

# Grammar Practice

Name ..... Class ..... Date .....

## 8.1–2 Sentences and Sentence Fragments

### Key Information

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Each sentence has a **subject part** that names whom or what the sentence is about and a **predicate part** that tells what the subject does or has. The predicate may also tell what the subject is or is like.

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

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that lacks either a subject, a predicate, or both. A fragment does not express a complete thought.

### A. Identifying Types of Sentences

Decide whether each item is a sentence or a sentence fragment. If it is a sentence, write whether it is *declarative*, *interrogative*, *exclamatory*, or *imperative*, and add the correct end mark. If it is a sentence fragment, write *fragment*.

1. I will be there by 8:15 in the morning \_\_\_\_\_
2. Saving a seat for me \_\_\_\_\_
3. Please be on time \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ouch! I stubbed my toe \_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you know about that speaker \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can count on you \_\_\_\_\_
7. Pick up your books and go to the exit \_\_\_\_\_
8. Can't recall ever hearing a better speech \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Writing Complete Sentences

Correct the following fragments by writing them as complete sentences.

1. At least once a week  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Definitely will not  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. After school on the playground  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. No one in the room  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 8.3–5 Subjects and Predicates

### Key Information

The **complete subject** includes all the words in the subject. The main word or group of words in the complete subject is called the **simple subject**. A **compound subject** has two or more **simple subjects** with the same predicate.

The **complete predicate** includes all the words in the predicate. The main word or group of words in the complete predicate is called the **simple predicate**. A **compound predicate** has two or more simple predicates with the same subject.

### A. Identifying Subjects and Predicates

Write whether each sentence has a *simple subject* or a *compound subject* and a *simple predicate* or a *compound predicate*. Then underline each simple subject and simple predicate.

1. Did you read and understand the homework assignment? \_\_\_\_\_
2. She and Elizabeth will join us at the play. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I know that lovely melody. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You and I would rather eat apples and bananas. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The boys jumped through hoops for us. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Cowboys and cowgirls both rope steers. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He huffed and puffed loudly. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Will you please rub my back? \_\_\_\_\_
9. The author wrote and illustrated many books. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She learned about physics and geometry. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Making Subjects and Verbs Agree

Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. John and Tanya (was, were) very upbeat.
2. Parents and friends sometimes (shout, shouts) a lot at basketball games.
3. Laughter (swell, swells) up in his chest and nearly (make, makes) him choke.
4. She (write, writes) to her family each day.
5. Peas and carrots (is, are) my favorite vegetables.