people used chunks of elemental copper they found in streambeds. Elemental means pure.

**Composed Sentence:** At first people used chunks of elemental (pure) copper they found in streambeds.

**Analyzed Sentence:** People did not start getting copper from copper ore until about 5,000 years later. Copper ore is rock that is not pure copper.

**Composed Sentence:** People did not start getting copper from copper ore (rock that is not pure copper) until about 5,000 years later.

**Analyzed Sentence:** When fired, clay becomes a ceramic. A ceramic is a solid that is not a metal and stays hard when it is heated.

**Composed Sentence:** When fired, clay becomes a ceramic, a solid that is not a metal and stays hard when it is heated.

APPOSITIVE Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** Wood was the second material used for human technology. Wood was attached to stone blades to make axes.

**Composed Sentence:** Wood, the second material used for human technology, was attached to stone blades to make axes.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Stone is more durable than wood, but it is not as workable. Workable means easily made into useful shapes.

**Composed Sentence:** Stone is more durable than wood, but it is not as workable, or easily made into useful shapes.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Mud bricks are a mixture of clay with sand and straw. Mud bricks are quick and easy to make.

**Composed Sentence:** Mud bricks, a mixture of clay with sand and straw, are quick and easy to make.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Ceramic is strong but not malleable. Malleable means able to be hammered into shape.

**Composed Sentence:** Ceramic is strong but not malleable, or able to be hammered into shape.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Ceramic is from a Greek word that means "pottery." Ceramic is strong and water-proof.

**Composed Sentence:** Ceramic (from a Greek word that means "pottery") is strong and water-proof.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Metalworkers learned the process of smelting. Smelting means heating an ore with charcoal to produce a pure metal.

**Composed Sentence:** Metalworkers learned the process of smelting, or heating an ore with charcoal to produce a pure metal.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The first alloy was bronze. An alloy is a metal that is made by mixing elements.

**Composed Sentence:** The first alloy (a metal that is made by mixing elements) was bronze.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The melting point of copper is much lower than the melting point of iron. The melting point of copper is 2,000 degrees F.

**Composed Sentence:** The melting point of copper (2,000 degrees F) is much lower than the melting point of iron.

RELATIVE CLAUSE Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** After the Archaic Period was the Classical Period. In the Classical Period Sparta and Athens were the two most powerful city-states.

**Composed Sentence:** After the Archaic Period was the Classical Period, when Sparta and Athens were the two most powerful city-states.

**Analyzed Sentence:** During the Dark Ages they still remembered the basic skills of survival. In the Dark Ages most of the arts of civilization were lost to the Greeks.

**Composed Sentence:** During the Dark Ages, when most of the arts of civilization were lost to the Greeks, they still remembered the basic skills of survival.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Thucydides said that the Dorians invaded Greece about eighty years after the fall of Troy. Thucydides wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War.

**Composed Sentence:** Thucydides, who wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War, said that the Dorians invaded Greece about eighty years after the fall of Troy.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Dorians’ way of life was somewhat different from the way of life of the Ionians. The Ionians settled in Athens and on the coast of Asia Minor.

**Composed Sentence:** The Dorians’ way of life was somewhat different from the way of life of the Ionians, who settled in Athens and on the coast of Asia Minor.

**Analyzed Sentence:** To get rid of excess population, a city-state would send out colonists. The colonists were told to start a colony in a place where they could easily conquer the local men.

**Composed Sentence:** To get rid of excess population, a city-state would send out colonists, who were told to start a colony in a place where they could easily conquer the local men.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Wealthy people brought the Oracle expensive gifts. Expensive gifts made it more likely that their question would be answered.

**Composed Sentence:** Wealthy people brought the Oracle expensive gifts, which made it more likely that their question would be answered.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The cities of Troy and Mycenae were once thought to be merely fiction. The cities of Troy and Mycenae were excavated by Heinrich Schliemann.

**Composed Sentence:** The cities of Troy and Mycenae, which were excavated by Heinrich Schliemann, were once thought to be merely fiction.

RELATIVE CLAUSE Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** 30 B.C.E. is considered the end of the era of ancient Greece. In 30 B.C.E. Cleopatra died.

**Composed Sentence:** 30 B.C.E., when Cleopatra died, is considered the end of the era of ancient Greece.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Towards the end of the Dark Ages a new kind of Greek alphabet was invented. Towards the end of the Dark Ages the Greeks began to meet every four years to compete in the Olympics.

**Composed Sentence:** Towards the end of the Dark Ages, when the Greeks began to meet every four years to compete in the Olympics, a new kind of Greek alphabet was invented.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Dorians brought the idea of using iron instead of bronze for weapons. The Dorians were respected for their military power.

**Composed Sentence:** The Dorians, who were respected for their military power, brought the idea of using iron instead of bronze for weapons.

**Analyzed Sentence:** A tyrant sometimes brought large changes to a city-state’s form of government. A tyrant could be good or bad.

**Composed Sentence:** A tyrant, who could be good or bad, sometimes brought large changes to a city-state’s form of government.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The younger sons of aristocrats often served as leaders of the colonists. The younger sons of aristocrats did not inherit anything from their fathers.

**Composed Sentence:** The younger sons of aristocrats, who did not inherit anything from their fathers, often served as leaders of the colonists.

**Analyzed Sentence:** It was important to think carefully about the Oracle’s answer. The Oracle’s answer was often hard to understand.

**Composed Sentence:** It was important to think carefully about the Oracle’s answer, which was often hard to understand.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE AND GERUND Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** Blank. Blank.

**Composed Sentence:** Blank and blank.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Smelters added small amounts of tin to copper. Smelters discovered how to make bronze.

**Composed Sentence:** Adding small amounts of tin to copper, smelters discovered how to make bronze.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The smelting process produces an impure iron mixture at lower temperatures. The smelting process had to be followed by vigorous hammering.

**Composed Sentence:** Producing an impure iron mixture at lower temperatures, the smelting process had to be followed by vigorous hammering.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Bronze Age civilization at Mycenae collapsed around 1200 B.C.E. The Bronze Age civilization was forgotten, but its giant buildings remained.

**Composed Sentence:** Collapsing around 1200 B.C.E., the Bronze Age civilization was forgotten, but its giant buildings remained.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Greeks usually preferred to use limestone for for less important buildings. The Greeks built their most important buildings with marble.

**Composed Sentence:** Usually preferring to use limestone for for less important buildings, the Greeks built their most important buildings with marble.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Chersiphron turned each column drum on its side. Chersiphron attached a pair of axles and a wooden frame so he could hitch a team of oxen to the drum and roll it to the building site.

**Composed Sentence:** Turning each column drum on its side, Chersiphron attached a pair of axles and a wooden frame so he could hitch a team of oxen to the drum and roll it to the building site.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Greek builders used the same method the Egyptians had used for centuries. Greek builders built temporary earthen ramps and used wooden rollers to move heavy stone blocks into higher positions.

**Composed Sentence:** Using the same method the Egyptians had used for centuries, Greek builders built temporary earthen ramps and used wooden rollers to move heavy stone blocks into higher positions.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They used ropes to lift the blocks. They did not leave rope underneath the blocks.

**Composed Sentence:** They used ropes to lift the blocks without leaving rope underneath the blocks.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They carved U-shaped grooves into the end of a block. This allowed the block to be lifted without passing a rope underneath.

**Composed Sentence:** Carving U-shaped grooves into the end of a block allowed the block to be lifted without passing a rope underneath.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They designed the columns so that they bulge at the center. This is called entasis.

**Composed Sentence:** Designing the columns so that they bulge at the center is called entasis.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They put iron dowels in the exact centers of the tops and bottoms of the drums. This allowed the masons to align the drums accurately.

**Composed Sentence:** Putting iron dowels in the exact centers of the tops and bottoms of the drums allowed the masons to align the drums accurately.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE AND GERUND Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Bronze Age gave way to the Iron Age. The Bronze Age ended because copper was much harder to find than iron.

**Composed Sentence:** Giving way to the Iron Age, the Bronze Age ended because copper was much harder to find than iron.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The ancient Romans added only concrete and lead to the list of materials. The ancient Romans surpassed the engineers who came before them.

**Composed Sentence:** Adding only concrete and lead to the list of materials, the ancient Romans surpassed the engineers who came before them.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Greeks of the Archaic period began with the building techniques from the Bronze Age. The Greeks of the Archaic period gradually developed a more sophisticated style of building.

**Composed Sentence:** Beginning with the building techniques from the Bronze Age, the Greeks of the Archaic period gradually developed a more sophisticated style of building.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The quarrymen put the blocks on wooden sleds. The quarrymen guided the blocks down the slope from the quarry on a smooth track.

**Composed Sentence:** Putting the blocks on wooden sleds, the quarrymen guided the blocks down the slope from the quarry on a smooth track.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Metagenes was the son of Chersiphon. Metagenes naturally came up with his own brilliant technique for transporting huge beams for the Temple of Artemis.

**Composed Sentence:** Being the son of Chersiphon, Metagenes naturally came up with his own brilliant technique for transporting huge beams for the Temple of Artemis.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Greek builders did not employ huge groups of men to build ramps. They relied on simple construction cranes instead.

**Composed Sentence:** Greek builders did not employ huge groups of men to build ramps, relying on simple construction cranes instead.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They did not leave rope underneath the blocks. They used cranes to lift the blocks.

**Composed Sentence:** Without leaving rope underneath the blocks, they used cranes to lift the blocks.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They built without mortar. This required a perfect fit for each block.

**Composed Sentence:** Building without mortar required a perfect fit for each block.

PASSIVE ACTIVE Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Greeks worshiped many gods.

**Composed Sentence:** Many gods were worshiped by the Greeks.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The members of the city council proposed the idea.

**Composed Sentence:** The idea was proposed by the members of the city council.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The architect designed the temple.

**Composed Sentence:** The temple was designed by the architect.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The workers made the foundation with polygonal stones.

**Composed Sentence:** The foundation was made by the workers with polygonal stones.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They constructed a platform.

**Composed Sentence:** A platform was constructed.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They developed a more elaborate style of temple in Ionia.

**Composed Sentence:** A more elaborate style of temple was developed in Ionia.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Modern builders use construction cranes.

**Composed Sentence:** Construction cranes are used by modern builders.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Its complicated leaf pattern distinguishes the Corinthian style from the other two styles.

**Composed Sentence:** The Corinthian style is distinguished from the other two styles by its complicated leaf pattern.

PASSIVE ACTIVE Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** Pericles rebuilt the Acropolis.

**Composed Sentence:** The Acropolis was rebuilt by Pericles.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The assembly set up a building fund.

**Composed Sentence:** A building fund was set up by the assembly.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The architect laid out the site for the temple.

**Composed Sentence:** The site for the temple was laid out by the architect.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They made the foundation with polygonal stones.

**Composed Sentence:** The foundation was made with polygonal stones.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They used the highest level of the platform as the temple floor.

**Composed Sentence:** The highest level of the platform was used as the temple floor.

**Analyzed Sentence:** They developed the Corinthian style much later than the other two styles.

**Composed Sentence:** The Corinthian style was developed much later than the other two styles.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Glass replaces stone in many modern buildings.

**Composed Sentence:** Stone is replaced by glass in many modern buildings.

PAST PARTICIPLE Analysis

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Olympian gods were worshiped by all Greeks. The Olympian gods lived on Mt. Olympus.

**Composed Sentence:** Worshiped by all Greeks, the Olympian gods lived on Mt. Olympus.

**Analyzed Sentence:** A building fund was taken from the general fund. The building fund would pay for the workers and materials.

**Composed Sentence:** Taken from the general fund, a building fund would pay for the workers and materials.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The construction of the temple was supervised by the architect. The construction of the temple lasted for years.

**Composed Sentence:** Supervised by the architect, the construction of the temple lasted for years.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The simple Doric style of temple was preferred in mainland Greece. The simple Doric style of temple was developed a few decades before the more elaborate Ionic style.

**Composed Sentence:** Preferred in mainland Greece, the simple Doric style of temple was developed a few decades before the more elaborate Ionic style.

**Analyzed Sentence:** Construction cranes are often used by modern builders. Construction cranes are essential for lifting steel beams to great heights.

**Composed Sentence:** Often used by modern builders, construction cranes are essential for lifting steel beams to great heights.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Greek style of temple was developed during the Classical period. The Greek style of temple has been an inspiration to architects ever since.

**Composed Sentence:** Developed during the Classical period, the Greek style of temple has been an inspiration to architects ever since.

PAST PARTICIPLE Composition

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Acropolis was rebuilt by Pericles in the fifth century. The Acropolis displayed the splendor of the Athenian Empire.

**Composed Sentence:** Rebuilt by Pericles in the fifth century, the Acropolis displayed the splendor of the Athenian Empire.

**Analyzed Sentence:** An architect was hired by a building committee. The architect designed the temple and supervised its construction.

**Composed Sentence:** Hired by a building committee, an architect designed the temple and supervised its construction.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The foundation was laid on solid bedrock. The foundation was backfilled with soil.

**Composed Sentence:** Laid on solid bedrock, the foundation was backfilled with soil.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Corinthian style of column was developed later than the other two styles. The Corinthian style of column is much more elaborate.

**Composed Sentence:** Developed later than the other two styles, the Corinthian style of column is much more elaborate.

**Analyzed Sentence:** The Doric style is distinguished from the Ionian style by its simplicity. The Doric style can be seen in the capitol buildings of many states.

**Composed Sentence:** Distinguished from the Ionian style by its simplicity, the Doric style can be seen in the capitol buildings of many states.