

Homework

There are 4 kinds of sentences: **declarative**, **interrogative**, **imperative**, and **exclamatory**.

- **Declarative** sentences make a statement and end with a period.
- **Interrogative** sentences ask a question and end with a question mark.
- **Imperative** sentences command or make a request and end with a period or an exclamation point. ("You" is often the implied subject of the command or request.)
- **Exclamatory** sentences make either a statement or a command with strong feeling and end with an exclamation point.

***declarative:** Marcie helps Anne finish her math assignment.*

***interrogative:** Does Mike know how to divide decimals?*

***imperative:** Please ask him yourself.*

***exclamatory:** I need an answer right now!*

Label the following sentences: **D** (declarative), **IN** (interrogative), **IM** (imperative), or **E** (exclamatory).
Add the correct punctuation to the end of each sentence.

- _____ 1. My teachers always give me too much homework
- _____ 2. Don't they know I already have enough to do
- _____ 3. Mow the lawn
- _____ 4. That's what my dad always says
- _____ 5. Did you take out the trash
- _____ 6. My mom always wants me to empty the trash cans and take them out to the curb
- _____ 7. Sometimes I even have to help my brother with his paper route
- _____ 8. Just imagine how tired I get
- _____ 9. Can't a guy get a break
- _____ 10. Mrs. Barts wants me to do a report about Egyptian mummies, and Mr. Lee suggests
I study for the algebra test
- _____ 11. What do I know about mummies anyway
- _____ 12. Give me a hand with this algebra
- _____ 13. I just remembered that I have to rake my grandma's leaves tonight
- _____ 14. I've got too much homework
- _____ 15. The basketball game is on

EXERCISE 11

Understanding Simple and Complete Subjects and Predicates

Each of the following sentences contains a simple subject and predicate. Revise each sentence by adding details to the simple subject and predicate to create a more specific and clearer sentence. Then draw a vertical line between the complete subject and predicate you've created. Underline once the original simple subject. Underline twice the original simple predicate.

EXAMPLE

Possums hissed. (Two possums under the porch | hissed as we approached their den.)

1. My computer screen froze.

2. The sergeant saluted.

3. The rabbits have been nibbling.

4. An alarm sounded.

5. Our ship sailed.

6. The child is reading.

7. Pictures illustrate.

8. A bicyclist will be racing.

9. The candles are lit.

10. The trio might have been playing.



Autumn and Apples

A **compound subject** is made of two or more subjects that have the same verb and are joined by a conjunction such as *and* or *or*. A **compound predicate** is two or more predicates that have the same subject and are joined by a conjunction.

(compound subject)

(compound predicate)

My sister *and* I *love to make* *and* *eat* caramel apples.

Underline the compound portion in each of the following sentences. Write **CS** in the blank if it is a compound subject; write **CP** if it is a compound predicate.

- ___ 1. In the fall, my sister and I always make caramel apples.
- ___ 2. First, we pick the apples and wash them well.
- ___ 3. Then, Tami and I melt the caramel squares in the double boiler.
- ___ 4. If we do not stir the caramels well enough, the mixture will be too chunky and will not work.
- ___ 5. While we work, Kenneth, our younger brother, eats an apple or sneaks some caramels.
- ___ 6. Finally, Tami starts dipping and turning the first apple in the hot caramel.
- ___ 7. Mom and Dad like chopped nuts on their apples.
- ___ 8. I roll a few apples in the nuts and leave some plain.
- ___ 9. After dinner, our family will devour and enjoy them for dessert.
- ___ 10. We love to make caramel apples but hate to clean up the sticky mess and put away all the dishes.

In the following sentences, turn the subject into a compound subject and write the new sentence on the line. You may have to change the verb as well.

- 1. September is a good time to pick apples.

- 2. Deer like to eat apples.

In the following sentences, turn the predicate into a compound predicate and write the new sentence on the line.

- 1. Grandma makes apple muffins.

- 2. Rotten apples give me a stomachache.
