

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

8.1–2 Sentences and Sentence Fragments

Key Information

A **sentence** expresses a complete thought. All sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. A **declarative sentence** tells or states something. It ends with a period. An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point. An **imperative sentence** commands someone to do something. It ends with a period.

A sentence must have both a **subject** and a **predicate** in order to express a complete thought. The subject names *whom* or *what* the sentence is about. The predicate tells what the subject *does* or what it is *like*.

Dr. Seuss (subject) wrote children’s books. (predicate)

A group of words that lacks either a subject, a predicate, or both is called a **sentence fragment**. Avoid sentence fragments when you write.

A. Punctuating Sentences Correctly

Rewrite each sentence, adding capital letters and end punctuation where needed. Then indicate whether the sentence is *declarative*, *interrogative*, *exclamatory*, or *imperative*.

- do you know how to blow bubbles _____

- tell me about your biggest bubble _____

- my cousin once blew a bubble as big as a cabbage _____

- what a great bubble that was _____

B. Forming Complete Sentences

Correct these sentence fragments by adding words to make complete sentences. Remember to start each sentence with a capital letter and end it with the proper punctuation.

- two small dogs _____
- gave me a present _____
- she always _____
- I sometimes _____

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8.3 Subjects and Predicates

Key Information

The **complete subject** of a sentence includes all the words in the subject.

The **whole class** visited the museum.

The **complete predicate** of a sentence includes all the words in the predicate.

The whole class **visited the museum**.

The **simple subject** is the main word or group of words in the complete subject.

The whole **class** visited the museum.

The **simple predicate** is the main word or group of words in the complete predicate.

The whole class **visited** the museum.

■ A. Identifying Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates

Underline each complete subject once, and underline each complete predicate twice.

1. My cousin visited South America last year.
2. She took a boat ride up the Amazon River.
3. The Amazon is the largest river in the world.
4. The river flows just south of the Equator.
5. The weather was hot and humid.
6. It rained almost every day.
7. Over fifteen hundred species of fish live in the Amazon.
8. The jungle grows right up to the water's edge.
9. She saw many exotic birds.
10. Her favorite was the toucan.

■ B. Identifying Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice.

1. Her younger brother took lots of photos.
2. His favorite photograph shows a giant butterfly.
3. He always kept his camera with him.
4. Several people asked him about his camera.
5. Once, the boat stopped at a small fishing village.
6. He got some good pictures of people at work.