

TYPES OF SENTENCES

RETEACHING: A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends with a period. An **interrogative** sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark. An **imperative** sentence gives a command and ends with a period or an exclamation point. An **exclamatory** sentence shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark.

A. Identify each type of sentence by writing *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, or *exclamatory* on the line.

- 1. Are you ready to write a story? _____
- 2. I need help! _____
- 3. Not every story gets printed. _____
- 4. Tell me a good ending. _____
- 5. We ate salad and roast beef. _____
- 6. I couldn't wait for lunch! _____

B. Read each group of words below. If it has a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought, write *complete* on the line. If it is not a complete sentence, write *incomplete*.

- 1. With my fork. _____
- 2. She liked my poem. _____
- 3. Was proud. _____
- 4. I'll write another letter. _____

C. Rewrite the incomplete thoughts from Part B to make complete sentences. Remember to capitalize and punctuate correctly.

RETEACHING: A **compound sentence** is a sentence made up of two simple sentences joined by a comma and the conjunction *and*, *but*, or *or*.

COMPOUND SENTENCES

A. Circle the conjunction in parentheses () that makes sense. Then rewrite the sentence using the conjunction.

1. I want to go to the movies, _____ my friend Pat does not. (or, but)

2. It rained last night, _____ we had to stay home. (and, but)

3. Ed will drive to Texas, _____ he will take the train. (or, and)

4. It snowed this morning, _____ the sun came out this afternoon. (but, or)

B. Write a compound sentence from the two simple sentences. Use the conjunction shown in parentheses ().

1. We wanted to ride our bikes home. Mine had a flat tire. (but)

2. The whistle blew. The train pulled out of the station. (and)

3. I will finish the job today. Bob will finish it tomorrow. (or)

RETEACHING: A common noun names any person, place, or thing. A proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and begins with a capital letter.

COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

A. Read the sentences below. Underline any common nouns in each sentence once and any proper nouns twice.

1. Mr. Sherlock Holmes is a famous fictional detective.
2. This character was created by the author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
3. Holmes appeared in 56 stories and several novels written by Doyle, including *The Sign of Four*.
4. He was often assisted by his friend Dr. John Watson.
5. They worked together on mysteries throughout the city of London.

B. Read the sentences below. Identify the underlined words in each sentence as proper or common nouns.

1. Peter Jones is a detective who works at Scotland Yard.

2. Yesterday Mr. Reginald Merryweather came to him with a very strange story.

3. It seems that rare coins are missing from the Bank of London where he works.

4. The money was kept in a safe at the bank.

5. Peter Jones decided to call Sherlock Holmes to assist him with the case.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

RETEACHING: A possessive noun shows ownership. To form the possessive of a singular noun, add 's. To form the possessive of a plural noun ending in -s, add an apostrophe. To form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in -s, add 's.

A. Underline the possessive noun in each sentence. On the line following each sentence, write S if the possessive noun is singular and P if it is plural.

1. Amelia's record flight across the Atlantic occurred in 1932. _____
2. During the Atlantic crossing, ice formed on the plane's wings. _____
3. Mexico's president greeted Amelia when she completed another flight from California to Mexico City. _____
4. Amelia Earhart was always interested in women's roles in aviation. _____
5. Men's career choices in aviation were more numerous at the time. _____
6. A university's financial support helped Amelia realize her dream of attempting a flight around the world. _____

B. Complete each sentence below using the possessive form of the noun in parentheses ().

1. The _____ runway was closed because of the storm. (airport)
2. We could see several _____ nests in the trees as our plane came in for a landing. (bird)
3. The _____ crew had to make quite a few preparations before the flight. (ship)
4. The two _____ attempts to land the planes were successful. (pilot)
5. The _____ luggage was collected by the ground crew and placed on a cart. (man)
6. The _____ coats were stored in an overhead bin on the airplane. (student)

VERB TENSES

The verbs in the following sentences are underlined. Read each sentence.

Then write the tense (*past, present, future*) of each verb on the line.

RETEACHING: The tense of a verb shows the time of the action. The **present tense** shows action that is happening now. The **past tense** shows action that happened in the past. The **future tense** shows action that will happen in the future.

1. The family arrived in San Francisco. _____
2. The boat stopped there. _____
3. Soon the family will drive across the country. _____
4. They travel for several days. _____
5. The author's father crosses an old bridge. _____
6. The car practically raced across the bridge. _____
7. This action scared both mother and daughter. _____
8. They will remember it forever! _____
9. They will hope for no more similar events. _____
10. The family settled in an overnight cabin. _____
11. Jean and her mother step out of the car. _____
12. They see so many new places. _____
13. They enjoyed their stop in the Ozark Mountains. _____
14. Jean will reach her grandparents' house soon. _____
15. Everyone greeted the family there. _____



On a separate piece of paper, write a paragraph that describes how you felt about your home in the past, how you feel about it right now, and how you will probably regard it in the future.