Lesson 1
Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. All sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. Different kinds of sentences have different purposes.

A declarative sentence makes a statement. It ends with a period.

Last summer I went on a long trip.

An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Where did you go on your vacation?

Exercise 1 Insert a period if the sentence is declarative. Insert a question mark if it is interrogative.

My family and I went to Alaska.

1. Have you ever been that far north
2. Alaska is a wonderful and wild state
3. Isn’t it the largest state in the union
4. Was the weather hotter than you expected
5. Some days were so warm that I wore shorts
6. In some parts of Alaska, the sun never sets in summer
7. Summers in Alaska don’t last very long
8. Are Alaskan winters as cold as they say
9. The ground under much of Alaska is permanently frozen
10. How can animals live in such a cold climate
11. All the animals in Alaska are equipped for the cold
12. Did you see any bears in Alaska
13. We saw a lot of brown bears at Katmai National Monument
14. Male brown bears can be as tall as ten feet
15. Can an animal that big move very fast
16. A brown bear can run as fast as twenty-five miles per hour
17. Do you think you’d be afraid of a brown bear
18. Did you know that the highest mountain in North America is in Alaska
19. The mountain is called Denali
20. What does Denali mean
21. Denali is a Native American word that means “the great one”
22. At one time only Native Americans lived in Alaska
23. Who were the first white settlers in Alaska
24. Russians built a settlement on Kodiak Island in 1784
25. Why did the Russians want to settle in Alaska
26. They went there to look for furs
27. Russia sold Alaska to the United States in 1867
28. How much did the United States pay for Alaska
29. Alaska cost the United States $7.2 million
30. Does that seem like a lot of money to you
31. When did Americans begin going to Alaska
32. Americans began going to Alaska during the 1890s and 1900s
33. They went there to look for gold
34. Large amounts of “black gold” were discovered in Alaska in 1968
35. What is “black gold”
36. “Black gold” is another name for oil
37. Alaska also has coal, platinum, copper, and uranium
38. Did you take many pictures during your trip
39. I took a great shot of an eagle catching a salmon
40. Do you want to see some other pictures I took
Lesson 2
Kinds of Sentences: Exclamatory and Imperative

In addition to declarative and interrogative sentences, there are two other types of sentences. An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.

*I never saw so much traffic!*

An **imperative sentence** commands someone to do something. The subject *you* is understood. An imperative sentence can end with either a period or an exclamation point.

*(You) Look both ways before crossing the street. (You) Look out!*

**Exercise 1** Write *exc.* in the blank before each exclamatory sentence and *imp.* before each imperative sentence.

- **exc.** That alarm clock is too loud!
- _____ 1. Give the orange juice to Cecilia.
- _____ 2. How sleepy I am!
- _____ 3. What a funny dream I had last night!
- _____ 4. I can hardly wait for the dance!
- _____ 5. Please don’t talk so loudly.
- _____ 6. Tell Kwasi that it’s time to get up.
- _____ 7. Put the timer where you’ll be sure to see it.
- _____ 8. I love peanut butter sandwiches!
- _____ 9. The toast is burning!
- _____ 10. Give this bottle to the baby.
- _____ 11. Becky spilled all her cereal!
- _____ 12. Mop it up with a paper towel.
- _____ 13. Help me set the table.
- _____ 14. I’m in trouble if I’m late for school!
- _____ 15. Jan forgot to do her math homework!
16. Please take these books back to the library.
17. Pour some more milk for Ricardo.
18. How I would love to be a rock star!
19. Get that cat off the table!
20. The puppy chewed a hole in my sock!
21. Pull up the anchor so we can be on our way.
22. Gordo is such a cute puppy!
23. Take these old magazines to your art teacher.
24. Be careful not to drop the plates.
25. My new sneakers are covered with mud!
26. Comb Tina’s hair and put a ribbon in it.
27. I wish Dad would drive us to school!
28. I can’t believe you ate all of that!
29. Oh, no, the car won’t start!
30. Make sure you have enough air in your bike tires.
31. Put your dishes in the sink before you leave.
32. Don’t forget to call me when you get home.
33. I dropped my ring into the sink!
34. You spilled juice on the floor!
35. Make sure you tie your shoes before jogging.
36. Put this apple in your pocket.

► Writing Link  Write a paragraph explaining how to play a game. Use exclamatory and imperative sentences.
Lesson 3
Subjects and Predicates: Simple and Complete

Every sentence has two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject part of a sentence names whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate part of a sentence tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subject is or is like.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT PART</th>
<th>PREDICATE PART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The mountain climbers</td>
<td>reached the peak.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The complete subject is all of the words in the subject part of a sentence. The complete predicate is all of the words in the predicate part of a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLETE SUBJECT</th>
<th>COMPLETE PREDICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The horse’s black mane</td>
<td>was blowing in the wind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The simple subject is the main person or thing in the subject part of a sentence. The simple predicate is the main word or group of words in the predicate part of a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMPLE SUBJECT</th>
<th>SIMPLE PREDICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The horse’s black mane</td>
<td>was blowing in the wind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 1 Draw one line under each complete subject and two lines under each complete predicate.

1. That little dog is following us to school.
2. Brian forgot his flute.
3. The yellow canary fell in love with the shiny mirror.
4. Those plaid slacks are much too long for me.
5. Kisha hated the movie.
6. The big, shaggy animals in the pen are yaks.
7. The girl’s long red hair shone in the sun.
8. The Yellow Hornets won the softball game.
9. My cousin Diana hit the ball right over the fence.
10. A sudden rainstorm ended the game.
11. He spilled the popcorn on the person in front of him.
12. Franco walked home alone.
13. The fire engine raced by on the way to a fire.
14. Dad’s tie was ruined by the gooey mess.
15. The red construction paper is in the cabinet.
16. Captain Kidd was a fearsome pirate.
17. The band played for two hours.
18. The small boat sank in the big waves.
19. The brave soldier was rescued.
20. Alison’s stepmother teaches English at the high school.

**Exercise 2** Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate.

I am twelve years old today.

1. Marco was born in Venice, Italy.
2. Chanel’s father traded his used car for a new one.
3. He traveled all the way to China by himself.
4. Those two were the first to cross the finish line.
5. In March, I returned all of my library books.
6. At least one hundred people waited in line.
7. He told his little sister a bedtime story.
8. Scott’s cousin lost his favorite jacket.
9. The diagram showed three secret passageways.
10. Chen’s nickname was “Louisville Slugger.”
11. Marina never told people her secret.
12. The musician strummed the guitar quietly.
13. Christopher read every book by his favorite author.
14. The red skirt cost more than the blue skirt.
15. The Buckeroos made Gary an honorary member of the team.
Subjects and Predicates: Compound

Some sentences have more than one simple subject or simple predicate. A **compound subject** is two or more simple subjects that have the same predicate. The simple subjects are joined by *and, or, or but.*

*Mummies* and *art objects* are found in Egyptian tombs.

A **compound predicate** is two or more simple predicates that have the same subject. The simple predicates are connected by *and, or, or but.*

The archaeologists *excavated* the tomb and *discovered* the treasure.

Some sentences have both a compound subject and a compound predicate.

The *pharaoh* and *his wife loved* the people and *did* many good works.

**Exercise 1** Draw one line under the compound subject and two lines under the simple predicate that they share.

- Volcanoes and *earthquakes* *cause* great destruction.
- Rome and Florence *are* two cities in Italy.
- Both Sara and Caroline *were* chosen for the team.
- Cinders and ashes *rose* from the fire.
- People and animals *mingle* at the zoo.
- Historians, archaeologists, and tourists *love* to explore ancient ruins.
- Paintings and other objects *were on display* at the museum.
- Smoke and car exhaust *pollute* the air.
- Hot dogs and hamburgers *sizzled* on the grill.
- In Egypt mummies and pyramids *are favorite subjects of study.*
- My uncle and brother *visited* me in the hospital.
- In the summer Shama and I *swim* every day.
- Gold and silver *cost* more than copper.
- Food and dishes *filled* the table.
- The doctor and her nurse *waited* for the next patient.
15. Teeth and bones need calcium for strength.
16. Emily and Bill met Ron at the movies.
17. The lion and cheetah are predators.
18. The Ohio River and the Missouri River flow into the Mississippi River.
19. The librarian and their teacher helped them.
20. Most men and women exercise to stay in shape.

Exercise 2 Draw one line under each simple or compound subject and two lines under each compound predicate.

LaToya opened her book and raised her hand.

1. Farmers raise crops and sell them to food companies.
2. Mom and Juan made a casserole and put it in the oven.
3. They left the party and headed home.
4. We changed our clothes and went out for dinner.
5. Both Ahmed and Tanika study hard and get good grades.
6. The cat opened its mouth and yawned.
7. Shawn ignored the television and did his homework.
8. Mom and Dad built a doghouse and painted it.
9. My stepbrother opened the door and ran into the yard.
10. The dog followed him and barked.
11. At night we sit on the front porch and tell stories.
12. Our team scored a run and won the game.
13. Sarah will turn on the light and close the curtain.
14. Alicia and Consuelo went to the store and bought milk.
15. The thunder and lightning scared the campers and kept them awake.
16. Kevin likes hamsters and keeps them as pets.
17. I will wash the dishes and put them away.
18. The 4-H Club raises animals and shows them at fairs.
Lesson 5
Simple and Compound Sentences

A simple sentence has one subject and one predicate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>PREDICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natalie</td>
<td>won the marbles tournament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill and Edward</td>
<td>signed up for the paper drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The runners</td>
<td>lined up and waited for the starting signal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and, but, or or. They can also be joined by a semicolon (;).

Jessica’s cake won first prize, and Katherine won the sack race.
Jessica’s cake won first prize; Katherine won the sack race.

Exercise 1 Write S in the blank before each simple sentence and C before each compound sentence.

S
You and I should go to the fair and see the sights.

1. Both adults and kids love to go to the fair.
2. You buy the tickets, and I’ll get the popcorn.
3. The animals are over there, and the crafts are down this way.
4. Julieta won a blue ribbon for her painting.
5. The games and contests are along the crowded fairway.
6. The bubble gum contest and the juggling contest are almost over.
7. Al blew a huge bubble, but Fernanda’s bubble was bigger.
8. Jack’s pig is groomed well; it’s friendly, too.
9. The pig got away and escaped into the crowd.
10. I want a hot dog, but Mom says to wait.
11. Mrs. Collins bakes wonderful pies, and her children eat them.
12. I want to ride the Ferris wheel, but Ted is afraid.
13. The roller coaster and the spaceship are the most popular rides.
14. Give the calf’s rope to me, or tie it to the post.
15. Anita won first prize; Franco came in second.
16. My frog, Big Nell, had the longest legs and jumped farthest.

17. You can put the trophy on the mantel, or you can put it on the shelf.

18. The cats slept in their cages, and their owners waited nervously.

19. Puff was the prettiest cat, but she didn’t win.

20. I’d like to take a kitten home, but we already have too many cats.

21. The goat ate its blue ribbon and took a nap.

22. Anita raised the champion cow; her brother showed it at the fair.

23. The chicken and the rooster stood side by side.


25. The biggest pumpkin and the biggest tomato are on that table.

26. Dad picked the lettuce; I made a prizewinning salad.

27. Jenny feeds the rabbits, and Andy brushes them.

28. My sister and her friends made that quilt.

29. She made the squares for the quilt, and Mandy sewed them together.

30. At the dog show, two terriers got into a fight.

31. The grape jelly and the orange marmalade taste wonderful on toast.

32. Give the chickens some corn, and fill their water dish.

33. The ponies and the horses are in the barn.

34. My sister found a wallet, and I took it to the lost-and-found.

35. Throw a table tennis ball into the goldfish bowl, and win a prize.

36. Herbie won a stuffed gorilla; Alma won a stuffed tiger.

**Writing Link** Write a paragraph that explains how to prepare your favorite food. Use at least two compound sentences.
Lesson 6
Sentence Fragments

A sentence must have both a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. A group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both is a **sentence fragment**. A fragment does not express a complete thought and should be avoided in writing.

Almost stopped them. (lacks a subject)
The three explorers. (lacks a predicate)
Almost to the top. (lacks a subject and a predicate)

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate of each complete sentence. If a sentence is not complete, write **F** (fragment) in the blank.

1. History tells tales of brave explorers.
2. Christopher Columbus.
3. Sailed in three ships.
4. Christopher Columbus and his men sailed in three ships.
5. Their long voyage brought them to the New World.
6. The explorer Amerigo Vespucci.
7. America was named for the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci.
8. Sir Edmund Hillary was the first to climb Mt. Everest.
9. A very high mountain.
10. Everest is a high mountain in Nepal.
11. Hillary and his group almost died in the cold.
12. Hard to breathe.
13. It is hard to breathe on extremely high mountains.
14. Oxygen is very thin that high up.
15. Peary reached the North Pole first.
16. His dogs pulled him on a sled.
17. Arrived there before him.
18. Captain Cook, might have arrived there before him.
19. Other explorers found the Northwest Passage.
21. This watery passage joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
22. Many of today’s explorers.
23. Many of today’s explorers look to the skies.
24. Others explore the deep oceans.
25. You can also explore without leaving your room.
26. You can explore with your mind.
27. Some scientific discoveries are based on theories.
28. Johannes Kepler discovered the cause of tides.
29. Few people believed him.
30. Isaac Newton made many important scientific discoveries.
31. Without these people.
32. These people made a difference in our world.
33. Modern astronauts depend on their discoveries.
34. Today’s scientists are still exploring new ideas.
35. Much different from today’s.
36. Tomorrow’s world will be much different.
37. Space travel may be common.
38. The world tomorrow.

**Writing Link** Write two complete sentences about a process you would like to learn more about.
Lesson 7
Run-On Sentences

A run-on sentence is two or more sentences incorrectly written as one sentence. Correct a run-on sentence by writing separate sentences or by combining the sentences with a semicolon (;) or with a comma and and, or, or but.

RUN-ON SENTENCE
Bill won the race, the crowd cheered.

CORRECTED SENTENCE
Bill won the race. The crowd cheered.
Bill won the race; the crowd cheered.
Bill won the race, and the crowd cheered.

Exercise 1 Write R next to each run-on sentence.

R You took a chance you lost the game.

1. Architects design buildings, their buildings can take years to complete.
2. Lionel took the subway and then transferred to a bus.
3. The colors in his painting are quite striking.
4. I ordered a small sweatshirt, but I received a large one.
5. Preheat the oven, bake for one hour.
6. The tower cleared the runway, but the plane still could not take off.
7. Yori took an aspirin, there was only one left.
8. The bill comes to almost twenty dollars, are you going to pay it?
9. Of all the birds at the pet store, we liked the parrots best.
10. Subtract ten from twelve for the answer.
11. Here is your present, but don’t open it until your birthday.
12. Clean your room first and then we can go to the movie.
13. Daryl’s first test was too easy, his second test was much more difficult.
14. Go to the first street; then turn left.
15. The first store had the best selection, but the second store had the album I wanted.
16. Look at all the people at the parade I wonder where we can sit.

17. Susie is planning a surprise party; Karen doesn’t suspect a thing.

18. The night sky was clear many stars could be seen.

19. George and Hernando are walking to the park, I am riding my bicycle.

20. Saturday’s softball game will have to be postponed if it rains.

21. Tonight we are going to see a skating competition I hope it is like the Olympics.

22. Cynthia wrote a letter to Cousin Jane, and Dad mailed it for her.

23. Mike is reading *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, but Jamie is reading *The Prince and the Pauper*.

24. The actors are sewing their own costumes it is quite a challenge.

25. Scott’s jacket is colorful; it is also very warm.

26. The new bridge has several special features one of them is a carving of a ship.

27. We can eat first, or we can start the tour.

28. Buy the seeds this week, and plant them next week.

**Exercise 2 Underline each run-on sentence in the paragraph.**

If you’re looking for something to do with your free time, you might think about starting a collection. There are millions of collectors in the world. Some people collect baseball cards, some people collect the autographs of famous people, did you know there are even some people who collect colorful shopping bags from different stores? If you have a special interest in sports or music, you might decide to collect baseball caps or photos of musicians. If you like nature, you could collect seashells, fossils, or wooden carvings of ducks. Collecting is fun, collecting can be profitable. The items you collect can double or even triple in value over the years, stamps and coins are good examples of this. Most people enjoy collecting because they like looking for new items to add to their collection. Finding a rare shell or discovering a one-of-a-kind baseball card in your grandmother’s attic is a real thrill for most collectors.
Unit 1 Review

Exercise 1  Write dec. in the blank before each declarative sentence, int. before each interrogative sentence, exc. before each exclamatory sentence, and imp. before each imperative sentence.

exc.      What a great skateboard this is!

_____  1. Should I bring an umbrella?

_____  2. It’s been raining for three days.

_____  3. Come with me to the store.

_____  4. Are your shoes too tight?

_____  5. My library card is ruined!

Exercise 2  Write S before each simple sentence, C before each compound sentence, and F before each sentence fragment.

S        The oldest zoo in the United States is in Philadelphia.

_____  1. Washington and Jefferson liked to fish.

_____  2. I want to get a cat, but my sister wants a dog.

_____  3. In the doghouse behind the garage.

_____  4. The horses are in the barn; the cows are in the field.

_____  5. Bring it here, please.

Exercise 3  Draw one line under each simple subject. Draw two lines under each simple predicate. Separate the complete subject and complete predicate with a vertical line (!).

Many children!love animals.

1. Big dogs need lots of space.

2. Kendall made a valentine for his stepmother and gave it to her.

3. The postcard from Eliza is on the table.

4. The dog and cat chased the squirrel up the tree.

5. The red book belongs to Eliza and Ted.
Cumulative Review: Unit 1

**Exercise 1** Write *dec.* if the sentence is declarative, *int.* if it is interrogative, *exc.* if it is exclamatory, or *imp.* if it is imperative.

1. *int.* Is Bobby home?
   - 1. The lightbulb is burned out.
   - 2. Will you help me shovel the driveway?
   - 3. Wow, that was a fantastic movie!
   - 4. Please give Miss Kitty some milk.
   - 5. Your red shirt is in the dryer.
   - 6. What a cold day it is!
   - 7. Did you wear your boots today?
   - 8. The cat is chasing the dog.
   - 9. Don’t drop these eggs.
   - 10. Is it my turn now?

**Exercise 2** Draw one line under each simple subject. Draw two lines under each simple predicate. Separate the complete subject from the complete predicate with a vertical line (|).

1. Alma and Phil swam laps together.
2. My mom found the money.
3. My friend’s dog and my neighbor’s cat growl at each other.
4. The third pig’s house was made of brick.
5. The straw basket was full of apples and nuts.
6. The small boy led the way to the castle and opened the door.
7. The tired soldiers charged up the hill.
8. The pizza and drinks were eight dollars.
9. Cara and Tim closed their eyes during the scary movie.
10. Cora’s aunt knitted her a sweater and a hat.