

Name Class Date

8.1–2 Sentences and Sentence Fragments

Key Information

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence consists of a **subject** and a **predicate**. A group of words that does not have both parts does not express a complete thought and is called a **sentence fragment**.

Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation point.

A **declarative sentence** makes a statement.
Mexico has many pyramids.

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question.

How old is this pyramid?

An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong feeling.

How steep the sides are!

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request.

Take a photo of this scene.

■ A. Recognizing Sentences and Kinds of Sentences

Decide whether each of these groups of words is a sentence or a sentence fragment. If it is a sentence, write whether it is *declarative*, *interrogative*, *exclamatory*, or *imperative*. If it is not a complete sentence, write *fragment*.

1. What a long day I had! _____
2. Juyong, too. _____
3. The full moon is shining between the clouds tonight. _____
4. Did you turn off the lights? _____
5. Remember to bring an umbrella. _____
6. On the third shelf. _____

■ B. Correcting Sentence Fragments

Add words to each sentence fragment to form the kind of sentence indicated in parentheses. Add the correct end punctuation.

1. the natives of North America (declarative) _____

2. after school today (imperative) _____
3. finished your homework (interrogative) _____

4. great concert (exclamatory) _____

Name Class Date

8.3, 5 Subjects and Predicates

Key Information

All of the words in the subject make up the **complete subject**. The main word or group of words in the subject is called the **simple subject**. All of the words in the predicate make up the **complete predicate**. The main word or group of words in the predicate is called the **simple predicate**.

The simple subject is usually a **noun** or a **pronoun**; the **simple predicate** is always a **verb**.

The red **car** **is** in the lead.

A **compound subject** has two or more simple subjects joined by *and*, *or*, or *nor*.

The red **car** and its **driver** are in the lead.

When the simple subjects are joined by *and*, the compound subject is plural and takes the plural form of the verb. When the simple subjects are joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the nearer subject.

Either the red **car** or the two blue **ones** **use** gasohol.

A **compound predicate** has two or more verbs with the same subject.

He **skids** but **stays** ahead.

The verbs are joined by *and*, *or*, *nor*, *but*, or *yet*.

A. Recognizing Sentence Parts

Underline each complete subject once and each complete predicate twice. Write each simple subject and simple predicate, or verb.

1. Shama exercises every day. _____
2. Children at the party scrambled for the balloons. _____
3. My brother met his best friend and went to the movie. _____
4. The cactus, the century plant, and sagebrush grow in the desert. _____

B. Combining Sentence Parts

Combine each pair of sentences by forming a compound subject or compound predicate. Remember to use the correct form of each verb.

1. Usually, on a picnic, ants sting me. Or a bee stings me. _____

2. The cloth has a high price. But the cloth is just right for your costume. _____

Name Class Date

8.4 Identifying the Subject

Key Information

Most sentences begin with the subject.

Temperatures fall at night.

Many questions begin with a word that is part of the predicate.

Do clouds affect temperature?

Rearranging the words to form a statement helps to locate the subject.

Clouds do affect temperature.

In sentences beginning with *Here is*, *Here are*, *There is*, or *There are*, the predicate precedes the subject.

Here are **today's statistics**.

In commands, the word *you* is the understood subject.

(You) Keep a daily record.

■ A. Locating the Subject

Underline the complete subject in each of these sentences. If the sentence is a command, write (*You*) on the line before the sentence.

- _____ 1. Do spiders have six legs or eight legs?
- _____ 2. Listen to the directions.
- _____ 3. The man in the tall hat is a magician.
- _____ 4. Is this apple a Red Delicious?
- _____ 5. In the museum there were many Roman statues.

■ B. Rewriting Sentences for Variety

Rearrange the words of each of the following sentences as indicated. Write your revised sentence in the space provided. Write a sentence of your own at the end.

1. You should imagine my delight at holding a koala. (*Use the understood You.*) _____

2. Your shoes are here under the chair (*Begin with Here are.*) _____

3. You have drawn with charcoal. (*Use a question.*) _____

4. (*Write an exclamatory sentence.*) _____
