

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Four Kinds of Sentences

**Directions** Write *D* if the sentence is declarative. Write *IN* if the sentence is interrogative. Write *IM* if the sentence is imperative. Write *E* if the sentence is exclamatory.

1. Old Yeller was a stray dog. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I won't come any closer! \_\_\_\_\_
3. Don't forget the ax, Travis. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Arliss did not want to empty his pockets. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Will you leave that snake alone? \_\_\_\_\_
6. A bear is coming! \_\_\_\_\_
7. Take that lizard outside. \_\_\_\_\_
8. How much wood do you need, Mama? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Arliss was always getting into trouble. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Teach him how to kill snakes. \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions** Put a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark at the end of each sentence to show what kind of sentence it is.

11. Will you keep an eye on your little brother \_\_\_\_\_
12. Arliss is holding the bear cub's leg \_\_\_\_\_
13. Old Yeller saved us all \_\_\_\_\_
14. Should we tell Papa about the bear \_\_\_\_\_
15. The snake is slithering toward you \_\_\_\_\_
16. When will you come home \_\_\_\_\_
17. It's time to feed the dog \_\_\_\_\_
18. I was so scared \_\_\_\_\_
19. Did you hear a noise \_\_\_\_\_
20. Let's eat dinner \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Subjects and Predicates

**Directions** Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate in each sentence.

1. Mother Fletcher shopped at the market every Monday.
2. The officer's family dined with Mother Fletcher.
3. She wore a pretty green dress on Christmas Day.
4. Christmas lights twinkled from every window.
5. The brave officer has a wife and daughter.

**Directions** Underline the simple subject and circle the simple predicate.

6. The paramedic checked Mother Fletcher's pulse.
7. Officer O'Brien keeps the streets of Harlem safe.
8. Aunt Betsy baked ham and sweet potatoes for Christmas dinner.
9. A warm friendship had formed between the officer and the old woman.
10. Tinsel was hanging from every branch of her Christmas tree.

**Directions** Write *F* after fragments. Write *R* after run-ons. Write *S* after sentences.

11. Knitted a green sweater for Mike. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The children reread stories about Santa they know them by heart. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Streets of Harlem lively at night. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Colorful Christmas decorations adorn the houses in the neighborhood. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Everyone knew about Mother Fletcher she was a legend. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Officer O'Brien became a police officer because he wanted to help people. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Independent and Dependent Clauses

**Directions** Write *IC* after each independent clause and *DC* after each dependent clause.

1. Because she was lonely. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Lucinda went to school every day. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The dog followed her. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When the sun went down. \_\_\_\_\_
5. After they left the house. \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions** Write *IC* if the group of underlined words is an independent clause and *DC* if it is a dependent clause.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Fried bananas are served in Cuba where banana crops are grown.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Although many Cubans attempt it, the journey to America is treacherous.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Marlene is learning English when she can find the time.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Since he came to America, Jorge has learned many new things.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Maria could not learn English before the school year started.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ If you are learning a new language, you should practice speaking it every day.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Papa walked to his job because Mama needed the car.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ The Vasquez family is happy in America although they miss their friends in Cuba.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ After Gloria started school, she made friends quickly.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ They lived in a small apartment because housing was scarce.

**Directions** Underline the independent clause and circle the dependent clause in each sentence.

16. When the immigrants moved to New Jersey, they could not find a home.
17. Although Lucinda missed her grandmother, she loved America.
18. Lucinda was on her way to school when she saw a dog tied to a post.
19. Since the dog looked abandoned, Lucinda took it home.
20. After she cleaned up the dog, it ran around the apartment.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Compound and Complex Sentences

**Directions** Identify each sentence as *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

1. Although the blooms are lovely, you may not pick them.

---

2. The lush forest always feels cool in the morning and hot in the afternoon.

---

3. Take a jacket with you, or you may regret it after the sun goes down.

---

4. Some plants are useful, but others are poisonous.

---

5. Alexandra could not move very quickly because the brush was so thick.

---

6. They finally made it back to camp, and everyone had dinner.

---

7. Leigh Ann took out her camera and photographed the colorful birds.

---

**Directions** Join each pair of simple sentences to make a compound sentence. Use a comma and the conjunction *and*, *but*, or *or*. Write the compound sentence.

8. Jeremy loves hiking. He hikes almost every weekend.

---

---

9. Jeremy usually hikes ten miles. Today he will hike only five miles.

---

---

10. Will he hike with a partner? Does he prefer going with a group?

---

---