

## Sentence Study Study Guide

### Kinds of Sentences

Be able to correctly label given sentences.

1. **Declarative** (statements) - tells something about a person, place, or thing
2. **Interrogative** (questions) - ask questions
3. **Imperative** (commands) - tells you to do something
4. **Exclamatory** (exclamations) - communicates strong emotion or surprise

### Parts of Sentences

Be able to underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject.

Be able to underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate.

Be able to change two short sentences, having words in common, into a compound subject or a compound predicate.

1. **Complete Subject** - all of the words that describe the subject of the sentence

**Simple Subject** - noun - the subject of the complete subject

**Compound Subject** - two or more simple subjects in the same sentence

Example: Susie likes to ride horses. Mary likes to ride horses.

Compound Subject - Susie and Mary like to ride horses. (NO COMMA)

2. **Complete Predicate** - all of the words, starting with the verb, that tell the action of the subject

**Simple Predicate** - the verb - the first word of the complete predicate

**Compound Predicate** - two or more simple predicates (verbs) in the same sentence

Example: The dog ran all of the way down the street. The dog barked all of the way down the street.

Compound Predicate - The dog ran and barked all of the way down the street.

(NO COMMA)

\*To find the complete and simple subjects of a sentence, **find the verb**.

Example: The lonely old man slept on the park bench.

Slept is the verb so "The lonely old man" is the complete subject and "slept on the park bench" is the complete predicate. "Man" is the simple subject and "slept" is the simple predicate.

## Types

Be able to label given sentences as simple or compound sentences.

Be able to change two short given sentences into a compound sentence.

1. **Simple Sentences** - only one complete thought but may have a compound subject or a compound predicate
2. **Compound Sentences** - two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and a conjunction (FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, & so)

## Sentence Errors

Be able to label given sentences with the name of their error.

1. **Fragments** - not a complete thought, missing the subject or the predicate  
Incorrect: want to go to the beach.
2. **Run-Ons** - when two or more sentences are joined without punctuation and/or connecting words  
Incorrect: Let's go to the park I want to swing then lets go get ice cream.
3. **Rambling** - too many short sentences together with the word *and*  
Incorrect: I want to have fun and we are best friends and maybe we can play later and spend the night together.
4. **Double Subjects** - use of a pronoun immediately after the subject  
Incorrect: My dog he likes to play.
5. **Double Negative** - two negative words (never, no, not) used together  
Incorrect: I didn't have no mistakes.
6. **Confusing "Of" for "Have"** -  
Incorrect: We should of brought an umbrella.
7. **Subject - Verb Agreement**  
Incorrect: Amy want to go bowling.  
\*For singular agreement add 's' to the verb - Amy wants to go bowling.  
Incorrect: Her parents wants to go bowling.  
\*For plural agreement do not add a 's' to the verb - Her parents want to go bowling.

\*\*Refer to pages 114 - 117 and pages 412 - 416 (only the concepts we studied) in your *Writer's Express* book for additional support.