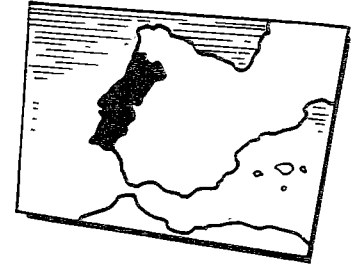


Recognizing Sentences



A sentence expresses a complete thought. It should begin with a capital letter and end with a period (.), question mark (?), or exclamation point (!).

- Look at the examples below and underline the sentences. If a group of words is not a sentence, add words to make it a sentence and write the sentence on the line.

1. Portugal is in Europe.

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7. Because both languages are based on Latin.

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- In each example below, use the words to make a sentence. Remember that each sentence must express a complete thought, begin with a capital letter, and end with a period, question mark or exclamation point.

1. boy, dog, fast _____

2. shellfish, cooked, rice _____

3. difficult, sentences, long, written _____

4. where, Spain, asked _____

Simple Subjects and Predicates

The simple subject names the person or thing the sentence is about. It does not include articles or modifying words.

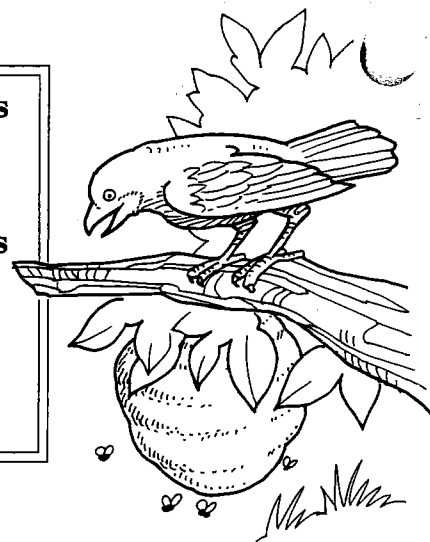
The girl in the red hat ran to the corner.

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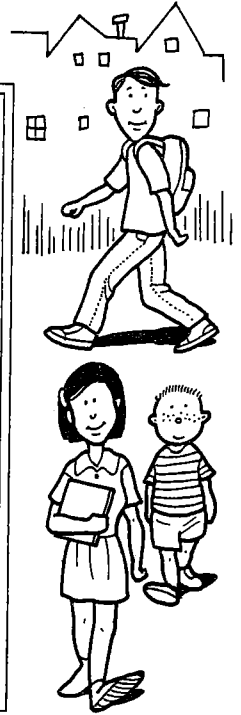
verb



- In each of the following sentences, underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

1. One African bird is named the honey guide.
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3. The nests are too strong for the honey guide, though.
4. So the clever bird enlists the aid of an ally.
5. The unlikely ally is an animal called the ratel.
6. The black and white ratel is called the "honey badger" by many people.
7. Rich, sweet honey is the ratel's favorite food.
8. The ratel's thick, loose skin resists bee stings.
9. The smart bird finds a bees' nest.
10. It chatters to the ratel.
11. The chattering bird leads the ratel to the nest.
12. The ratel breaks the nest with its strong claws.
13. The hungry animal eats the honey.
14. Then the happy bird eats the wax from the broken nest.

Fragments



A sentence contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. A group of words that is punctuated like a sentence but does not contain a complete thought is called a fragment. Often the reason the fragment does not express a complete thought is that it lacks a subject or verb.

Fragments:

Went home past the supermarket.

The reason I missed school yesterday.

Because I wanted.

And her brother.

Sometimes you can correct a fragment by adding a word or words. Other times you can make the correction by connecting the fragment to a sentence and changing the punctuation.

Incorrect: On the way to school, I saw Amy. And her brother.

Correct: On the way to school, I saw Amy and her brother.

- Correct each of the fragments below by adding a word or words to make a complete sentence. Change capital letters and punctuation where necessary.

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Run-ons

A run-on is two or more complete sentences written without proper punctuation between them.

Run-ons: Ballet is exhausting work, you have to be in great shape to be a dancer.
 It looks easy it's really hard.
 It's beautiful, though, ballet is my favorite activity.

Run-ons can be corrected in three ways.

1. If the two sentences are closely related, they can be separated by a semi-colon.

Correct: Ballet is exhausting work; you have to be in great shape to be a dancer.

2. Closely related sentences can also be separated with a comma and a conjunction.


Correct: It looks easy, but it's really hard.

3. Sentences that are not as closely related can be separated with a period.

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• Correct the run-ons below by rewriting the sentences correctly. If a sentence is not a run-on, write **OK** next to it.

- _____ 1. Studying leaves is fascinating there are so many different kinds. 

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- _____ 5. Leaves from rain forest plants often have drip tips these are pointed tips that help water run off the leaf.

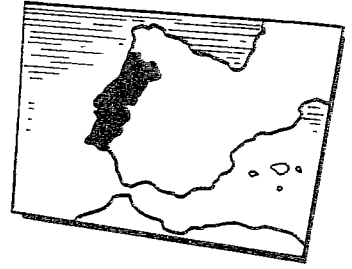
- _____ 6. Some leaves have complicated shapes these shapes allow the wind to blow the leaf without tearing it.

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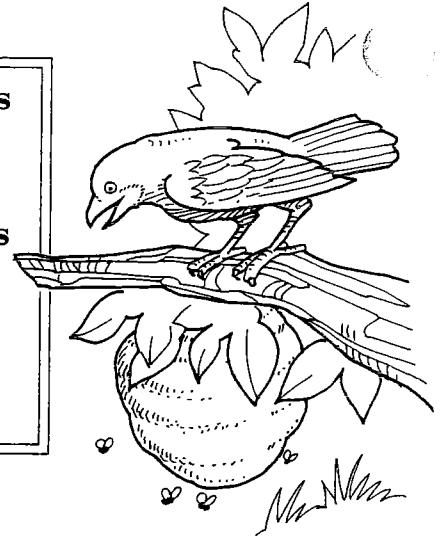
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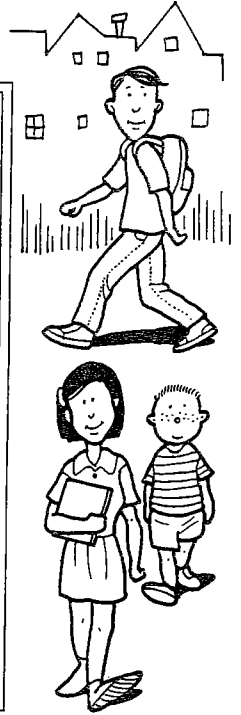
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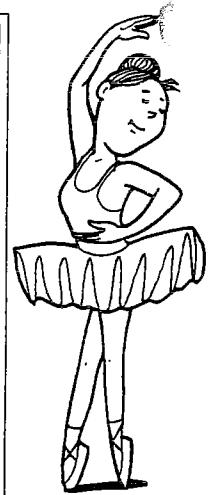
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Recognizing Kinds of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

Declarative sentences make a statement and end with a period.

The sky is blue.

Interrogative sentences ask a question and end with a question mark.

What color is the sky?

Imperative sentences command or request and end with a period or an exclamation point.

Paint the sky blue on your mural.

Exclamatory sentences either make a statement or a command with strong feeling and end with an exclamation point.

That's the bluest sky I've ever seen!

- Label the following sentences declarative (**D**), interrogative (**IN**), imperative (**IM**), or exclamatory (**E**).

- _____ 1. Clouds are the best free show in the world.
- _____ 2. How can you say that?
- _____ 3. Just look at them!
- _____ 4. They all look the same to me, I'm afraid.
- _____ 5. Pay attention while I show you the differences.
- _____ 6. Those big, white clouds are cumulus clouds.
- _____ 7. Did you know that the ones that look like strands of hair are called cirrus clouds?
- _____ 8. Stratus clouds look like they're in layers, or strata.
- _____ 9. Nimbus clouds are rain clouds.
- _____ 10. They are my favorites!
- _____ 11. What kinds of clouds are in the sky today?
- _____ 12. Is rain on the way?
- _____ 13. The clouds are blocking the sun.
- _____ 14. Jets fly right through them!

- Write one of each type of sentence about a trip on a plane.

1. (declarative) _____
2. (interrogative) _____
3. (imperative) _____
4. (exclamatory) _____

Recognizing Sentence Types

A simple sentence contains one independent clause.

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a conjunction. Remember to put a comma after the first clause and before the conjunction that joins them.

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

A compound/complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.



- Identify the following sentences as Simple (S), Compound (C), Complex (CX), or Compound/Complex (C/CX).

- _____ 1. Whenever a new video game is developed, we immediately go to the store, and my mom looks it over carefully.
- _____ 2. The car hit the tree, but there was no damage.
- _____ 3. If the camping trip is cancelled, Jake will stay home, but Colleen will probably go to a movie.
- _____ 4. When you get to the store, you will be given a free gift.
- _____ 5. The teacher, who tried to take charge, was very stern, but the class didn't pay much attention to him.
- _____ 6. Kevin tried to get the pump started.
- _____ 7. The disc jockey was on the air, and his replacement was waiting in the next room.
- _____ 8. A city must be planned carefully, or people will not want to live in it.
- _____ 9. We were going to attend the game, but it started raining.
- _____ 10. I am going to do my homework after school, but I would rather play with my friends.
- _____ 11. Sheila put a dollar into the pop machine, but nothing came out.
- _____ 12. The book was exciting and easy to read.
- _____ 13. Harry sang the song for his mom, and she loved it.
- _____ 14. Because the computer was a very expensive purchase, Dad bought a special table it, and he kept it in an air-conditioned room.

Comma Use

A comma is used to set off an introductory phrase or dependent clause.

When you get home, we'll go to the mall.

A comma is used after words of direct address at the beginning of the sentence.

Michael, call me when you get home.

A comma is used after introductory words such as *yes, indeed, well, in addition, thus, and moreover*.

Yes, I agree with you completely.

Thus, the game ended before it had begun.

Use two commas to set off interrupting words or expressions.

Have you, by the way, ordered lunch yet?



- Add commas to the following sentences.
 1. When I graduate from high school I plan to go to college.
 2. Yes that is a good idea.
 3. Of course you will need good grades to get into the college of your choice.
 4. Seeing that you are a good student I know you'll have no problem.
 5. In addition your involvement in extracurricular activities is important.
 6. Ted what will you be studying in college?
 7. If I get there I'd like to study oceanography.
 8. Well you will have your work cut out for you.
 9. You will find I'm sure that it is a competitive field.
 10. Indeed it won't be easy.
 11. Jack how about you?
 12. I would like I think to go to medical school.
 13. Fortunately I've been studying hard all year.

- Write three sentences, each having a correctly punctuated introductory element.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Capitalization

Name _____

The words *north, south, east, and west* are not capitalized when they refer to directions. They are capitalized when they refer to specific sections of the country.

Henry traveled east to see his sister.

Henry traveled to the East Coast to see his mother.

The names given to planets and stars are capitalized, but words like planet, sun, moon, and star are not capitalized.

The pieces of the comet bombarded Jupiter.

The moon rose in the night sky.

The words derived from proper nouns are usually capitalized.

The American tourists started snapping pictures.

Names of deities and sacred books are capitalized.

Jehovah, the Koran



- In each of the following sentences, circle the words that should be capitalized.
 1. we live east of the river.
 2. living in the midwest gives one a different view of the world.
 3. the two scientists disagreed about the impact of the comet.
 4. if you drive far enough north, you will avoid the traffic jams.
 5. yolanda likes to watch the latin american dances.
 7. some people had a hard time realizing that the south had lost the war.
 8. there is a passage in the bible which talks about forgiveness.
 9. the boy studied the talmud.
- Use the words below to write sentences of your own which are correctly punctuated and capitalized.
 1. german _____
 2. elizabethan theater _____
 3. venus _____
 4. the mideast _____
 5. the south _____

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words together. There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating.

Coordinating conjunctions: and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so

Correlative conjunctions: either—or, both—and, whether—or, neither—nor, not only—but also (These are always used in pairs.)

Some common subordinating conjunctions: after, although, as, as if, because, before, if, since, that, though, until, when, while

- In the following sentences, circle the conjunctions. Identify what kind of conjunction each is by writing letters in the blanks: **CO**—coordinating, **CR**—correlative, **SU**—subordinating.

- ___ 1. Moscow is Russia's largest city and its political capital as well.
- ___ 2. It is also a commercial, cultural, and communications center.
- ___ 3. It is known as a center for heavy machinery manufacturing, but it has other important industries.
- ___ 4. Neither the czars nor the communist dictators were able to take the heart from Moscow's people.
- ___ 5. We will understand the people of Moscow if we study their history.
- ___ 6. Some of that history was hidden, though it is now coming to light.
- ___ 7. Though Moscow remained an important center of culture and trade, St. Petersburg became the new capital.
- ___ 8. Moscow was somewhat weakened because every effort was made to make St. Petersburg the center of attention.
- ___ 9. This was encouraged for two centuries but was stopped in 1917 with the Russian Revolution.
- ___ 10. The capital was once again Moscow when the government fell to the Bolsheviks.
- ___ 11. Moscow grew rapidly in the 1930s, and the city gained power.
- ___ 12. During World War II, Germans not only used planes to bomb the city but also approached the city with foot soldiers.

- Write three sentences about your country, using a conjunction in each. Underline the conjunction.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Interjections

Interjections are words that express strong feeling or sudden emotion. They may be followed by an exclamation point or a comma. Interjections are more effective when they are not overused.

Hey! Look at that hawk. Oh, that's a surprise.

• Underline the interjections in the following sentences.

1. Wow! It's my birthday today!
2. Great! I can't wait for my friends to get here.
3. No! What do you mean they can't come?
4. Oh no! This is terrible!
5. Oh, quit complaining.
6. Rats! I thought this was going to be a great day.
7. Zounds! I have an idea!
8. Shh, listen.
9. Yes! This just might work.
10. Right! I'll call some of my other friends and see if they can come.
11. Ah, I love that idea.
12. Hey! Did you hear that?
13. Surprise! We came after all!
14. Gosh! I sure was worried for a while.
15. Super! It was a great celebration!

• Use the interjections given here to write sentences of your own.

1. Hey _____
2. Wow _____
3. Alas _____
4. Stop _____
5. Ouch _____

• Write two sentences describing a ride at an amusement park. Include an interjection in each sentence.

1. _____
2. _____

Punctuating Direct Quotations

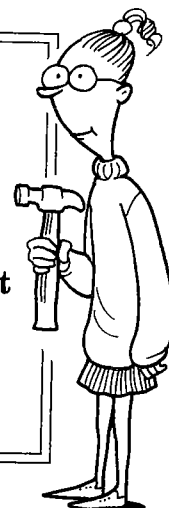
Quotation marks are used to enclose direct quotations. The end punctuation usually comes before the final quotation mark at the end of the quote.

Mary said, "Where are we going?"

Always capitalize the first word of a direct quotation. Do not capitalize the first word in the second part of an interrupted quote unless the second part begins a new sentence.

"When it starts to snow," he said, "put on your heavy coat."

"Where did he go?" asked Bob. "We need him."



- Correctly punctuate and add capitals to the following sentences.

1. look out cried Jackie

2. didn't you see that broken step Jackie asked

3. no said Anne thanks for warning me

4. i think we should fix that before someone gets hurt Jackie suggested

5. do you know where there's a hammer Ann queried

6. i don't admitted Jackie but maybe Emily does

7. hey Emily she yelled where's the hammer

8. don't yell responded Emily i'm right behind you

- Write three sentences with direct quotations below. Include at least one interrogative and one exclamatory quotation.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

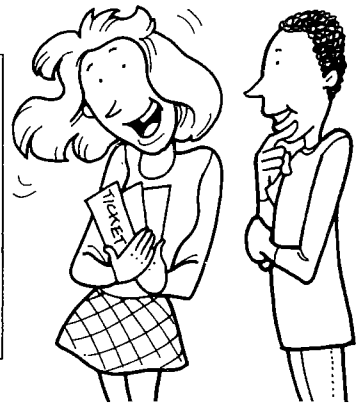
Direct/Indirect Quotations

A direct quotation is the use of someone's exact words. It is always set off with quotation marks.

Kati said, "I am going to the beach today."

An indirect quotation is the writer's description of someone else's words. It does not require quotation marks.

Dave said that Kati was going to the beach today.



- For each of the following sentences, write **DQ** (direct quotation) or **IQ** (indirect quotation) in the blank. Then add quotation marks wherever they are needed.

- _____ 1. Phoebe said, We're going to the Winter Olympics!
- _____ 2. How are you getting there? asked Jaime.
- _____ 3. At the same time, Della asked Phoebe what her favorite event was.
- _____ 4. We're flying, said Phoebe, and I can't wait to go!
- _____ 5. Jeff said that he'd never flown in an airplane.
- _____ 6. Phoebe then said her favorite event is figure skating.
- _____ 7. Are you really going to see the figure skating? asked Anne.
- _____ 8. Phoebe said, Yes, my father has already bought tickets.
- _____ 9. Well, I'd rather see the downhill skiing, interjected Jaime.
- _____ 10. Anne said that she would rather see something beautiful and not have to worry about people getting hurt.
- _____ 11. Della said she understood what Anne was talking about.
- _____ 12. May I come along with you? implored Della.

- Write two sentences that contain direct quotations and two sentences that contain indirect quotations.

1. (direct) _____
2. (direct) _____
3. (indirect) _____
4. (indirect) _____

Other Uses for Quotation Marks

Single quotation marks are used to set off a quotation within a quotation.

“When did you tell me, ‘I’m going with you?’” asked Dad.

The commercial asked, “How do you spell ‘relief?’”

Quotation marks are used to set off words, phrases, or sentences referred to within a sentence.

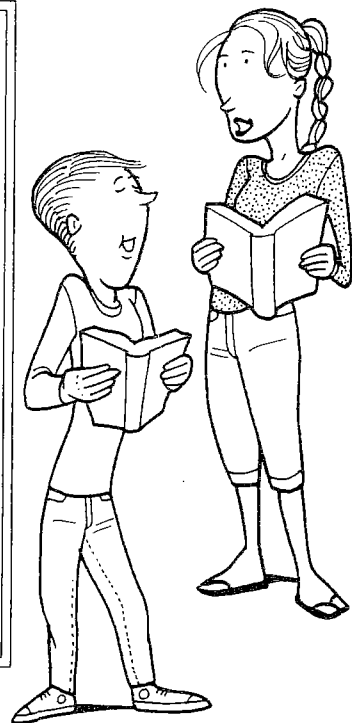
You spell relief “r-e-l-i-e-f.”

Quotation marks are used to set off slang words and expressions.

The pitcher threw the hitter a “spitter.”

Quotation marks are used to set off the titles of magazine articles, names of songs, titles of poems, and chapters of books.

The magazine always includes a section entitled “Letters to the Editor.”



- Add quotation marks as needed to the sentences below.

1. Chicago is my favorite poem, said Bill.
2. That’s just because you grew up there, replied Rickie.
3. That’s not true, corrected Bill. I like the way Sandburg writes.
4. When Bill said, I like the way Sandburg writes, I think he really meant it, added Hillary.
5. Did you do your homework yet? asked Bob.
6. I read the chapter Westward Bound in my history book, said Georgia.
7. Georgia started singing Home on the Range.
8. The class read The Gift of the Magi.
9. Sara wondered if The Furnished Room was included in that book of short stories.
10. The term short story is defined in the glossary.
11. George wondered what authors the teacher considered flaky.
12. What kind of question is that? the teacher asked.
13. Is that word in the dictionary? inquired Alex.
14. Did George say, I’ll look that up? inquired the teacher.

