

1 What Is a Sentence?

Sentences

Band music is very popular with people of all ages.
People have listened to bands for hundreds of years.

Sentence fragments

Band music.
Is very popular with people of all ages.
For hundreds of years.

A Write *S* after each group of words that is a sentence. Write *F* after each group of words that is a sentence fragment.

1. John Philip Sousa was a famous bandleader. _____

From 1854 to 1932. _____

2. Sousa was born in Washington, D.C. _____

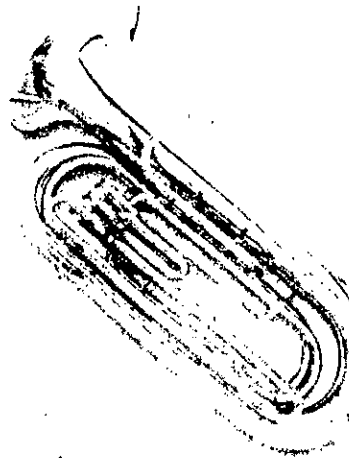
Visited many places around the world. _____

3. More than one hundred marches. _____

Sousa wrote music. _____

4. You probably know some of his music. _____

"The Stars and Stripes Forever." _____



B 5–10. This concert announcement has six sentences and several sentence fragments. Underline the sentences.

Example: Hear Sousa's marches on CD.

"Stars and Stripes" the best.

Proofreading

Hear our award-winning marching band play tonight

at 8:00 p.m. Back from the state band competition. Fifth Street

School auditorium. Tickets will be sold at the door. Come early. Seats limited.

There will be music for everyone to enjoy. Music of John Philip Sousa. Our

band is the State Middle School Marching Band Champion. Get ready to march!

Proofreading Marks

¶	Indent
^	Add
~	Delete
≡	Capital letter
/	Small letter

(continued)



2 Four Kinds of Sentences

Declarative sentence

There are many ways of sending messages.

Interrogative sentence

How many ways do you know?

Imperative sentence

Take this note to your mother.

Exclamatory sentence

What a strange message this is!

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

1. Have you ever received a telegram _____
2. How exciting it is _____
3. Telegrams were popular before we had telephones _____
4. Do you know who invented the telegraph _____
5. Read about it here _____
6. Samuel F. B. Morse was one of the inventors _____
7. What a clever person he was _____
8. He also invented Morse code _____

B 9–15. Use proofreading marks to add or correct seven end punctuation marks in this telegram.

Example: Do you think I should send a telegram?

Proofreading
Marcus,

Proofreading Marks	
¶	Indent
^	Add
~	Delete
≡	Capital letter
/	Small letter

What exciting news we have for you Your sister Tanya had twins! They were born yesterday You have a new niece and a new nephew I can't believe it.

Your sister and the babies are fine? Can you come home to see them soon. Remember to send a card to your sister

(continued)

3 Subjects and Predicates

Complete Subjects**Complete Predicates**

A group of students learned many new facts.
Weights and measures fascinated them.

Underline each complete subject once. Underline each complete predicate twice.

1. The boys and girls studied different kinds of measures.
2. Some people of ancient times used cubits.
3. A cubit measured about twenty inches.
4. It was the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.
5. Ancient people based other units on body measurements.
6. Romans used the uncia as a unit of measurement.
7. The uncia was equivalent to the width of a person's thumb.
8. Twelve uncia equaled the length of a person's foot.
9. The differences in people's sizes made this system inaccurate.
10. The system failed because of this.
11. Modern systems of measurement are more exact.
12. The students wrote reports on modern measurement.
13. Mark and Nadia read about furlongs.
14. A furlong equals one-eighth of a mile.
15. Many of the students learned about nautical miles.
16. Nautical miles are longer than land miles.
17. A nautical mile equals about 6,076 feet.
18. We call the speed of one nautical mile per hour a knot.
19. Modern ships and some planes report their speed in knots.
20. The sailors and pilots use knots in navigation as well.

(continued)



4 Simple Subjects

My older **cousin** from Houston traveled to Florida.
 The **Florida Everglades** was her first stop.
 She loved seeing the wildlife.
 The park's **beauty** impressed her.



Write the simple subject of each sentence.

1. Maria is my cousin.
2. She went on a trip to Florida last summer.
3. Maria's trip was interesting.
4. Her family visited Everglades National Park.
5. Everglades National Park is mostly swamps.
6. A large part of the park is underwater.
7. It contains many types of plants.
8. Some plants grow as high as seventy feet!
9. Many animals live there.
10. The park is known for its amphibian population.
11. Some birds stay there for the winter.
12. They fly north for the summer.
13. The birds' routes have been traced.
14. Visitors to the Everglades can see the routes.
15. There are many freshwater and saltwater areas in the Everglades.
16. Its subtropical wilderness is the largest in the continental United States.
17. So many flowers dot the Everglades landscape.
18. Many kinds of orchids bring color to the park.

(continued)



5 Simple Predicates



Felicia learned about insects.
She has discovered many interesting facts.



Write the simple predicate of each sentence.

1. Most people find cockroaches troublesome.
2. These household pests get into everything.
3. The history of these pests may surprise you.
4. These insects are strange and amazing creatures.
5. The cockroach family might be 300 million years old!
6. A roach's antennae discover tiny amounts of water.
7. Four mouth feelers search for food.
8. Bristles cover its strong legs.
9. Its legs make it one of the world's fastest insects.
10. A baby roach grows into an adult in ten weeks.
11. Over 3,500 kinds of roaches exist all over the world.
12. Some scientists study cockroaches and other insects.
13. Such scientists are called entomologists.
14. The scientists have learned respect for the insects.
15. The cockroach is a genius at survival.
16. It adapts easily to any environment.
17. Many other tiny creatures interest humans.
18. You will read about one of them on the next page.

(continued)



6 Subjects in Imperatives

Declarative sentence Joshua mashed the potatoes.

Imperative sentence (You) Mash the potatoes, please.

For each sentence, write *D* for declarative or *I* for imperative.
Then write the simple subject of the sentence.

1. Potatoes are an ancient crop. _____
2. Tell me more about potatoes. _____
3. We eat the underground stem. _____
4. Please give me some more facts. _____
5. The vegetables first grew in South America. _____
6. Spanish explorers took them to Europe. _____
7. Please explain how they were grown. _____
8. The Inca grew them in the mountains. _____
9. They used potatoes to make a special flour. _____
10. Guess how the flour was made. _____
11. Let me think, please. _____
12. Show me how it was done. _____
13. The Inca mashed the potatoes with their feet. _____
14. Imagine walking on all those potatoes. _____
15. People still make potato flour today. _____
16. Please don't ask me to do the mashing. _____
17. The English people did not eat potatoes until the eighteenth century. _____
18. Guess why that happened. _____
19. Tell me why the Irish grew potatoes. _____
20. The potato may be used for food in space. _____

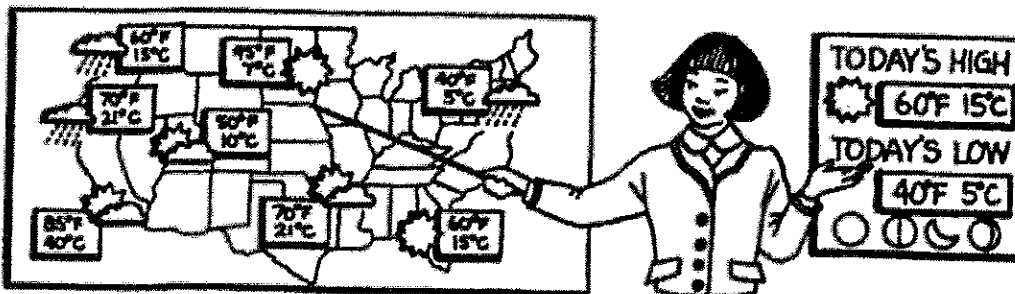
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7 Conjunctions

Scientists and other people use thermometers.
Thermometers can indicate a fever, but they cannot cure it.
They can measure warm weather or indicate cold weather.

Complete each sentence. Write the conjunction that has the meaning given in parentheses.

1. The Fahrenheit _____ the Celsius are scales. (joins together)
2. Many people in the United States use Fahrenheit thermometers, _____ in Canada the Celsius scale is used. (shows contrast)
3. Do you use a Fahrenheit thermometer, _____ do you prefer a Celsius thermometer? (shows choice)
4. The two thermometers measure the same things _____ do this in different ways. (shows contrast)
5. On the Fahrenheit scale, water freezes at 32 degrees, _____ on the Celsius scale, it freezes at 0 degrees. (shows contrast)
6. The temperature of boiling water is 212 degrees Fahrenheit, _____ it is 100 degrees Celsius. (shows contrast)
7. Announcers _____ forecasters use either scale. (joins together)
8. They say "Fahrenheit," _____ they say "Celsius" to let you know which one they are using. (shows choice)
9. Some announcers use _____ report both scales. (joins together)
10. Listen to the weather report tomorrow morning _____ find out which thermometer the announcer is using. (joins together)



(continued)

8 Run-on Sentences

Run-on sentence

Helen lives in Arizona Tanya lives in Alaska.

Correct

Helen lives in Arizona. Tanya lives in Alaska.

Also correct

Helen lives in Arizona, but Tanya lives in Alaska.

- A** Correct these run-on sentences. First, separate each one into two sentences. Then write each one as a compound sentence.

1. People dress one way for the cold they dress another way for the heat.

Separate:

Compound:

2. Some clothes keep you warm some keep you cool.

Separate:

Compound:

- B** 3-6. Use proofreading marks to correct four run-on sentences in this weather report.

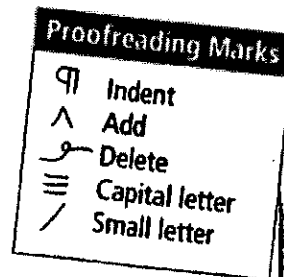
Example: Wool is warm, cotton is cool.

OR

Wool is warm ^{but} cotton is cool.

Proofreading

Expect rain this morning the sun will come out this afternoon. The high temperature will be in the sixties the low will be in the forties. Some areas will have fog it will clear by the morning. The forecast for the weekend looks great. Sunday will be sunny do something outdoors.



(continued)