

# Unit 1: Subjects, Predicates, and Sentences

## Lesson 1

### 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.

- fragment**          Wore her warmest sweater.
1. The survivors of the earthquake showed great courage.
2. Caused problems everywhere.
3. Every Sunday their family went hiking.
4. Even the rain couldn't dampen their spirits.
5. Rode calmly and quietly in the backseat.
6. Rose in the air like a bird.
7. Of his meal untouched.
8. Hundreds of firefighters fought the forest fires last summer.
9. The thought escaped him.
10. As fragile as glass.
11. In the park for our picnic.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

Grinned and cackled. The ugly troll grinned and cackled.

- 1. Marla and Kimberly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. On the shelves. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Dusted the books. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Maple and elm trees. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Greeted Eloisa. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. At the library. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. John Kimura the dentist. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Looked at Isabel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Flat, sandy fields. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The mystery of space. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. In the closet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Busy traffic. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Carmen and her sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Followed the directions. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Saw the falling star. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. 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.
13. Six hundred fifty species of birds live in Australia.
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.