1 Kinds of Sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declarative sentence</th>
<th>Frederic Remington was a painter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative sentence</td>
<td>Was he an American?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative sentence</td>
<td>Find out when he was born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamatory sentence</td>
<td>How interesting his work is!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Write the correct end punctuation for each sentence. Label each sentence declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

1. Have you ever seen any of Remington’s paintings ___

2. His paintings are a record of life in the Old West ___

3. What action-filled paintings they are ___

4. Describe the painting *A Dash for the Timber*, please ___

5. Remington went to Yale University to study art ___

6. At the age of nineteen, he left for the frontier ___

7. He was also a sculptor and a writer ___

8. Are all of his sculptures bronze ___

B 9–14. There are six errors with capitalization and punctuation in this section of a student report. Use proofreading marks to correct the errors in the report.

Example: Grandma Moses’s paintings have a colorful, childlike quality.

Proofreading Marks

- Indent
- Add
- Delete
- Capital letter
- Small letter
- Add quotes
- Add comma
- Add period
- Transpose

after Anna Mary Robertson Moses’s husband died, she

started painting pictures with oil paints. Grandma Moses was

over 70 years old when she first showed her paintings in a drugstore window. Soon

after, an art collector bought 15 paintings? she went on to have 150 solo art shows.

Have you ever seen one of her paintings? Look her up in an art book.
1 Kinds of Sentences (continued from page 1)

Challenge

Write the correct end punctuation for each sentence below. Then complete the crossword puzzle. The clues for the puzzle refer to the four sentences below.

Look at the horses in this painting, please ____
How hard they seem to gallop ____
How many horses are there ____
This artist is famous for painting Western scenes ____

ACROSS
2. The second word in the exclamatory sentence
4. The first word in the imperative sentence
7. The fourth word in the imperative sentence
9. The last word in the declarative sentence
10. The second word in the interrogative sentence

DOWN
1. The last word in the exclamatory sentence
3. The last word in the imperative sentence
5. The fourth word in the declarative sentence
6. The last word in the interrogative sentence
8. The fourth word in the exclamatory sentence

Writing Application: A Journal

You are a painter living in the days of the Old West. Describe in your journal a scene that you think you would like to paint. Include at least one declarative sentence, one interrogative sentence, one imperative sentence, and one exclamatory sentence.
2 Complete Subjects and Predicates

A Underline the complete subject of each sentence.

1. An amphibian lives part of its life in water.
2. It spends the other part of its life on land.
3. This class of animals includes frogs, toads, and salamanders.
4. Most of these creatures hatch from eggs.
5. The eggs do not have hard shells.
6. A jellylike substance protects the eggs.
7. Some amphibians have smooth, moist skin.
8. No hair grows on the outer layer.
9. Every one of these animals is cold-blooded.
10. Their surroundings cause changes in their body temperatures.

B Underline the complete predicate of each sentence.

11. About 3000 varieties of amphibians exist in the world.
12. Every continent except Antarctica has amphibians.
13. Most live in tropical climates.
14. They can be found near lakes and streams.
15. The average length of these creatures is six inches.
16. The smallest frog can sit on your thumbnail.
17. A Japanese giant salamander can measure five feet long.
18. Its size rivals that of its ancestors.
19. The word amphibian comes from the Greek words both and life.
20. Fossils of the earliest known amphibians have been found in upper Devonian.
2 Complete Subjects and Predicates (continued from page 3)

Challenge

Underline the complete subject of each sentence below. Circle the first letter of the last word in each complete subject. Unscramble the letters and write them in the boxes to spell a word.

1. The campers stopped beside the pond.
2. The quiet observers heard no sound.
3. A sudden plop broke the silence.
4. The echo resounded over the pond.
5. The silent enchantment had been shattered.
6. Two green legs disappeared below the water’s surface.

Challenge

Now underline the complete predicate of each sentence below. Circle the first letter of the first word in each complete predicate. Unscramble the letters and write them in the boxes to spell a word.

1. A frog sat beside a pond.
2. A huge fly buzzed nearby.
3. The frog’s long tongue caught that fly.
4. That frisky frog jumped happily into the pond.
5. Frogs eat other kinds of insects too.

Complete the sentence with the unscrambled words.

Every sentence has a ________________ .

Writing Application: A Scientific Report

Write six sentences, describing the behavior of an imaginary amphibian. Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate of each sentence.
### Simple Subjects and Predicates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Subject</th>
<th>Simple Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A friend of mine</td>
<td>belongs to a film club.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the simple subject and the simple predicate of each sentence.

1. The first movies were different from today’s films.
   - Simple Subject: The first movies
   - Simple Predicate: were different

2. The viewer looked into a special machine.
   - Simple Subject: The viewer
   - Simple Predicate: looked into a special machine

3. A movie from long ago could last only a few minutes.
   - Simple Subject: A movie from long ago
   - Simple Predicate: could last only a few minutes

4. One film from early times showed only a sneeze!
   - Simple Subject: One film
   - Simple Predicate: showed only a sneeze!

5. Trained bears were the stars of another film.
   - Simple Subject: Trained bears
   - Simple Predicate: were the stars of another film

6. Thomas Edison helped invent the movie camera.
   - Simple Subject: Thomas Edison
   - Simple Predicate: helped invent the movie camera

7. That first camera looked awkward and heavy.
   - Simple Subject: That first camera
   - Simple Predicate: looked awkward and heavy

8. Edison built a movie studio in New Jersey.
   - Simple Subject: Edison
   - Simple Predicate: built a movie studio in New Jersey

9. Edison’s helpers called the studio the Black Maria.
   - Simple Subject: Edison’s helpers
   - Simple Predicate: called the studio the Black Maria

10. It was the world’s first movie studio.
    - Simple Subject: It
    - Simple Predicate: was the world’s first movie studio

(continued)
You are looking for a job as a photographer. You open your newspaper to the “Help Wanted” section. After reading a few ads, you discover the advertisement below. Underline the simple subject of each sentence once and the simple predicate twice.

**SHOOT FOR A LIVING!**
Western Studio of Camera Creek seeks a creative photographer. This person will shoot pictures of daily frontier life. The subjects of the photographs will include landscapes and important people. A sharp eye for detail is necessary. Our photographers travel from place to place. This company provides all the necessary equipment. We interview candidates with a minimum of two years’ experience. The salary depends upon the number of years of experience. You can write to us at this newspaper.

Now write a short letter to the company, describing why you are qualified for the job and why you want to work for Western Studio. Include five of the underlined simple subjects or simple predicates from the ad above.

Writing Application: A Newspaper Article

You are a newspaper reporter who has been sent to report about the very first film. The film lasts only a minute and shows some trained dogs performing tricks. Most of your readers have never seen a film. Describe this amazing experience to them. Write at least six sentences. Then underline the simple subject of each sentence once and the simple predicate twice.
4 Imperatives and Interrogatives

A Write imperative or interrogative for each sentence. Then write the simple subject of the sentence.

1. Do your friends like to play tennis?
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

2. Will they take lessons with you?
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

3. Does your racket need to be restrung?
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

4. Please practice your serve.
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

5. Hold your racket with a firm grip.
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

6. Stand behind the base line, please.
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

7. Turn your shoulder toward the net.
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

8. Is your arm fully extended?
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

9. Did you keep your eye on the ball?
   Imperative: ______
   Interrogative: ______
   Simple subject: ______

10. Follow through on your swing.
    Imperative: ______
    Interrogative: ______
    Simple subject: ______

B Rewrite each interrogative sentence so that it makes a statement. Then underline the simple subject.

11. Did the ball land in the opposite court?
    Statement: ______
    Simple subject: ______

12. Can your opponent return the ball?
    Statement: ______
    Simple subject: ______

13. Is the score tied now?
    Statement: ______
    Simple subject: ______

14. Does your opponent have a strong serve?
    Statement: ______
    Simple subject: ______

(continued)
4 Imperatives and Interrogatives  (continued from page 7)

Challenge

You found a message from your tennis coach in your locker, but some of the words are missing. First, write the simple subject of each sentence below.

1. Check the height of the net for me, please. ________________
2. Did you warm up for a few minutes? ________________
3. Will we be playing on the center court? ________________
4. Is this championship really important? ________________
5. Please begin the first set. ________________
6. Do not step over the white line! ________________

Now complete the message by writing each simple subject in the blank with the same number.

    ________________ have won a free trip to England! Are
    1

    ________________ able to travel in June? ________________
    2

    are including tickets to the tennis ________________ at Wimbledon.
    3

    We are giving ________________ three tickets so that
    4

    ________________ may invite two guests.
    5

    6

Writing Application: Instructions

You are teaching someone to play your favorite sport. Write five imperative sentences, telling this person how to play the game. Then write five questions that the person might ask you about the game. List the simple subject of each sentence you write.
Underline the connecting word in each compound subject. Then write the simple subjects.

1. An orchestra or a band includes many different instruments.
   
   ________________________________

2. Violins and cellos are both members of the string family.
   
   ________________________________

3. Are basses and harps stringed instruments too?
   
   ________________________________

4. Trumpets, trombones, and tubas are all brass instruments.
   
   ________________________________

5. Are stringed instruments or woodwinds easier to play?
   
   ________________________________

6. Oboes, clarinets, and flutes are wind instruments.
   
   ________________________________

7. Do flutes and piccolos sound alike?
   
   ________________________________

8. The cymbals and the kettledrums can make the loudest sounds.
   
   ________________________________

9. The drum and the triangle belong to the same family.
   
   ________________________________

10. Do bands or orchestras include instruments from each family?
    
    ________________________________

(continued)
5 Compound Subjects  (continued from page 9)

Challenge

Write compound subjects in the blanks to complete each TV advertising jingle.

1. _______________ and _______________ make studying a breeze.
   _______________ or _______________ will win honors with ease.

2. _______________ , _______________ , or _______________
   help you work and play. Buy Willy's Sillies from your market today!

3. _______________ and _______________ won't get you down or
   turn your smile into a frown.

4. _______________ , _______________ , and _______________
   have passed every test. You can be sure that our product works the best!

Writing Application: An Advertisement

A new band is going to perform in your town. Design an advertisement to tell
people about the band and its upcoming concert. Write at least five sentences.
Include at least two sentences with compound subjects.
6 Compound Predicates

Underline the simple predicates in each compound predicate. Then write the connecting word.

1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone and became famous.
2. People in earlier days wrote letters or sent telegrams.
3. Bell studied electricity and learned about sound.
4. He had trained teachers and taught children with hearing problems.
5. He had a good idea, carried it out, and succeeded.
6. Thomas Watson helped in the lab or took notes for Bell.

Join each pair of sentences to make one sentence with a compound predicate. Use the conjunction in parentheses.

7. Early telephones had no switchboards. Early telephones used wires. (and)
8. Callers held the receiver. Callers turned a crank. (and)
9. Operators received the signals. Operators switched the calls. (or)
10. Modern telephones use satellites. Modern telephones work quickly. (and)
11. People can make local calls. People can call overseas. (or)
12. Callers push buttons. Callers dial. Callers use cards. (or)

(continued)
6 Compound Predicates (continued from page 11)

Challenge

Write compound predicates to complete the sentences in the following telephone conversation.

Hi! You’ll never guess what happened at school today. My sister _____________________.

Really? Your sister’s teacher _____________________.

That’s strange. Listen, are you sure that’s what happened? I _____________________.

Yes, it was really unbelievable! The principal _____________________.

We _____________________.

I’ll speak to your sister tomorrow. She _____________________.

That’s great. I have to hang up now. My homework _____________________.

Good-bye, then. I’ll _____________________.

Good-bye. We will _____________________.

Writing Application: A Letter

You are an inventor working on an amazing new machine. Write a letter, describing your invention and how it will change people’s lives. Include at least four compound predicates.
Writing Good Sentences

Combining Sentences: Compound Subjects 1–5. Combine each underlined pair of sentences by creating a compound subject with the conjunction and or or. Remember to use plural verbs with plural subjects.

The chorus tryouts are after school today. The marching band tryouts are after school today. There are several openings in both clubs. The chorus leader has a sign-up list for students who wish to try out. The band teacher has a sign-up list for students who wish to try out. Both lists have ten names on them.

Students in grades 6 through 8 are eligible to try out for both clubs. Musical talent is required to join either club. Dedication is required to join either club. Unfortunately students who try out for chorus cannot try out for band. Nor can band members be in the chorus. Chorus members practice after school on Fridays. Band members practice after school on Fridays.

Students who play a musical instrument can join the band. Students who do not play a musical instrument can join the band. Students who cannot play an instrument help in other ways, such as scheduling and helping to carry and pack instruments.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

(continued)
**Writing Good Sentences** *(continued from page 13)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple sentences</th>
<th>During the game the fans cheer. During the game the fans stomp their feet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined sentence</td>
<td>During the game the fans cheer and stomp their feet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Combining Sentences: Compound Predicates 6–10.** Combine each underlined pair of sentences into one sentence with a compound predicate. Use the conjunction *and, but, or or* to join the predicates.

- Michael is a talented basketball player. Michael hopes to play the game professionally someday. He has the energy and the endurance that basketball requires. He knows he is better at basketball, which requires energy and endurance. Basketball players run more than two miles during a game. These players burn hundreds of calories.
  - There is an element of both skill and luck in free throwing. A basketball player may make a free throw. The player may miss a free throw. One point is scored for each free throw that is made. Field goals can be worth two or three points. A field goal can be thrown from out-of-bounds. That field goal will not count.
  - To play defense, a basketball player can block the ball. A basketball player can steal the ball from an opponent. Basketball is a combination of good offense and strong defense.

6. ____________________________
   ____________________________
7. ____________________________
   ____________________________
8. ____________________________
   ____________________________
9. ____________________________
   ____________________________
10. ____________________________
    ____________________________
Compound Sentences

Write the simple sentences that make up each compound sentence. If the sentence is not a compound sentence, write not a compound sentence.

1. Rome is the capital of Italy, and Paris is the capital of France.

2. Paris is an old city, but Rome is even more ancient.

3. The Tiber River flows through Rome, and Paris is on the Seine River.

4. The streets of Paris and the hills of Rome are well known.

5. Rome and Paris are lovely cities, and travelers enjoy visiting them.

6. A visitor can see many palaces or visit famous museums.

7. You can see paintings or go to the opera.

8. Rome is near the coast, but Paris is one hundred miles inland.

9. You can learn about these cities from books, or you can watch films.

10. Is Paris your favorite city, or do you like Rome better?
Write a compound sentence to answer each question about the map above.

1. How can I go from Good to Better?

2. How can I cross the Roughneck River?

3. What will I see on my way from Better to Best?

---

Writing Application: A Travel Guide

Two colonies, Italonia and Franconia, have been established on the moon. You have been assigned to write a travel guide. Give interesting facts about each colony, and tell tourists what they can see and do there. Include five compound sentences in your travel guide. Use each of the connecting words and, or, and but at least once.
Conjunctions

The ways and customs of Native Americans are ancient. The customs have changed, but people still remember the old ways. Older people record the history or share it by word of mouth.

Write and, or, or but to complete each sentence.

1. The Navajo _______ the Iroquois are Native Americans.
2. Have you studied their history, _______ have you read about their customs?
3. The Navajo lived in the West, _______ the Iroquois lived in the East.
4. The Navajo wove rugs _______ made silver jewelry.
5. Some of their sand paintings were made with either powdered minerals _______ plants.
6. Did they use only silver, _______ did they use gold?
7. The Navajo made objects that were both beautiful _______ useful.
8. The designs may look like they are just decorations, _______ each symbol in the design has a meaning.
9. You can see some examples of Navajo art in special stores, _______ other examples can be found only in museums.
10. The Iroquois built longhouses, _______ the Navajo did not.
11. Were rough poles used for building, _______ were the poles smooth?
12. A family group of men, women, _______ children lived in each house.
13. The winters were cold, _______ the Iroquois kept warm in longhouses.
14. The Navajo made hogans from logs _______ covered the logs with mud.
15. Many Iroquois grew crops of corn, squash, _______ beans.

(continued)
Some Native American tribes used symbols to communicate with other tribes. Invent your own set of symbols to stand for the words and, or, and but. Explain how each of your symbols shows that the word means adding information, showing contrast, or giving a choice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now use each of your symbols in a sentence.

Writing Application: A Paragraph

The Iroquois made wampum, which are beads made from shells. The beads are then strung or woven together. They were often woven into belts or necklaces. Often a wampum piece was made to remember an important event.

Think about an event that you would like to remember. Use the following questions to write a paragraph about the event. Make sure to use each of the conjunctions but, and, and or at least once.

- How did the event begin?
- What did you see or hear at the event?
- Who else was there?
- Where did it take place?
- Why was it so special? What exactly happened at the event?
- How does it compare to other similar events that you have experienced?

After you have completed your writing, create a design that represents the event.
Join each pair of simple sentences to form one complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses.

1. The moon was a mystery. Scientists invented telescopes. *(before)*

2. Our knowledge increased. An astronaut walked on the moon. *(after)*

3. There are no sounds on the moon. There is no air. *(because)*

4. Sound cannot be heard. Air carries it. *(unless)*

5. The astronauts heard no sound. They fired their rockets. *(when)*

6. Astronauts provided some answers. There are still many questions. *(although)*

7. You can jump very high on the moon. There is less gravity. *(since)*

8. It is possible to see the earth rise over the horizon. You are standing on the moon. *(if)*

(continued)
9 Complex Sentences  (continued from page 19)

Challenge

You have just discovered a new planet with some fascinating but unusual features. Write a name for the new planet on the line below the picture. Then write five complex sentences describing your new discovery. In each sentence, use a subordinating conjunction from the telescope.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Writing Application: A Travel Poster

You are a tour guide on the moon. Create a poster that will make people on Earth want to take one of your tours. Describe the unique sights and experiences. Include at least three complex sentences.
Writing Good Sentences

Combining Sentences: Compound Sentences 1–5. Combine each underlined pair of simple sentences into one compound sentence. Use the conjunction and, but, or or to join them.

1. ____________________
   ____________________

2. ____________________
   ____________________

3. ____________________
   ____________________

4. ____________________
   ____________________

5. ____________________
   ____________________

(continued)
Combining Sentences: Complex Sentences 6–10. Combine each underlined pair of simple sentences into one complex sentence. Use the conjunction *since*, *after*, or *because* to join them.

Mars is the planet closest to the Earth. Mars is farther from the sun than the Earth is. Its temperature is lower than that of the Earth.

People have always had an interest in outer space. The United States landed a spacecraft on Mars in 1976. We have learned a great deal about Mars. People wonder if there is life on Mars. A rock found in 1984 showed evidence that life may once have existed on Mars. Scientists have come to accept this possibility.

Scientists know that Mars has two satellites. Asaph Hall discovered them in 1877. Deimos is the outer satellite. It takes 31 hours to revolve around Mars. Phobos is the inner satellite. It revolves around Mars much faster. It takes only 7 hours to complete a revolution.

6. ____________________________________________________________

7. ____________________________________________________________

8. ____________________________________________________________

9. ____________________________________________________________

10. ____________________________________________________________
Fragments and Run-ons

A. Change each sentence fragment into a complete sentence. Write correct if the group of words is already a complete sentence.

1. A sudden flash of light in the night sky.

2. The air is heated quickly.

3. A sudden bolt of lightning.

4. Thunder often follows lightning.

B. 5–8. The directions for this experiment have four run-on sentences. Use proofreading marks to write each run-on sentence as two complete sentences.

Example: Have you ever seen a rainbow during a shower each raindrop splits the sunlight into different colors.

Proofreading

Fill a fishbowl with water set it on black cardboard.

Hold white cardboard off to one side of the bowl hold it so the cardboard facing you is shaded. Sunlight passes through the water it splits into the colors of the rainbow. Make up your own color experiments try looking in a science book for help.

(continued)
Below is a message that could have been written by Benjamin Franklin. The message is written in a special code. To understand the message, cross out all sentence fragments and run-on sentences. Copy the correct sentences on the lines.

Five days in a row. There were strong winds my hat blew right off. One especially powerful gust. I used a kite and a key. Nobody had ever tried this before maybe it would not succeed. During a thunderstorm. Struck the kite traveled down the string. A spark jumped from the key to my finger. Definitely an electric charge. My experiment succeeded.

Now make up a code of your own. Use this code to write a message to Benjamin Franklin. Be sure you do not use any sentence fragments or run-on sentences.

Writing Application: A Newspaper Article

You are a newspaper reporter. You have been sent to an area that has been hit by severe thunderstorms and floods. You survey the damage and write down your notes. Use four sentence fragments and four run-on sentences in your notes. Then write a final copy of your article, using complete sentences.