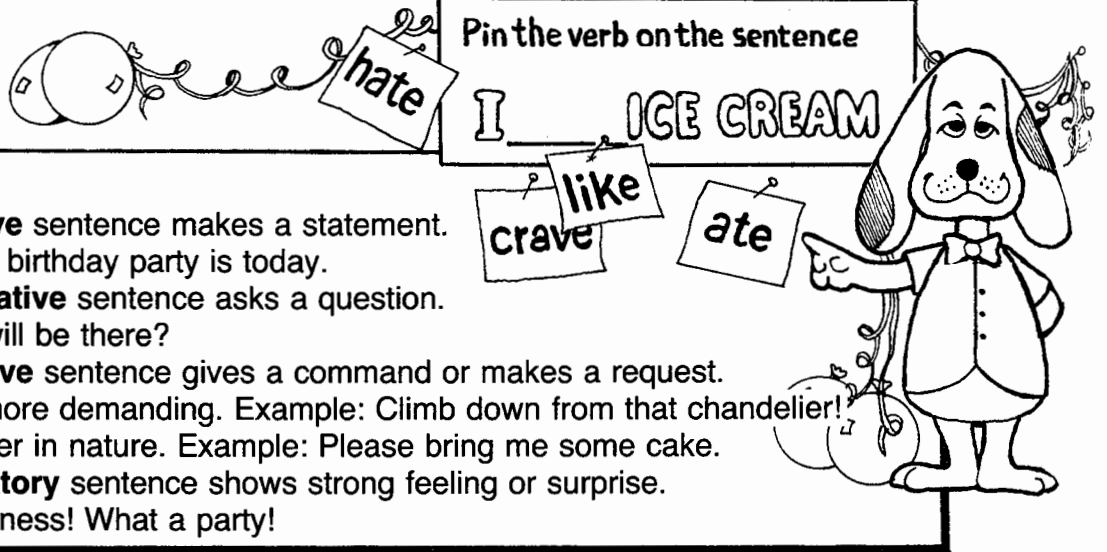


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Harry's hints:
 A **declarative** sentence makes a statement.
 Example: John's birthday party is today.
 An **interrogative** sentence asks a question.
 Example: Who will be there?
 An **imperative** sentence gives a command or makes a request.
 A command is more demanding. Example: Climb down from that chandelier!
 A request is softer in nature. Example: Please bring me some cake.
 An **exclamatory** sentence shows strong feeling or surprise.
 Examples: Goodness! What a party!

Identify the type of sentence by writing declarative, imperative, interrogative, or exclamatory to the right of the sentence.

1. John had a surprise birthday party today. _____
2. Did you receive an invitation? _____
3. You should have seen the birthday cake! _____
4. It was a foot high! _____
5. Please write his mother a thank-you note. _____
6. Stop feeding birthday cake to the dog. _____
7. Did you play many games? _____
8. John received many books, games, and puzzles. _____
9. Was he really surprised or did he know about the party? _____
10. It was the best birthday party ever! _____

Sometimes, in a command or a request, the subject is **you**, but it is not written.
 Examples: (You) Close the door! Sam, (you) bring the ice cream.

Write three imperative sentences using the unwritten "you" as the subject.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Write four sentences about a birthday party. Use one of each type of sentence: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Harry's hints:

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes sense. It must have a subject and a predicate.

Examples: I love ice hockey. Do you enjoy skating?

A **fragment** does not have both parts of a sentence.

Examples: skate at the rink the players on the team

Put **S** before each sentence. Put **F** before each fragment.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ Steven is a good goalie. | 5. ____ stops the puck |
| 2. ____ hurt my leg | 6. ____ I played the whole game. |
| 3. ____ among the spectators | 7. ____ My parents were watching. |
| 4. ____ with a penalty | 8. ____ The team lost control of the puck. |

Rewrite one of the fragments as a complete sentence by adding a subject or predicate part.

Harry's hint:

A **run-on sentence** has too many thoughts.

Example: Ice hockey is played in three periods my brother is the goalie.

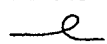



These thoughts should be separated into separate sentences.

Example: Ice hockey is played in three periods. My brother is the goalie.

Write the following run-on sentences as two separate sentences. Use proper punctuation and capitalization.

- The lineman was put into the penalty box for fighting he was very angry. _____
- The machine that makes the ice on the rink was brought on because the ice was melting it was a very warm day. _____
- We decided to stay for the whole game it was a very long game due to many fights and penalties. _____

Use the proofreading marks in the box to correct the paragraph below.

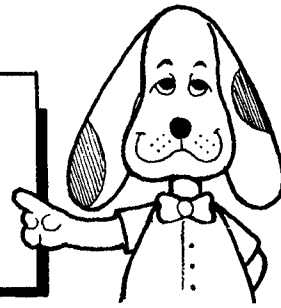
delete 	make a capital 	make lowercase 	make a period 
---	---	---	--

Ice hockey is a popular sport played around the world in Canada The game began in the early 1900s. In order to keep the game moving quickly, players are substituted while the game is in progress the action can include fights among players. The players need to be very good skaters the games are played. In three 20-minute periods.

Harry's hints:

The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about. It has a **noun** or a **pronoun**.

The **predicate** tells what the subject is/was; has/had; does/did. The predicate contains the **verb**.

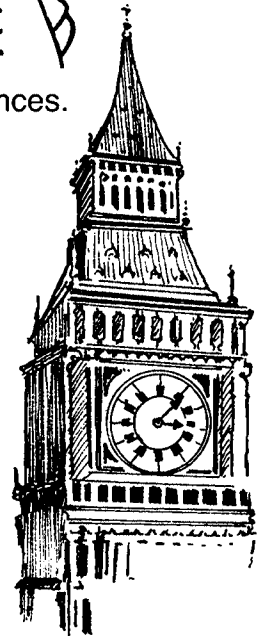


Put a slash mark (/) between the subject and predicate in the following sentences.

1. My family took a trip to Europe last spring.
2. We stayed in many interesting places.
3. My favorite city was London.
4. The art museums proved to be very interesting.
5. The tour guide told us how old the buildings were.

Sometimes the subject does not come first.

Examples: In the thatched roof cottage lived the famous author. Through the garden walked the tourists.



Rewrite the sentences below, putting the subject first.

1. Along the sidewalk bloomed the flowers.

2. By the River Thames painted the artists.

3. Outside Buckingham Palace stood the guards.

Add a subject to the following predicates.

1. _____ watched the changing of the guards.
2. _____ sold us roasted chestnuts.
3. _____ was riding in a carriage in Trafalgar Square.

Add a predicate to the following subjects.

1. The royal jewels _____.
2. Our tour guide _____.
3. The Tower of London _____.

Write three sentences about a place you have visited. Put a slash mark (/) between the subject and predicate.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____