

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

8.4 Identifying the Subject

Key Information

Most sentences begin with the subject.

Temperatures fall at night.

Many questions begin with a word that is part of the predicate.

Do clouds affect temperature?

Rearranging the words to form a statement helps to locate the subject.

Clouds do affect temperature.

In sentences beginning with *Here is*, *Here are*, *There is*, or *There are*, the predicate precedes the subject.

Here are **today's statistics**.

In commands, the word *you* is the understood subject.

(You) Keep a daily record.

A. Locating the Subject

Underline the complete subject in each of these sentences. If the sentence is a command, write (*You*) on the line before the sentence.

- _____ 1. Do spiders have six legs or eight legs?
- _____ 2. Listen to the directions.
- _____ 3. The man in the tall hat is a magician.
- _____ 4. Is this apple a Red Delicious?
- _____ 5. In the museum there were many Roman statues.

B. Rewriting Sentences for Variety

Rearrange the words of each of the following sentences as indicated. Write your revised sentence in the space provided. Write a sentence of your own at the end.

1. You should imagine my delight at holding a koala. (*Use the understood You.*) _____

2. Your shoes are here under the chair (*Begin with Here are.*) _____

3. You have drawn with charcoal. (*Use a question.*) _____

4. (*Write an exclamatory sentence.*) _____

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

8.6 Simple and Compound Sentences

Key Information

A **simple sentence** has one complete subject and one complete predicate.

Either the dog or the baby bumped the lamp and broke it.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences joined by either a comma and a coordinating conjunction or by a semicolon.

I took the lamp in for repair, but the job cost too much.

A **run-on sentence** consists of two or more sentences incorrectly joined.

INCORRECT: A new lamp will be cheaper, I'll buy a strong one.

To correct a run-on, write separate sentences, or if the sentences are closely related, join them using a semicolon or a comma and a conjunction.

CORRECT: A new lamp will be cheaper. I'll buy a strong one.

■ A. Recognizing Subjects and Predicates in Compound Sentences

Underline each complete subject once and each complete predicate twice. Circle the coordinating conjunctions *and*, *but*, or *or* when they are used to connect two simple sentences.

1. My cousin moved to Mexico City, and I may visit her soon.
2. We saw the Pyramid of the Sun on the last trip, but my eldest brother missed the tour of the Palace.
3. Jamil and Kendra sometimes ride the ferris wheel, or they choose the scrambler instead.
4. Jamil shoots baskets and tosses rings in the fairway, but Kendra enjoys the exhibits.

■ B. Identifying Simple Sentences, Compound Sentences, and Run-ons

Write whether each sentence is *simple*, *compound*, or *run-on*. If the sentence is a run-on, rewrite it correctly.

1. Milk, broccoli, and kale are good sources of calcium. _____
2. This song is by Carly Simon I like it. _____
3. Ted bakes cookies, chocolate chip cookies are his favorites. _____
4. Raoul is interested in astronomy, and he owns a telescope. _____

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

13.4–5 Conjunctions and Interjections

Key Information

A **coordinating conjunction** is a single word used to connect parts of a sentence.

Colin **or** Drew weeded **and** watered, **but** nobody knew it.

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words used to connect words and phrases in a sentence.

Neither you **nor** I could tell.

A compound subject joined by *and* is plural. The verb of a compound subject joined by *or* or *nor* agrees with the nearest part.

Either insects **or** the soil is the problem.

An **interjection** is a word or group of words that expresses feeling. A strong interjection is followed by an exclamation mark. A milder interjection is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

Great! It's going to snow tonight.

Well, that's a surprise.

■ A. Identifying Conjunctions and Interjections

Each of these sentences has one or more conjunctions and may have an interjection. Underline each conjunction and state whether it joins a *compound subject*, a *compound predicate*, or a *compound object of a preposition* or whether a *compound sentence* is formed. Add appropriate punctuation to any interjection.

1. Wow The fireworks and music were a terrific combination. _____
2. Well he ran and told the story to his friends and neighbors. _____
3. Either their troops would pull back, or our forces would attack. _____
4. Hey both the tape and the stapler are missing. _____
5. Whoops I opened the door just a crack, but the dog got out. _____

■ B. Making Compound Subjects and Verbs Agree

Underline the correct verb form in parentheses.

1. Neither Julia nor her neighbors (like, likes) that bush.
2. My parents or Uncle Melvin (is, are) picking me up.
3. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (was, were) significant in our history.
4. Neither your notes nor your textbook (is, are) allowed in the room.
5. Either Jim or the twins (has, have) been chosen to lead the parade.

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

14.1 Sentences and Clauses

Key Information

A **simple sentence** has one complete subject and one complete predicate. The **complete subject** names whom or what the sentence is about. The **complete predicate** tells what the subject does or has or what the subject is or is like.

The brown horse runs fast.

A **compound sentence** is a sentence that contains two or more simple sentences. Each simple sentence is called a main **clause**.

The brown horse runs fast, but the gray one is faster.

The house on the left is green, and the one across the street is white.

In a compound sentence, a comma precedes the conjunction; a semicolon joins the clauses if there is no conjunction.

■ A. Identifying Simple and Compound Sentences

If a sentence below is simple, write *simple sentence*. If a sentence is compound, write *compound sentence* and underline the main clauses.

1. Would you like a hamburger, or would you prefer pizza? _____
2. The air is crisp and clear; it is perfect weather for a football game. _____
3. Carly enjoyed the movie of *The Hobbit*, but she prefers the book. _____
4. Reggie went into the office, and his father waited outside. _____
5. Lightning triggered the colossal forest fire in northern California. _____

■ B. Punctuating Compound Sentences

Rewrite each sentence, adding the correct punctuation.

1. Dan went to bed but he could not get to sleep. _____

2. Put the milk in the refrigerator or it will spoil. _____

3. Sushil enjoys reading mystery stories are his favorites. _____

4. Unfortunately, the yellow sweater isn't clean he wanted to wear it tonight. _____
