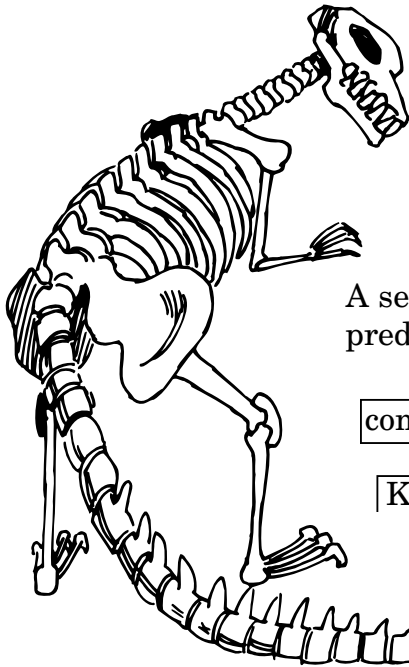


A predicate that has two or more verbs is a *compound predicate*.

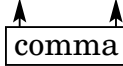
The verbs in a compound predicate are joined by the word *and* or the word *or*.



Museums preserve ancient treasures *and* display them.

If there are more than two verbs, put a comma after each one to separate them. This is called a *series*.

Many visitors view, study, and discuss the precious items.



A sentence may have both a compound subject and a compound predicate.

compound subject

compound predicate

Kim and Jorge went to the museum and saw dinosaur bones.

Underline the predicate in each sentence. Check YES if it is a compound predicate. Check NO if it is not a compound predicate.

Compound Predicate?

YES NO

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Coelophysis</i> was one of the earliest hunting dinosaurs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. These creatures moved about and hunted in groups. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Dinosaurs evolved and developed many ways to survive. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Some dinosaurs were both fast and armored. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The smallest and lightest dinosaurs looked like chickens. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. Write three sentences—the first one with a compound subject, the second with a compound predicate, and the third with both.

Circle the indirect object in each sentence.

1. Last year Officer Ramirez taught the children the safety rules of riding.
2. She showed Shamar the proper place for lights.
3. He asked her lots of questions.
4. She got him a special book on bicycle safety.
5. A biker should always give drivers a hand signal.
6. Signals tell other people a biker's intentions.
7. Reflectors give you an advantage at night.
8. The lights show others your location on the road.
9. Shamar's parents bought him a bike helmet.
10. Shamar lent me his helmet and bike.



Rewrite each sentence to replace the underlined words with an indirect object.

Example: Can I give some good news to you?

Can I give you some good news?

11. Mrs. Tremain sent two concert tickets to us.

12. She bought a ticket for Carolyn, too.

13. We can give a ride to the concert to you.

14. We will write a thank-you note to Mrs. Tremain.

CHECK YOUR WORK

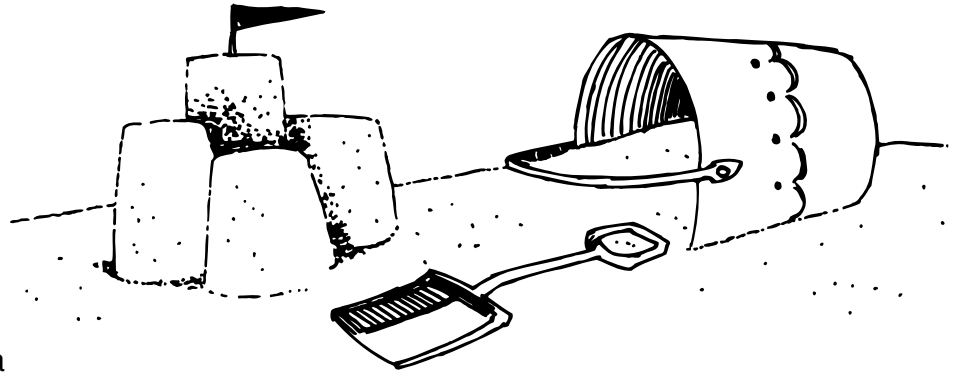
Did you remember how to use an indirect object in a sentence?

Check your answers in the back of the book.

- Yes Go on to page 25.
- No Go back to page 23 and check again.

In each prepositional phrase, circle the preposition.
Underline the object of the preposition.

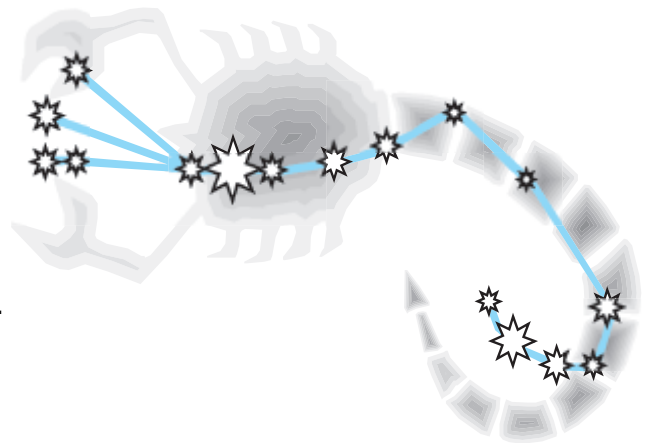
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. through the open window | 11. at home | 15. under his blue coat |
| 2. of a very long speech | 12. into your bag | 16. toward the dark woods |
| 3. during class | 13. with me | 17. near them |
| 4. up the stairs | 14. among my friends | 18. beside the car |
| 5. with a frightening crash | | |
| 6. in Africa | | |
| 7. for us | | |
| 8. without any furniture | | |
| 9. about a wonderful vacation | | |
| 10. behind the green plaid sofa | | |



Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence.
Circle each preposition and draw an arrow to the object of the preposition.

Example: James is reading a book about the stars.

21. Sometimes groups of stars make a picture.
22. These pictures in the sky are constellations.
23. Draw lines between the brightest stars.
24. With a little effort, you will see the picture.
25. People have watched stars since ancient times.
26. They invented stories about them.



CHECK YOUR WORK

Did you remember which words are prepositions?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- Yes Go on to page 39.
- No Go back to page 37 and check again.

Use a comma between the name of a city and a state.

Bozeman, Montana or Bozeman, MT

Do not use periods after a two-letter postal code of a state.

Florida—FL Texas—TX Indiana—IN

Put a comma between the day and year in a date.

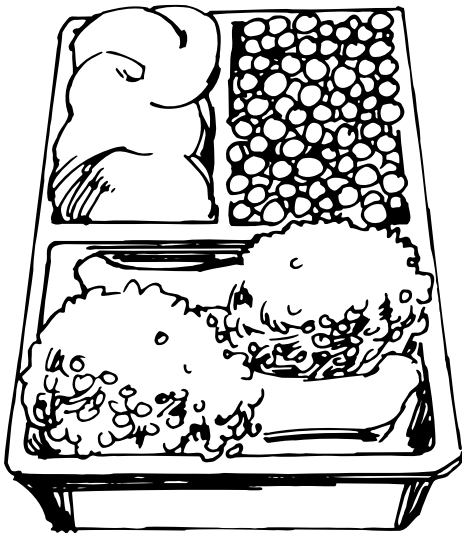
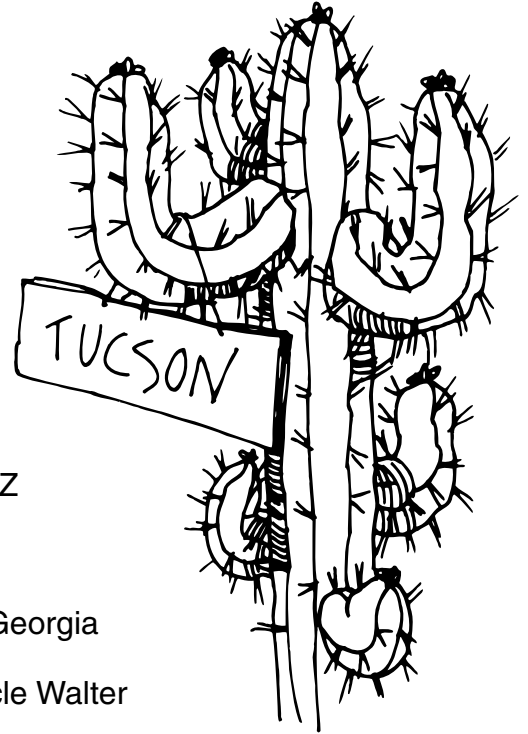
July 30, 2001 November 29, 1979

Put a comma after the greeting of a friendly letter.

Dear Grandma Early,

Circle the item in each row that is written correctly.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tucson, AZ | Tucson AZ, | Tucson AZ |
| 2. Dear Bill | Dear, Bill | Dear Bill, |
| 3. Atlanta Georgia | Atlanta. Georgia | Atlanta, Georgia |
| 4. Dear Uncle Walter, | Dear Uncle, Walter | Dear Uncle Walter |
| 5. July 9, 1987 | July, 9 1987 | July 9 1987 |



- Use a comma to separate two or more words in a series.
George, Donna, Jim, and Kirsten came for dinner.
They had chicken, peas, and potatoes.
- Put a comma after the words that introduce a sentence.
First, let me tell you about my day.
Actually, I don't know what happened.
- Use a comma to set off the name of a person being spoken to or addressed.
Maureen, your sister is here.
Please come in, Liam.
Oh, Juan, you can't be serious.

Put commas where they belong in these sentences.

6. Jim how many people went to the show?
7. Well I didn't count them.
8. I saw Brian Lisa Pamela and Tim.