

Unit 1: Subjects, Predicates, and Sentences

Lesson 1

Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Different kinds of sentences have different purposes. A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period. An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

My hobby is reading mystery books. (declarative)

Have you read the latest Nancy Drew book? (interrogative)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank *dec.* before each declarative sentence and *int.* before each interrogative sentence.

- int. Have you ever played a mandolin?
- _____ 1. Sleet and ice kept us housebound last weekend.
- _____ 2. Do you know how to word process?
- _____ 3. How much do these sweaters cost?
- _____ 4. Those shelves smell like lemon oil.
- _____ 5. Do you think my hair is too long?
- _____ 6. Tamara worked long hours to finish her painting.
- _____ 7. Are you going to Richard's party?
- _____ 8. Was the English test difficult?
- _____ 9. Da-chun and his dad won the sack race.
- _____ 10. I think blue is my favorite color.
- _____ 11. The rusty hinges creaked as Grant opened the old door.
- _____ 12. Were you born in Montana, or did you move here?
- _____ 13. Could you help me with my homework tonight?
- _____ 14. Jane wiped her hand across her forehead.
- _____ 15. Clear expression is an art.

- _____ 16. Grandma is the computer games champion in our family.
- _____ 17. Have you ever seen purple cotton candy?
- _____ 18. This year's starting quarterback is a math genius.
- _____ 19. Who's going to bring the noisemakers?
- _____ 20. Did the squirrels eat all the tulip bulbs?

► **Exercise 2** Write *dec.* before each declarative sentence and *int.* before each interrogative sentence. Add correct punctuation and capitalization where needed.

dec. the library has several good books on the subject.

- _____ 1. Have you met Nadine
- _____ 2. will you help me with my home economics project?
- _____ 3. Polly perched briefly on Aunt Kara's shoulder
- _____ 4. all the leaves had fallen from the tree within a day or two
- _____ 5. Can you name that tune
- _____ 6. Zahara is visiting with her aunt this week
- _____ 7. Ricardo makes dinner on Tuesdays while his mom studies
- _____ 8. have you looked it up in the encyclopedia
- _____ 9. we can't leave until I finish my chores
- _____ 10. Mirna lives in the apartment above Mrs. Ting
- _____ 11. Have you taken any classes at the art museum
- _____ 12. Will you make a copy of that photograph for me?
- _____ 13. how did Katherine tear the cartilage in her knee
- _____ 14. Kenny walked across the floor on his hands
- _____ 15. Have you heard Amelia sing her solo
- _____ 16. Did you see that boy in the plumed hat?
- _____ 17. would you like to go to the park with us
- _____ 18. the refrigerator is almost empty
- _____ 19. this spider web wasn't here yesterday
- _____ 20. A strand of ivy was painted around Marcia's room.

Lesson 2**Kinds of Sentences: Exclamatory and Imperative**

The purpose of an **exclamatory sentence** is to express strong feeling. It begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation point.

I aced the test! (exclamation)

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. Its subject is not stated directly, but is understood to be *you*. Imperative sentences also begin with a capital letter and usually end with a period. A strong command may end with an exclamation point.

(You) Put your essay on my desk when you are finished. (imperative)

(You) Give me a break! (strong imperative)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank *exc.* before each exclamatory sentence and *imp.* before each imperative sentence. If a sentence is neither exclamatory nor imperative, write *neither*.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <u>exc. or imp.</u> | Let's get out of here! |
| _____ | 1. Choose one and then pass the rest along. |
| _____ | 2. It's a touchdown! |
| _____ | 3. Please keep this to yourself. |
| _____ | 4. I can do it myself! |
| _____ | 5. Run away from trouble. |
| _____ | 6. Leave the dance before midnight. |
| _____ | 7. Have you ever ridden in a hot-air balloon? |
| _____ | 8. Call 911 in an emergency. |
| _____ | 9. This really makes me angry! |
| _____ | 10. Be particularly careful with this antique clock. |
| _____ | 11. We won! |
| _____ | 12. Be careful! |
| _____ | 13. Rhoda just set a record for the broad jump! |

- _____ 14. The dense grass felt like smooth carpet.
- _____ 15. Let me try!
- _____ 16. Listen to me!
- _____ 17. Wear protective clothing.
- _____ 18. Kiss the Blarney Stone before you leave Ireland.
- _____ 19. That's a great idea!
- _____ 20. Remember to stand when Dr. Chou enters the room.
- _____ 21. I can't believe it!
- _____ 22. Please pass the honey.
- _____ 23. Joachim dressed as a chocolate bar for the costume party.
- _____ 24. Are you interested in going to a movie?
- _____ 25. Move the picnic table to the shade.
- _____ 26. Apricot jam is a good glaze for baked ham.
- _____ 27. How clever of you!
- _____ 28. Be alert to rapidly changing weather conditions.
- _____ 29. Give me a chance!
- _____ 30. I don't believe it!
- _____ 31. Be careful.
- _____ 32. Never disturb nesting birds.
- _____ 33. Tuck your pants inside your socks when hiking.
- _____ 34. Our new neighbors moved in yesterday.
- _____ 35. Define the word *monsoon*.
- _____ 36. Did you notice the price of that saddle?
- _____ 37. There is a Thai restaurant around the corner from us.
- _____ 38. Hold that pose while I adjust the camera lens.
- _____ 39. What a mess your room is!
- _____ 40. Raise the flag at sunrise.

Lesson 3

Subjects and Predicates

Every sentence has a subject and a predicate, which together express a complete thought. The **subject** of a sentence tells whom or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** of the sentence tells what the subject does or has. It can also tell what the subject is or is like.

SUBJECT PREDICATE

Sunlight shone through the cracks in the old shed.

The **simple subject**, usually a noun or a pronoun, is the main word or group of words in the complete subject. The **complete subject** is the simple subject with all of its modifiers. The **simple predicate**, which is always a verb, is the main word or group of words in the complete predicate. The **complete predicate** is the simple predicate with all of its modifiers.

	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
SIMPLE	The noise of the thunder	scared the children.
COMPLETE	The noise of the thunder	scared the children.

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice.

Ireland is known as the Emerald Isle.

1. The rolling, green landscape glows against its blue backdrop.
2. Mild temperatures keep the lush vegetation deep green.
3. Regular rainfall keeps the soil dark and moist.
4. Trees once added greatly to the greenness.
5. Little woodland remains in Ireland today, however.
6. Farmlands cover most of central Ireland.
7. Many mountain ranges rise near the coasts.
8. Ireland's highest peak is in the Mountains of Kerry.
9. Kerry is one of Ireland's twenty-six counties.
10. Kerry is a beautiful area of lakes and mountains.
11. Ireland's beautiful landscape inspired her many writers and artists.

12. Dramatists from the Emerald Isle include Padraic Colum, Sean O'Casey, and John Synge.
13. These playwrights' works appear at the Abbey Theater in Dublin.
14. William Butler Yeats started this theater.
15. Yeats was a memorable Irish poet and dramatist.
16. He lived during the time known as the Irish Literary Revival.
17. Other writers of this age were James Joyce, George Augustus Moore, and George Russell.
18. Joyce is the most famous of the three.
19. He often wrote about Dublin and about the Irish people.
20. The influence of Irish writers extended beyond their native country.
21. George Bernard Shaw was popular in English and American theaters.
22. Shaw's works include *Arms and the Man*, *Man and Superman*, and *Pygmalion*.
23. Oscar Wilde also found fame in England and the United States.
24. Wilde is the author of *A Woman of No Importance* and *The Importance of Being Earnest* as well as the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.
25. Several Irish painters perfected their craft with the help of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
26. Two Irish artists are Maurice MacGonigal and Estella Solomon.
27. Artists from Ireland produced great treasures over the years.
28. Each captured the beauty of the Emerald Isle.

Lesson 4**Compound Subjects and Predicates**

A sentence may have more than one simple subject or simple predicate. Two or more simple subjects that have the same predicate form a **compound subject**. The subjects are joined by *and*, *or*, or *but*.

Keisha or Alex can fix that bike for you.

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

Wasps **drink** nectar and **eat** other insects.

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each part of a compound subject. Draw two lines under each part of a compound predicate.

Furniture and knickknacks were available at the craft show.

1. Sally and Mike will lead the parade.
2. Spaghetti and manicotti were the restaurant's specialties.
3. The people in the village first resisted but then accepted the new factory.
4. New carpet or wallpaper would brighten this old kitchen.
5. Before the show, Simon and Ashley practiced their dialogue.
6. The lucky quarter rolled and bounced down the steps.
7. Pink or peach will be the color of the bridesmaids' gowns.
8. A clown with shoes the size of clipper ships sang and danced at Carley's birthday party.
9. Lindsay and Neil filled food baskets for the homeless in their community.
10. The speaker hesitated but soon began his presentation.
11. Sleet or rain is predicted for the tri-state area tonight.
12. Jake baked brownies and cooked pasta for the surprise party.
13. Mr. Lawson wrote, directed, and produced this musical.
14. The old car's engine sputtered but eventually roared to life.

15. The crowd called and waved to the three astronauts.
16. Leave your jacket on the coat rack or hang it in the closet.
17. In the program, Claire and Sue were listed before Scott.
18. Crocuses or daylilies would grow well there.
19. Basil, olive oil, and spinach are used in that recipe.
20. The tailback slashed, spun, and pounded his way through the opposing team's defense.
21. The Spanish Club and field hockey are Dora's favorite extracurricular activities.
22. Our soccer team played hard but lost the game in the last minute.
23. Joan, Tom, or Wing will head the decorations committee.
24. On election day, the levy will pass or fail.
25. Cake and ice cream were served to all the guests.
26. Alligators or sea lions will be the topic of her report.
27. Books, clothes, and other items had been collected and sold at the fundraiser.
28. Sven hurried but missed his plane.
29. Dr. Tarini writes or phones every participant in the study once a week.
30. Cards and letters on behalf of the popular television program poured into the network's corporate offices.
31. The pinch hitter swung at every pitch but missed the ball each time.
32. Pizza or cherry pie is Arthur's favorite snack.
33. The Thomases and the Jordans are planning a trip to Costa Rica.
34. Suits and ties are worn daily at that all-boys school.
35. The rings of Saturn and the moons of Jupiter have been seen through this telescope.

Lesson 5**Sentence Fragments**

A sentence must have a subject and a predicate and must express a complete thought. A group of words that does not have both a subject and a predicate is an incomplete sentence, or **sentence fragment**.

The truck, an old red one. (lacks a predicate)

Slowly climbed the steep hill. (lacks a subject)

On the country road outside of town. (lacks a subject and a predicate)

► **Exercise 1** Write *sent.* in the blank if the group of words is a sentence and write *frag.* if it is a fragment.

- frag. Learned about bees.
- _____ 1. Geneticist Warwick Kerr studied honeybees.
- _____ 2. At the University of São Paulo in Brazil.
- _____ 3. In 1956 he imported some African queen bees.
- _____ 4. These bees had a savage reputation.
- _____ 5. Attacked animals and people without warning.
- _____ 6. However, African bees sting only to defend their nest.
- _____ 7. Most stinging incidents occur during the swarming season.
- _____ 8. The hot summer months.
- _____ 9. Stinging incidents by large numbers of bees are uncommon.
- _____ 10. Dr. Kerr carefully kept the bees in enclosures.
- _____ 11. Not another beekeeper.
- _____ 12. Allowed twenty-six queens and their swarms to escape.
- _____ 13. The African bees readily nested in the wilds of Brazil.
- _____ 14. Reproducing quickly and swarming frequently.
- _____ 15. The African honeybees began to spread.
- _____ 16. In all directions.

► **Exercise 2** Write *S* in the blank if the fragment lacks a subject and *P* if it lacks a predicate. If the sentence is complete, write *sent*.

 P Honey bees, digger wasps, and red ants.

- 1. Live together in colonies.
- 2. Did you know that a colony may contain thousands of insects?
- 3. One queen.
- 4. Produce all the eggs.
- 5. A special room or cell for the queen.
- 6. Bees, wasps, and ants undergo a complete metamorphosis.
- 7. The four stages of these insects.
- 8. The egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult.
- 9. The female workers.
- 10. Workers have many jobs.
- 11. Collect food and take care of the nest, the queen, and her offspring.
- 12. Some workers protect the nest from enemies.
- 13. Search for food to bring back to the colony.
- 14. Insects' various ways of communication.

► **Writing Link** Write four complete sentences containing both a subject and a predicate.

Lesson 6**Simple and Compound Sentences**

A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate. However, a simple sentence may have a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both.

Saturn and Jupiter are the two largest planets in our solar system. (compound subject)

Queen bees **survive** the winter and **lay** eggs in the spring. (compound predicate)

Juan and Luis **throw** and **catch** the softball. (compound subject and compound predicate)

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or by a semicolon. (*and, but, or, nor* or *for*)

Priscilla enjoys reading about technology, **but** she doesn't care for science fiction.

Paramecium are very small; a microscope is needed to examine them.

A **run-on sentence** is two or more sentences incorrectly written as one sentence. To correct a run-on sentence, divide it into separate sentences or add the necessary words or punctuation to form one complete sentence.

Run-on: The movie was long I got restless.

Corrected: The movie was long. I got restless.

Corrected: The movie was long, and I got restless.

► **Exercise 1** Write **S** in the blank before each simple sentence, **C** before each compound sentence, and **R** before each run-on sentence.

 S The directions are simple and straight-forward.

_____ 1. Florida and Georgia are the only southern states I've visited, but I've been in every state in New England.

_____ 2. Skating and skiing are Aaron's favorite cold weather sports.

_____ 3. Turn right at the stop sign go left at the next corner.

_____ 4. Six inches of snow are predicted, I'd better find my boots.

_____ 5. Both Kuma and Angie enjoy hiking and backpacking.

_____ 6. Try it, you'll like it.

_____ 7. Liam had a solo in last year's concert; he hopes to have one this year, too.

- _____ 8. Niabi plays both the oboe and the piano and plays them very well.
- _____ 9. George and Helene can't agree on a country for their report, but they want to choose one in Eastern Europe.
- _____ 10. Lately, all of my clothes seem too small.
- _____ 11. The meal ended with carrot cake and tea.
- _____ 12. Why do I have to clean my room and the bathroom?
- _____ 13. I have too many clothes, my closet is stuffed.
- _____ 14. We went to the reptile house, and later we saw the pachyderms.
- _____ 15. I always agree with Marta, and Marta always agrees with me.
- _____ 16. The shelves are filled with books, but I can't find one I want.
- _____ 17. Tia can't come she has to baby-sit.
- _____ 18. Conserve resources, use them wisely.
- _____ 19. Please be kind to Amy; she needs a friend right now.
- _____ 20. Should I take the bus to school, or should I walk?
- _____ 21. Rain forced cancellation of the game, it is rescheduled for next week.
- _____ 22. Beth and Ricardo need a ride to the pep rally tomorrow.
- _____ 23. The storm blew down a tree on our street, but there was no other damage.
- _____ 24. We have a new system for recycling at home.
- _____ 25. Don't use a stapler, use paper clips.
- _____ 26. Look for Jeff and Dominic in the crowd.
- _____ 27. Yoko's aunt lives in California, and her uncle lives in Arizona.
- _____ 28. A canoe is not as stable as a rowboat, be careful not to tip it.
- _____ 29. Terry has just moved here, and she doesn't know very many people.
- _____ 30. The accident ruined the car, fortunately no one was seriously injured.



Unit 1 Review

► **Exercise 1** Write *dec.* before each declarative sentence, *int.* before each interrogative sentence, *imp.* before each imperative sentence, and *exc.* before each exclamatory sentence.

imp. Button your sweater.

- _____ 1. How much memory does that computer have?
- _____ 2. Tricia, your hair's on fire!
- _____ 3. The Lopez family enjoys watching old movies together.
- _____ 4. How can I get this project done on time?
- _____ 5. Georgia knows that author.
- _____ 6. Try to have supper ready at six o'clock.
- _____ 7. You look elegant!
- _____ 8. That combination of colors is quite striking.
- _____ 9. Put out the trash on Wednesday morning.
- _____ 10. Both soccer and tennis have great teams this year.
- _____ 11. Get the fire extinguisher!
- _____ 12. Will you turn out the lights before you go to bed?
- _____ 13. Turn out the lights before you go to bed.
- _____ 14. Pull the thorn out before your finger blisters.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate.

- 1. Marla's pet monkey chatters all day long.
- 2. Enrico's mom has photos of her trip to South America.
- 3. The population of the United States is increasing.
- 4. Do you know how to make snickerdoodles?
- 5. I am so excited!
- 6. Larry hid Easter eggs in his neighbor's backyard.

Cumulative Review: Unit 1

► **Exercise 1** Write *S* next to each simple sentence, *C* next to each compound sentence, *frag.* next to each sentence fragment, and *R* next to each run-on sentence. Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate in the simple and complex sentences.

frag. Too sweet to be forgotten.

- _____ 1. Lucy practices jai alai four hours a day.
- _____ 2. Mount Fuji, one of the most famous volcanoes in Japan.
- _____ 3. I played the marimba, and George played guitar.
- _____ 4. The musty cave housed ancient Mayan carvings.
- _____ 5. The judge banged the gavel, and a hush fell instantly over the courtroom.
- _____ 6. The candle cast a dim glow upon the curtain, the scene looked eerie.
- _____ 7. The success of the demonstration.
- _____ 8. Max rode Lightning through the stream and up the hill.
- _____ 9. Shot a few hoops with Jim yesterday.
- _____ 10. Shovel the walks, please.
- _____ 11. Díaz and Benny coach a little league team.
- _____ 12. Josh washed and polished the car.
- _____ 13. Enlisted in the Coast Guard at eighteen.
- _____ 14. The sleepy lion with the orange mane.
- _____ 15. Rain fell for hours the basement flooded.
- _____ 16. Ivan the Great was the first czar of Russia; however, Ivan the Terrible was more powerful.
- _____ 17. Sergei's family is from Moscow.
- _____ 18. The wolf huffed and puffed.
- _____ 19. Moved round the cove and next to the cliffs.
- _____ 20. The job was easy, but the pay was low.