Four Kinds of Sentences and Interjections

Each kind of sentence begins with a capital letter and has a special end mark.

A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It ends with a period.
A kayak is a small, enclosed boat for one or two people.

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark.
Have you paddled a boat by yourself?

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period. The subject *(you)* does not appear, but it is understood.
Put on this life jacket.

An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.
We have to find them! They are in great danger!

An **interjection** is a word or a group of words that expresses strong feeling. It is not a complete sentence. An interjection is usually followed by an exclamation mark.
Oh no! Brrr! Wow! Hooray!

**Directions** Write **D** if the sentence is declarative. Write **IN** if the sentence is interrogative. Write **IM** if the sentence is imperative. Write **E** if the sentence is exclamatory.

1. Have the searchers found Mrs. DiAngelo?  
   **D**

2. It is far too cold for kayaking today.  
   **D**

3. Pinch the nose shut and breathe into the victim’s mouth.  
   **IM**

4. Brady could not feel Ben’s pulse.  
   **D**

5. Keep it up, Brady! Don’t stop!  
   **IM**

6. Brady had most likely saved Ben’s life.  
   **D**

**Directions** Add the correct end punctuation mark to each sentence. Then on the line write whether the sentence is **declarative**, **interrogative**, **imperative**, or **exclamatory**.

7. A person who gets too cold has what is known as hypothermia  
   ________________

8. Why did Tilly begin to bark  
   ________________

9. Take this rescue class to be prepared  
   ________________

10. Hooray! We’ve got a pulse  
    ________________
Simple and Complete Subjects and Predicates

Every sentence has a subject and a predicate. The words that tell whom or what the sentence is about are the **complete subject**. The most important word in the complete subject is the **simple subject**. It is usually a noun or a pronoun. Some simple subjects have more than one word, such as United States.

- A gentle lullaby relaxes everyone. → The simple subject is lullaby.

The words that tell what the subject is or does are the **complete predicate**. The most important word in the complete predicate is the **simple predicate**, or the verb. Some simple predicates have more than one word, such as is walking.

- My aunt plays lullabies on the piano. → The simple predicate is plays.

A **predicate nominative** is a pronoun or noun that follows a linking verb and describes the subject. Some linking verbs are is, am, looks, and becomes.

- My uncle is a musician. → The predicate nominative is musician.

A **fragment** is a group of words that lacks either a subject or a predicate.

- The power of music. → This fragment lacks a predicate.

A **run-on** is two or more complete sentences run together.

- Our whole family loves music we attend many concerts.

**Directions** Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate in each sentence. Underline the simple subject once. Underline the simple predicate twice. Circle the predicate nominative.

1. Many babies respond well to music.
2. Little babies can learn a lot.
3. I practice piano every afternoon.
4. My baby sister becomes very still.
5. She is a good listener.
6. All people can enjoy good music.
7. Beautiful music will calm angry feelings.

**Directions** Write **F** after fragments. Write **R** after run-ons. Write **S** after complete sentences.

8. Our dog can sing she howls along with the piano. **S**
9. Animals must find our music odd. **F**
10. Most of our many pets. **R**
11. They like it they put up with it. **S**
12. The whole family will attend a concert tonight. **S**

**Unit 1 Thunder Rose**  **Grammar 2**
Independent and Dependent Clauses

A related group of words with a subject and a predicate is called a **clause**. A clause that makes sense by itself is an **independent clause**. A clause that does not make sense by itself is a **dependent clause**. A complex sentence contains an independent and a dependent clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Clause</th>
<th>Dependent Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans lived on the island until they were attacked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In the example sentence, *Native Americans lived on the island* could stand alone as a sentence, so it is an independent clause. The second clause (*until they were attacked*) cannot stand alone. It must be combined with an independent clause to make sense, so it is a dependent clause.

- If the dependent clause comes first, set it off with a comma: *Until they were attacked, Native Americans lived on the island.* If the independent clause is first, no comma is needed: *Native Americans lived on the island until they were attacked.*

**Directions** Write *I* after each independent clause. Write *D* after each dependent clause.

1. if you live on an island
2. the tides affect your life
3. the water level rises
4. when the tide comes in
5. much of the beach disappears under water
6. until the tide goes out

**Directions** Write sentences combining each pair of clauses from the first exercise. Use correct capitalization and punctuation.

7. (Clauses 1 and 2) _________________________________________________________________

8. (Clauses 3 and 4) _________________________________________________________________

9. (Clauses 5 and 6) _________________________________________________________________
A simple sentence expresses a complete thought. It has a subject and a predicate.
Satchel Paige was a great athlete.

A compound sentence contains two simple sentences joined by a comma and a conjunction such as and, but, or or.
Fans waited many hours to see him, but Satch closed never let them down.

A complex sentence contains an independent clause, which can stand alone, and a dependent clause, which cannot stand alone. The clauses are joined with a word such as if, when, because, until, before, after, or since. In the following sentence, the independent clause is underlined once; the dependent clause is underlined twice.
When the second baseman caught the ball, the Tigers made a double play.

To make good compound sentences, join simple sentences that are related with a conjunction.
Replace the end punctuation of the first sentence with a comma. Replace the capital letter at the beginning of the second sentence with a lowercase letter, unless the word is a proper noun or I.

In a complex sentence, if the dependent clause comes first, set it off with a comma.

Directions: Write simple if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write compound if it is a compound sentence. Write complex if it is a complex sentence.

1. Many Americans love the game of baseball.
2. When spring rolls around, they wait for the first games.
3. The bleachers of ballparks fill, and fans cheer their favorite teams.
4. If the weather is cold and rainy, they don’t mind.
5. These fans live for the crack of the bat.
6. Since the baseball season is long, they will return to the bleachers many times.
7. A professional team plays more than a hundred games.
8. Uncle Randy is a Cardinals fan, but Aunt Jan likes the Cubs.
9. Some families are divided because they root for different teams.
10. The World Series is the grand prize of baseball.
11. The National League champion faces the American League champion.
12. They play a series of games until a winner is declared.
13. There can be as many as seven games, or there can be as few as four.
14. When one team wins four games, it wins the World Series.
15. The fans of that team celebrate for days.
Common and Proper Nouns

The names of particular persons, places, and things are **proper nouns**. Capitalize the first word and each important word of a proper noun.

An appositive is a word or phrase put next to a noun to describe it. Appositives may contain proper nouns: Della, my German shepherd, is smart.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company was run by Dr. Thomas C. Durant.

All other nouns, including collective nouns such as **class** and **herd**, are **common nouns**. They are not capitalized.

The railroad companies of the 1800s used the labor crews of many men.

**Directions**

1. Mississippi River
2. ten mile day
3. Monday, Oct. 2
4. Mr. Charles Crocker
5. 4291 Lincoln St., St. Louis, Mo.
6. President Lincoln
7. the foreman of the crew
8. Central Pacific railroad
9. San Francisco, California

**Directions**

Decide whether each list of nouns is common or proper. Add another example to each list. Write **P** if the list shows proper nouns. Write **C** if the list shows common nouns.

10. Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, 
11. spikes, wood ties, sledgehammers, 
12. Dr. Elliot, Mrs. Daley,