Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A group of words that expresses a complete thought is a **sentence**. All sentences begin with a capital letter. A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It ends with a period. An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Florida summers are very hot. (declarative)
Are summers in Florida very hot? (interrogative)

**Exercise 1** Write in the blank *dec.* (declarative) if the sentence makes a statement or *int.* (interrogative) if the sentence asks a question.

- **int.** Can you help me with my algebra?
- 1. I’m going swimming today.
- 2. Is the president addressing the nation on television tonight?
- 3. My grandfather was an army sergeant.
- 4. Mitchell plans to audition for the choir.
- 5. Margaret bought this dress in Mexico.
- 6. Claire, will you help me practice my lines?
- 7. Are you going to camp this summer?
- 8. You are good at solving puzzles.
- 9. How long did it take you to read *The Red Badge of Courage*?
- 10. Our soccer team won the league championship.
- 11. The butterfly slowly unfolded its wings.
- 12. The wind knocked down a large tree.
- 13. Have you met the new teacher yet?
- 14. Which wrestlers won their matches?
- 15. The title of the mystery novel was misleading.
16. Kyle pulled the burrs out of Queenie’s matted hair.

17. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow?

18. Has anyone seen my blue folder?

19. Are snowflakes all the same shape?

20. Do you and your friends appreciate the same kinds of music?

**Exercise 2** Punctuate each of the following sentences with a period or question mark.

The new car is midnight blue.

1. Have you met Danielle yet
2. Who is hungry
3. This computer doesn’t work
4. The fire engines roared past us
5. Suzanne wandered home from school
6. Did Clyde get the part he wanted in the musical comedy
7. The desk was cluttered with all kinds of papers
8. Janice and Shawna went to the movies last night
9. Will you put up a new bulletin board
10. Will Pablo know what to do
11. Paula opened the door carefully
12. Can you hear the music from the auditorium
13. Does anyone here know Italian
14. Akira does not like to read mysteries
15. Did you read the entire book last night
16. Could everyone stay seated until we’re finished
17. How much would this famous painting be worth
18. The clouds gave way to sunshine
19. What made the dog bark
20. The window blinds are closed
Lesson 2
Kinds of Sentences: Exclamatory and Imperative

A sentence may do more than express a statement or ask a question. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses a strong emotion. It ends with an exclamation point. An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.

Look out! (strong emotion)
Don’t forget the party Saturday. (command)
Please mail these letters on your way to Janet’s house. (request)

Exercise 1 Write in the blank exc. (exclamatory) if the sentence expresses a strong feeling. Write imp. (imperative) if the sentence gives a command or makes a request. Add a period or an exclamation point as needed.

__________ imp. Remember to keep your eyes on the ball at all times.

__________ 1. Don’t stay up too late
__________ 2. What a terrific day we had at the zoo
__________ 3. Watch out for that low branch
__________ 4. Tell me more about your fishing trip
__________ 5. Don’t run in the halls
__________ 6. Buy more glue when you go to the store
__________ 7. Clean up your desk, please
__________ 8. Let’s go watch the parade
__________ 9. That muddy dog just stole my hamburger
__________ 10. Try to solve the puzzle before the contestant does
__________ 11. Let the baby sleep
__________ 12. Oh, you just sat in some wet paint
__________ 13. Feed the dog at the same time every day
__________ 14. Turn in your book report next week
__________ 15. I can’t wait until Grandma gets here
16. Go to sleep
17. Walk through the flower bed carefully
18. Speak louder
19. I have never felt so frightened
20. Play that song again
21. Be home by ten o’clock
22. Wait for me at the corner
23. Put more paint on the other side
24. Don’t cross the street against the light
25. Wait for an hour before you go swimming
26. That’s my favorite song
27. Put on some mosquito repellent
28. Walk quickly to the nearest exit
29. This movie is funny
30. I never even saw the ball
31. Answer the phone politely
32. I aced the test
33. Please come to our party
34. You did a great job
35. I lost my keys
36. Be sure to remember your umbrella
37. Be careful going down the stairs
38. Bring a Number 2 pencil to class
39. Watch how I do this
40. This food is delicious
Lesson 3
Sentence Fragments

Every sentence must have a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. The **subject** part of a sentence names who or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** part tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subject is or is like.

SUBJECT  PREDICATE
My friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both. A fragment does not express a complete thought.

Will play in the volleyball tournament. (lacks a subject)
My friend Joel. (lacks a predicate)
Without a doubt. (lacks both a subject and a predicate)
Without a doubt, my friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.
(expresses a complete thought)

**Exercise 1** Write *sentence* in the blank before each word group that expresses a complete thought. Write *fragment* next to each word group that does not express a complete thought.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragment</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wore her warmest sweater.</td>
<td>1. The survivors of the earthquake showed great courage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Caused problems everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Every Sunday their family went hiking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Even the rain couldn’t dampen their spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Rode calmly and quietly in the backseat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Rose in the air like a bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Of his meal untouched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Hundreds of firefighters fought the forest fires last summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. The thought escaped him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. As fragile as glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. In the park for our picnic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Our newspaper arrived late on Tuesday.
13. Janette, who's coming at four.
14. Simply everywhere.
15. Postponed for the second time.
16. Ted climbed to the top of the stadium.
17. They played their very best.
18. In every nook and cranny.
19. Available at five o'clock.
20. She was preparing her résumé.

**Exercise 2** Write a complete sentence by adding a subject, a predicate, or both to each sentence fragment. Punctuate your sentences correctly. Answers may vary.

- Grinned and cackled. **The ugly troll grinned and cackled.**

1. Marla and Kimberly. **Marla and Kimberly walked home.**
2. On the shelves. **Theo put the books on the shelves.**
3. Dusted the books. **Ramona dusted the books.**
4. Maple and elm trees. **Maple and elm trees lined the avenue.**
5. Greeted Eloisa. **Mr. Sanders greeted Eloisa.**
6. At the library. **Rosa's class looked at books at the library.**
7. John Kimura the dentist. **John Kimura, the dentist, opened his office.**
8. Looked at Isabel. **Everyone looked at Isabel.**
9. Flat, sandy fields. **Flat, sandy fields surround the town.**
10. The mystery of space. **The mystery of space still amazes us.**
11. In the closet. **She hung her coat in the closet.**
12. Busy traffic. **Busy traffic clogged city streets.**
13. Carmen and her sister. **Carmen and her sister baked cookies.**
14. Followed the directions. **The tourists followed the directions.**
15. Saw the falling star. **Steve and Todd saw the falling star.**
16. Around the bend. **The raft floated around the bend.**
Lesson 4
Subjects and Predicates: Simple and Complete

Both a subject and a predicate may consist of more than one word. The complete subject includes all of the words in the subject part of a sentence. The complete predicate includes all of the words in the predicate part of a sentence.

COMPLETE SUBJECT COMPLETE PREDICATE
My younger brother likes alphabet soup for lunch.

The simple subject is the main word or group of words in the complete subject. The simple predicate is the main word or group of words in the complete predicate. The simple predicate is always a verb, a word or words that express an action or a state of being.

SIMPLE SUBJECT SIMPLE PREDICATE
My younger brother likes alphabet soup for lunch.

Exercise 1 Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

People call Australia the continent “down under.”

1. Australia is one of the most spectacular countries in the world.
2. The country is both the smallest continent and the largest island.
3. This small continent lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
4. The coastline of Australia is irregular.
5. It measures 12,210 miles.
6. The island state of Tasmania once formed the southeastern corner of the mainland.
7. The Great Barrier Reef continues along the eastern coast for 1,250 miles.
8. Four species of coral reef compose the chain of reefs and islands.
9. Australia’s western regions form a great plateau.
10. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical.
11. Forty percent of Australia has only two seasons: hot and wet or warm and dry.
12. The average rainfall ranges from five to fifteen inches.
13. Australia’s natural lakes fill with water only after heavy rains.
14. The country’s major lakes are salt water.
15. Most of the land is desert.
16. Australia’s four deserts include the Simpson, the Gibson, the Great Sandy, and the Great Victoria.
17. Few rivers exist in the western part of this country.
18. Aqueducts and tunnels channel water from the Snowy Mountains for irrigation and hydroelectric power in the southeast.
19. The Australian Alps rise to 7,310 feet in the Eastern Highlands.
20. Ayers Rock in central Australia is a tourist attraction.

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

Australia has many unique plants and animals.

1. Forests cover the east coast of Tasmania.
2. The forests consist mainly of pine trees.
3. The dingo is a doglike animal.
4. It hunts sheep.
5. Dingoes prey on kangaroos as well.
6. Many people find wallabies interesting.
7. They are small members of the kangaroo family.
8. Wallabies belong to the marsupial order.
9. Female wallabies carry their young in a pouch.
10. Two species of crocodiles dwell in Australia.
11. The Queensland lungfish has no gills.
12. A lungfish breathes with a single lung.
14. One hundred species of venomous snakes lurk on the ground.
15. The ocean offers seventy species of sharks.
16. Sharks pose no threat to people in most cases.