

Complete Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence has two parts: a subject and a predicate. The **simple subject** is the main word that tells whom or what the sentence is about. The **simple predicate** is the main word that tells what the subject is or does. When a sentence is a command, the subject is understood but not stated.

simple subjectThe school staffYou**simple predicate**awaited the delivery of the package.hold the door open, please.

➤ Read the complete sentences below. Underline the simple subject and circle the simple predicate.

1. Frank delivered packages and mail to the school every day.
2. The package in the brown box was by far the heaviest.
3. The contents of the box weighed over 50 pounds!
4. Luckily he spotted Louis in the doorway.

➤ Read the complete sentences below. Write the simple subject and circle the simple predicate.

5. The early morning is a busy time for the school principal. _____
6. Wait by the classroom door. _____
7. The teacher wrote the directions on the board. _____

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure complete sentences are used correctly.

Sentence Fragments, Run-Ons, and Comma Splices

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that does not express a complete idea.

Whenever the students are outside.

A **run-on** sentence is two sentences that are not combined properly.

Whenever the students are outside they play games they climb the jungle gym.

A **comma splice** shows two sentences that are not combined properly connected by a comma.

Whenever the students are outside they play games, they climb the jungle gym.

> Write whether the group of words is a *sentence* or a *sentence fragment*.

1. The school held a cleanup day. _____
2. Bottles, pencils, wrappers, and other trash. _____
3. Whoever picks up the most garbage. _____
4. There will be prizes for the students. _____
5. Students need to keep the schoolyard clean. _____
6. The overflowing garbage barrels. _____

> Read the sentence fragments below. Write whether the sentence fragment needs a subject or a predicate in order to be a complete sentence.

7. trash like bottles, paper, and cans _____
8. recycling these materials here _____
9. picked up garbage on the beach on Saturday _____
10. students from Mr. Martinez's class _____

> Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure complete sentences are written correctly.

Writing Sentences

Every sentence has two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject tells whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate tells what the subject is or does. The complete sentence expresses a complete thought.

sentence fragment

The birds, frogs, and crickets at the lake.
(needs predicate)

complete sentence

The birds, frogs, and crickets at the lake fascinated the visiting students.

➤ Read the sentence fragments. Write a subject or predicate to complete the sentence fragment and make a complete sentence.

1. _____ was very helpful to Tanesha.
2. Jennifer's favorite class _____.
3. _____ gave a very interesting slide show about turtles.
4. The _____ were covered in diagrams.
5. Students who planned experiments _____.
6. _____ is about the rain forest and its animals.
7. Those clothes, books, and computer supplies _____.
8. Students from the fifth grade class _____.
9. _____ is located on the third floor.
10. The principal and several teachers _____.

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure complete sentences are written correctly.

Name _____

Review Complete Sentences

	subject	predicate
Sentence:	Many marine animals are endangered.	
Fragment:	An unusual forest creature.	

> Underline the complete subject of each sentence once and the complete predicate of each sentence twice. If the sentence does not have a subject and predicate, write *fragment*.

1. The scientists work for a vital cause.
2. Tree kangaroos are shy and secretive.
3. In the trees, the golden-haired animal.
4. Tromping through the woods, hoping to spot tree kangaroos.
5. I have always been interested in these special creatures.
6. The reporter followed the crew as they searched the forest.
7. The team of researchers working at the camp.
8. Many animals spend most of their lives in the trees.
9. Experts on animals do research in many parts of the world.
10. Many mammals that live in rain forests.

> Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure complete sentences are written correctly.

Name _____



Connect to Writing: Using Complete Sentences

➤ Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sasha wrote a paragraph telling a story about school. Read her paragraph and look for any revisions she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Abel was absent from school today. (2) We wondered if he was sick. (3) Abel's friend Brett. (4) It's too bad they were out. (5) Students with perfect attendance. (6) Win a prize from the school.

1. Sentence 3 contains an error. Which of the following ways could you rewrite the sentence?

- A. Abel's friend Brett and their friend Rick.
- B. Abel's friend Brett was also absent.
- C. Abel's friend Brett was.
- D. Make no change.

2. Which shows the best way to revise or combine Sentences 5 and 6?

- A. Students with perfect attendance and win a prize from school.
- B. Win a prize from school, students with perfect attendance.
- C. Students with perfect attendance win a prize from school.
- D. Make no change.

➤ Does your school offer prizes for reading or attendance? What would happen if it did? Write two or three sentences about it.

Name _____



Complete Subjects and Predicates

Each sentence has a **complete subject** and a **complete predicate**.

A complete subject has all of the words that tell whom or what the sentence is about.

A complete predicate has all of the words that tell what the subject is or does.

complete subject

We all

complete predicate

recounted the votes.

> Circle the complete subject and underline the complete predicate in each sentence.

1. The girl with the blue ribbon was running for class president.
2. The poster with the sparkles was Reina's.
3. The past class presidents always worked to improve the school.
4. All of the students cast their votes.
5. Someone in the lobby yelled that the votes were in.

> Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure complete subjects and predicates are used correctly.

Name _____

Subject-Verb Agreement

The subject and verb of a sentence should agree. Singular subjects need singular verbs. Plural subjects need plural verbs, even if a prepositional phrase stands in between the subject and verb.

plural subject and verb **singular subject and verb**
We **are recounting** the votes, so everyone **has** to wait.

> Circle the correct form of each verb.

1. Everyone (has, have) already voted in the election. The students (is, are) excited to hear the results.
2. The principal (was, were) going to recount the votes by herself. The teachers (has, have) offered to help.
3. All of the students (think, thinks) Reina won. She (is, are) not as certain.
4. Mr. Rushing (tell, tells) the rowdy students to be patient. They (begin, begins) to quiet down.
5. The candidate with the most votes (is, are) going to win.

> Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure subject-verb agreement is used correctly.

Name _____

Compound Sentences

In a **compound sentence**, the shorter sentences are usually joined by a comma and the word *and*, *but*, *so*, or *or*.

Reina planned to write her speech alone, but her friends offered to help.

> Add the correct punctuation to make each item a compound sentence. Then write the word that is used to join the shorter sentences.

1. Blue and red confetti fell from the ceiling _____ it covered the winner.
2. Music played in the auditorium _____ we thought it was too loud.
3. The winner wanted to give a speech _____ a teacher turned down the music.
4. Reina thanked everyone for voting _____ she promised to work hard for the school.
5. She wanted to raise funds by selling class T-shirts _____ the class could wash cars.

> Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure compound sentences are used correctly.

Name _____



Review Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** is made up of two shorter sentences joined by a comma and the **conjunction** *and, but, so, or or*. In each part of a compound sentence, a present-tense verb and its subject must agree in number.

➤ Rewrite each compound sentence, using the correct punctuation and subject-verb agreement.

1. Both candidates deserves to be class president but only one are elected.

2. The principal announce the winner and the students claps.

3. The winner want to talk with principal so they schedules a meeting.

4. The students wants to hold a bake sale or the class could sell coupon books.

5. The class president choose the fundraiser and the students is ready to help the school.



Connect to Writing: Compound Sentences

➤ Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Jack wrote a paragraph about the school election. Read his paragraph and look for any revisions he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Report on the Fifth Grade Class Election

(1) Gina has won the election! (2) Jerome was the losing candidate. (3) He was sorry to lose. (4) He accepted his defeat. (5) Everyone celebrated Gina's victory at Mia's house. (6) Gina gave a speech. (7) She said she was glad she won. (8) She thanked the class for voting for her.

1. Which shows the best way to combine Sentences 3 and 4?
 - A. He was sorry to lose, he accepted his defeat.
 - B. He was sorry to lose, but he accepted his defeat.
 - C. He was sorry to lose so he accepted his defeat.
 - D. Make no change.

2. Which shows the best way to combine Sentences 7 and 8?
 - A. She said she was glad she won she thanked the class for voting for her.
 - B. She said she was glad she won, and she thanked the class for voting for her.
 - C. She said she was glad she won or she thanked the class for voting for her.
 - D. Make no change.

➤ Has your class had an election? Write two or three sentences about it.

Name _____



Declarative and Interrogative Sentences

A **declarative sentence** tells something. It ends with a period.
It isn't easy to try out for a play.

An **interrogative sentence** asks something. It ends with a question mark.
Why are people nervous when they get on stage?

➤ Write the sentence using correct end punctuation and capitalization. Then label the sentence *declarative* or *interrogative*.

- 1. the play needed eight different characters

- 2. have you ever been in a play or on stage

- 3. why is it easy for some people to talk on stage

- 4. some people are shy with people but good at acting

- 5. other people work offstage in sound, lighting, or costumes

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure declarative and interrogative sentences are written correctly.



Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

An **imperative sentence** gives an order. It ends with a period.
 Hang up that sign for the play.

An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.
 You did a great job on the sign!

> Write the sentence using correct end punctuation and capitalization. Then label the sentence *imperative* or *exclamatory*.

- 1. wow, I love creating movie posters and signs

- 2. make a poster for the school play

- 3. hang it on the bulletin board in the hall

- 4. what a great variety of posters our class made

- 5. we've really improved since the beginning of the year

> Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure imperative and exclamatory sentences are written correctly.

Name _____



Identify Kinds of Sentences

A **declarative sentence** tells something. An **imperative sentence** gives an order. They both end with a period.

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.

➤ Write the sentence using correct end punctuation and capitalization. Then label the sentence *declarative, imperative, interrogatory, or exclamatory*.

1. tell me all you know about being an artist

2. do most artists make a lot of money

3. some artists become very famous and rich

4. how exciting it must be when someone buys your work

5. would you rather be a painter or a sculptor

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure all sentence types are written correctly.

Name _____



Review Kinds of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences.

Declarative sentence: There are bears in the forest.

Interrogative sentence: Did you see the bear?

Imperative sentence: Do not go near the bear.

Exclamatory sentence: Watch out for the bear!

➤ Use the words given to write a sentence. The kind of sentence is shown in parentheses. Make sure the capitalization and punctuation is correct.

1. bears eat blueberries woods (declarative)

2. find blueberry bushes (interrogative)

3. pick berries (imperative)

4. love blueberries (exclamatory)

5. recipe blueberry pie (declarative)

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure all sentence types are written correctly.

Connect to Writing: Using Different Kinds of Sentences

➤ Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Kevin wrote about making movies. Read what he wrote and look for any revisions he should make.

Then answer the questions that follow.

Early Movies

(1) People have been making movies since the early 1900s. (2) What was it like to make the earliest movies. (3) Watching a very old movie is exciting! (4) You can find some of them on the Internet.

(5) The earliest movies were not very complicated. (6) Don't think making those earliest movies was easy. (7) The cameras were very big and hard to move around. (8) They only recorded pictures in black and white. (9) There was no sound either, so the actors couldn't speak. (10) It is safe to say that people who made early movies had to work very hard.

1. What change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
 - A. Change the period to an exclamation point.
 - B. Change the period to a comma.
 - C. Change the period to a question mark.
 - D. Make no change.

2. How could you rewrite Sentence 10 to be an exclamatory sentence?
 - A. The people who made the earliest movies had to work very hard!
 - B. Do you think the people who made the earliest movies had to work hard?
 - C. You have to work hard to make old movies.
 - D. Make no change.

➤ What is the oldest movie you have seen? Write two or three sentences about it.
