

CHAPTER 14 Sentences

[14A] A **sentence** is a group of words that makes a complete thought. A **fragment** is a group of words that does not express a complete thought.

EXERCISE Read each group of words. Write S in front of each group of words that makes a complete sentence. Write F in front of each fragment.

- _____ 1. Mice like cheese.
- _____ 2. Makes cold air colder in the winter.
- _____ 3. A dime on the edge of the sidewalk.
- _____ 4. Clouds are full of moisture.
- _____ 5. Ten bicycles in the parade down Main Street.
- _____ 6. Explored the ocean bottom in a submarine.
- _____ 7. Arithmetic is the science of numbers.
- _____ 8. Melted in the hot sunshine.
- _____ 9. Dogs carry seeds in their fur.
- _____ 10. The house at the end of the block.
- _____ 11. Most passengers in the United States today.
- _____ 12. From the polar to the tropical regions.
- _____ 13. Dropped their blossoms on the floor.
- _____ 14. Dug potatoes and carrots in the summer.
- _____ 15. The size of a large building.
- _____ 16. Pioneers headed west in the 1800s.
- _____ 17. In large underground burrows.
- _____ 18. Stretches of empty prairie land.
- _____ 19. The total number of people in this area.
- _____ 20. People were scattered in this area.

CHAPTER 14**Kinds of Sentences**

[14B.1] A **declarative sentence** makes a statement or expresses an opinion. It ends with a period.

[14B.2] An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

[14B.3] An **imperative sentence** makes a request or gives a command. It ends with either a period or an exclamation point.

[14B.4] An **exclamatory sentence** expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.

EXERCISE Read each sentence. On the line, label the sentence as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

- _____ 1. Some kinds of lizards do that.
- _____ 2. Watch that lizard drop off its tail.
- _____ 3. Why do lizards do such things?
- _____ 4. They scare their enemies by such actions.
- _____ 5. Some lizards, like chameleons, change their color.
- _____ 6. How can their enemies see them?
- _____ 7. Lizards vary in length from a few inches to a few feet.
- _____ 8. Oh, what a terrible monster!
- _____ 9. Is it a dinosaur?
- _____ 10. No, it's a Komodo dragon, the biggest lizard of all!
- _____ 11. Have you ever seen a Komodo dragon?
- _____ 12. That's a dangerous lizard!
- _____ 13. A gecko can walk up walls and on ceilings.
- _____ 14. The little agamid glides from tree to tree like a flying squirrel.
- _____ 15. How can lizards live in deserts?
- _____ 16. They get water from their food.

CHAPTER 14**Kinds of Sentences**

EXERCISE Read the paragraph below. On the line, label the sentence as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

(1) Have you ever seen a live tiger? **(2)** Tigers live in the jungle. **(3)** At sometimes more than 600 pounds, tigers are enormous animals! **(4)** Have you ever wondered what tigers eat? **(5)** They eat fish and other animals—even crocodiles. **(6)** Do any animals eat tigers? **(7)** Tigers have no enemies except man. **(8)** Unfortunately, humans have overhunted tigers. **(9)** There are now only 2,000 tigers left in the wild! **(10)** Be very quiet when close to a tiger. **(11)** Bengal tigers are found in India today. **(12)** Siberian tigers live in the cold, cold eastern parts of Russia.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

CHAPTER 14**Complete Subjects**

[14C.1] The **complete subject** includes all the words used to identify the person, place, thing, or idea that the sentence is about.

EXERCISE Read each sentence. Underline the complete subject.

1. Most plants grow from seeds.
2. The banana plant has no seeds.
3. Rows of flowers grow under the leaves.
4. A hand of bananas grows from each row.
5. About ten hands grow on each plant.
6. Its pollen grains are like yellow dust.
7. Currents of air carry pollen from one flower to another.
8. Strong winds may blow pollen grains 60 miles from their plant.
9. More than 200 grains could fit on the head of a pin.
10. A single birch tree can produce five billion grains.
11. The grains of some plants are smooth and round.
12. The grains of others are covered with spines, knobs, or wrinkles.
13. People with hay fever suffer most from ragweed pollen.
14. Hay fever is not a fever at all.

CHAPTER 14**Complete Predicates**

[14C.2] A **complete predicate** includes all the words that tell what the subject is doing or that tell something about the subject.

EXERCISE Read each sentence. Then underline the complete predicate.

1. The white pine tree has long cones and five needles in each bundle.
2. The first American colonists found white pines 200 feet tall.
3. These trees were straight.
4. They made good ships' masts.
5. The British navy wanted the best trees for their ships.
6. Their engineers marked such trees with a broad arrow.
7. The colonists wanted these great pines for their own ships.
8. They used white pines for their houses and furniture too.
9. Captain Jones's ship *The Ranger* had three of the tallest white pine masts in the world.
10. The first flag of the American Revolutionary forces showed the white pine emblem.
11. It flew from *The Ranger's* masts.

CHAPTER 14**Simple Subjects**

[14C.3] A **simple subject** is the main word in the complete subject.

EXERCISE Read the two paragraphs below. Then underline the simple subject in each sentence.

(1) Human workers sometimes build houses from mud bricks. **(2)** Some birds build houses from mud also. **(3)** The swallow mixes straw with mud for a nest. **(4)** Swallows fill their beaks with mud from streams. **(5)** The birds carry the mud to a beam or a ledge. **(6)** Many trips during a day are needed for one small nest. **(7)** Their nests are the size of a cup. **(8)** The swallows line the nest with feathers and straw. **(9)** These materials make it soft for the eggs. **(10)** The nests do not wash away in the rain.

(11) One kind of wasp is the potter wasp. **(12)** The mother builds small clay pots. **(13)** She stuffs a caterpillar into each pot. **(14)** Her eggs hatch inside the little pots. **(15)** Several mud pots touch each other in a long row.

CHAPTER 14**Simple Predicates, or Verbs**

[14C.4] A **simple predicate**, or **verb**, is the main word or phrase in the complete predicate.

EXERCISE Read each sentence. Underline the word that is the simple predicate, or verb.

1. Colonial people were their own weather forecasters.
2. The Native Americans were experts in this field too.
3. Early settlers learned weather hints from the Native Americans.
4. They watched the behavior of birds.
5. Some people studied clouds and sunsets.
6. A halo around the moon indicated rain.
7. Clouds rise into the cold air.
8. The moisture in them freezes into tiny ice crystals.
9. These ice crystals shine in the moonlight.
10. They resemble a halo in the night sky.
11. These high clouds move ahead of warm fronts.
12. A front is the leading edge of a new weather system.
13. The warm front arrives later on.
14. It brings low, heavy clouds with rain.
15. People now turn on the radio or television for weather forecasts.

CHAPTER 14 Verb Phrases

[14C.5] Sometimes a verb needs other words to help it make a statement or to tell what action is taking place. These words are called **helping verbs**, or **auxiliary verbs**. The main verb plus any helping verbs makes up a verb phrase.

EXERCISE A Choose the letter of the correct verb phrase for each sentence.

_____ 1. A big white convertible was leading the parade.

- A was
- B was leading
- C leading

_____ 2. The Eagles have won their first four games.

- A have
- B have won
- C won

_____ 3. Two horses are galloping in this direction.

- A galloping
- B are
- C are galloping

_____ 4. A chameleon can capture an insect twelve inches away.

- A can
- B chameleon can
- C can capture

_____ 5. I am singing a solo in the concert.

- A am singing
- B singing
- C am singing a

_____ 6. A blue whale may reach a length of more than 100 feet.

- A may
- B may reach
- C may reach a length

EXERCISE B Underline the verb phrase in each of the following sentences.

7. Bottles with messages in them have traveled many thousands of miles from the points of their origin.
8. The picnic might be canceled.
9. A person's heart will beat about three million times in a lifetime.
10. We would like two seats in the balcony.
11. He is riding to the fair with us.
12. Life may exist on other planets.
13. I shall deliver your newspaper every morning by 6:00 a.m.
14. Betsy has sat in this seat.
15. The mail should arrive today despite the storm.

CHAPTER 14 Verb Phrases

EXERCISE Read the two paragraphs. Underline the verb phrase in each sentence.

(1) People have been eating popcorn for a long time. **(2)** Native Americans may have discovered it by accident. **(3)** The inside of each kernel is made partly of water. **(4)** The water inside the kernel will turn into steam. **(5)** The shell around the kernel can hold the steam inside for a while. **(6)** However, pressure will build inside the kernel. **(7)** After a while the shell will burst open. **(8)** Then the kernel will turn inside out. **(9)** Popcorn must have been a treat for Native American children. **(10)** Today we can make popcorn easily in an electric popper.

(11) Large hailstones can break windows. **(12)** They may ruin crops in the fields. **(13)** Big ones can kill small animals. **(14)** All hailstones are formed in the same way. **(15)** Hailstones can occur in spring or summer. **(16)** They are made in clouds far above Earth's surface. **(17)** The air will remain cold in these clouds. **(18)** Tiny ice stones are whirled in the damp clouds by strong winds. **(19)** Layers of ice are added to the stones. **(20)** Finally the heavy hailstones will fall to the ground.

CHAPTER 14**Interrupted Verb Phrases**

EXERCISE A Write the letter of the choice that correctly identifies the verb phrase for each of the following sentences.

- _____ 1. Sunsets may sometimes appear purple, pink, or orange.
A may appear
B may sometimes
C may sometimes appear
- _____ 2. I have never tried mushroom burgers.
A have
B have never tried
C have tried
- _____ 3. My mother does not care for that new television show.
A does not
B does not care
C does care

- _____ 4. It had almost rained during the game.
A had rained
B had almost
C had almost rained
- _____ 5. Is the baker down the block baking his famous bread?
A Is
B Is baking
C Is down baking

EXERCISE B Underline the verb phrase in each of the following sentences. Do not underline any words that separate the verb.

6. Flowers will seldom do well without water.
7. The team must not be going to the tournament.
8. I was practically being dragged to class by my friend Sheila.
9. Abigail and Yoko might not like that idea.
10. Christopher has very rarely enjoyed the cafeteria's lunch.
11. Can you believe this assignment?
12. Jerry had almost been caught in his dotted pajamas.

CHAPTER 14**Different Positions of Subjects**

EXERCISE Read each sentence and find the subject. Write the letter of the answer on the line provided. If the subject is an understood *you*, the word *you* will be in parentheses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. Have you finished your supper?
A you
B supper
C your | _____ 9. In front of the fireplace is the warmest spot in the house.
A spot
B (you)
C house |
| _____ 2. Can you read this map?
A (you)
B you
C map | _____ 10. Is Janet going to soccer practice with you today?
A Janet
B soccer
C you |
| _____ 3. Around my head buzzed one noisy mosquito.
A head
B mosquito
C one | _____ 11. Give everyone a slice of melon.
A everyone
B melon
C (you) |
| _____ 4. Were the dogs fed this evening?
A evening
B (you)
C dogs | _____ 12. Pour me a glass of fresh cider.
A (you)
B cider
C glass |
| _____ 5. Has Bea read the last story in this book?
A Bea
B story
C book | _____ 13. Hand me a dry towel from that pile on the floor.
A me
B floor
C (you) |
| _____ 6. Count the number of stripes on this flag.
A (you)
B stripes
C flag | _____ 14. Was Maria the first person across the finish line?
A Maria
B person
C line |
| _____ 7. Dry your wet shoes on this sunny rock.
A shoes
B (you)
C rock | _____ 15. On our roof is a weather vane.
A our
B roof
C vane |
| _____ 8. At the back of the theater sat the director of the play.
A play
B director
C theater | _____ 16. Over the city soared a flight of geese.
A geese
B city
C flight |

CHAPTER 14**Compound Subjects**

[14C.9] A **compound subject** is two or more subjects in one sentence that have the same verb and are joined by a conjunction.

EXERCISE Underline the compound subjects in each sentence.

1. Light and temperature affect the color of some lizards.
2. Violets and buttercups are blooming in the meadows.
3. Zebras and camels do not have the same number of toes.
4. Oranges or lemons were added to the juice.
5. Many Chinese and Japanese people eat rice every day.
6. Whales and dolphins are intelligent mammals.
7. My mother and the other parents volunteered to help at the school carnival.
8. Mercury and Venus were studied by the space probe *Mariner 10*.
9. *Voyager 1* and *Voyager 2* are space probes that were sent to Jupiter.
10. Are Ganymede and Europa moons of Jupiter?
11. Venus and Saturn are visible from Earth without a telescope.
12. Smoke and cinders filled the air.
13. Jenny, Mike, and I went to the fair together.
14. Neither Carlos nor his brother found my cell phone.

CHAPTER 14 Compound Verbs

[14C.10] A **compound verb** is two or more verbs that have the same subject and are joined by a conjunction.

EXERCISE Read each item and determine the compound verb. Then choose the answer that lists the compound verb, and write the letter of that answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>_____ 1. Carlos walked to the station and took the train.
 A Carlos, train
 B station, train
 C walked, took</p> <p>_____ 2. The ancient Greeks and Romans used locks and made ingenious keys.
 A used, made
 B ancient, ingenious
 C locks, keys</p> <p>_____ 3. Lion cubs play and wrestle like domestic kittens.
 A cubs, kittens
 B Lion, wrestle
 C play, wrestle</p> <p>_____ 4. On a hot day, sand wasps dig holes and cover themselves with cool mud.
 A dig, cover
 B sand, cool
 C wasps, mud</p> <p>_____ 5. The baby duck hopped into the lake and swam to the other side.
 A side, hopped
 B hopped, swam
 C duck, baby</p> <p>_____ 6. During the hot afternoon, the lion yawned and relaxed in the shade.
 A afternoon, shade
 B During, in
 C yawned, relaxed</p> <p>_____ 7. The basketball player jumped into the air and caught the ball.
 A jumped, caught
 B into, ball
 C player, caught</p> | <p>_____ 8. The campers gathered wood and built a fire.
 A campers, gathered
 B gathered, built
 C fire, wood</p> <p>_____ 9. Workers on the assembly line removed defective cans and packaged the rest.
 A Workers, on
 B assembly, rest
 C removed, packaged</p> <p>_____ 10. The car rolls into the alley and comes to a full stop.
 A rolls, comes
 B into, stop
 C car, alley</p> <p>_____ 11. The actors studied their parts and read them aloud.
 A actors, parts
 B them, their
 C studied, read</p> <p>_____ 12. The teacher has opened the book and will read aloud to the class.
 A has, will
 B has opened, will read
 C teacher, book</p> <p>_____ 13. The balloon sailed over the field and snagged on a tree limb.
 A over, limb
 B sailed, snagged
 C balloon, tree</p> <p>_____ 14. A seal can catch a ball or can balance it on its nose.
 A ball, or
 B can catch, can balance
 C seal, nose</p> |
|--|--|

CHAPTER 14**Compound Verbs**

EXERCISE Read each item and find the compound verb. Write the compound verb on the line provided.

- _____ 1. The chipmunk took seeds from my hand and ate them.
- _____ 2. The settlers built houses and planted crops.
- _____ 3. Sarah put the box on the shelf or threw it away.
- _____ 4. The dog barked and yanked at its chain.
- _____ 5. Manatees live in shallow water and breathe air.
- _____ 6. Bats live in caves and hang from the ceilings.
- _____ 7. Venus orbits the Sun and completes an orbit in about 225 days.
- _____ 8. The spacecraft was crushed and was destroyed by fire.
- _____ 9. *Voyager 2* flew past Uranus and came within about 81,000 miles of the planet.
- _____ 10. Galileo looked through his telescope and discovered four of Jupiter's moons.
- _____ 11. Winds on Saturn blow constantly and form colorful bands of clouds.
- _____ 12. The Greeks built and designed gymnasiums more than 2,500 years ago.

CHAPTER 14 The Sentence Review

EXERCISE A Read the paragraph below. Write S on the line if the numbered words are a sentence and F on the line if the words are a fragment.

(1) Do you know about Amelia Earhart? **(2)** Amelia Earhart was a courageous pilot. **(3)** Earhart took her first flying lesson. **(4)** In January of 1921. **(5)** Six months later, she bought her first plane. **(6)** Wilmer Stultz and Slim Gordon asked Earhart. **(7)** To fly across the Atlantic with them. **(8)** Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic.

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

8. _____

EXERCISE B For each complete sentence in the paragraph above, underline the simple subject once and the verb twice.

EXERCISE C Read the paragraph below. Draw one line under each complete subject and two lines under each complete predicate.

In 1935, Earhart flew solo across the Pacific from Honolulu to Oakland, California. She began a flight around the world in the summer of 1937. She started in Miami and reached the island of New Guinea in the Pacific Ocean. On July 2, Earhart took off from New Guinea and flew toward Howland Island. Her plane never reached the island. Nothing was ever found of Earhart or her plane. Amelia Earhart is still an inspiration to both men and women.