

## Theme 1

### Lesson 1:

#### **Kinds of Sentences**

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<b>Sentence Type</b>	<b>What it Does</b>	<b>End Punctuation</b>
Declarative	makes a statement	period (.)
Interrogative	asks a question	question mark (?)
Exclamatory	expresses a strong feeling	exclamation point (!)
Imperative	gives a command	period (.) or exclamation point (!)

#### **Interjections**

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- An interjection is a word or group of words that expresses a strong feeling.
- Capitalize an interjection that stands alone.
- Use an exclamation point after an interjection that stands alone.
- Use a comma after an interjection if it begins a sentence.

## Lesson 2:

### Complete and Simple Predicates

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- A **complete predicate** includes all the words that tell what the subject is or does.
- A **simple predicate** is the main word or words in the complete predicate. Sometimes the complete predicate and the simple predicate are the same.

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### Complete and Simple Subjects

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- The **subject** of a sentence tells who or what the sentence is about.
- A **complete subject** includes all the words that tell whom or what the sentence is about.
- A **simple subject** is the main word or words in the complete subject. Sometimes the complete subject and the simple subject are the same.

## Lesson 3:

### Compound Predicates

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- A **compound predicate** is two or more predicates with the same subject.
- If a compound predicate is made of two predicates, use the word *and* or *but* to link them.
- If a compound predicate is made of three or more predicates, use commas to separate them. You should also include the word *and* or *but* before the last predicate.

### Compound Subjects

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- A **compound subject** is two or more subjects with the same predicate.
- If a compound subject is made of two subjects, use the word *and* to link them.
- If a compound subject is made of three or more subjects, use commas to separate them. You should also include the word *and* before the last subject.
- When a sentence has a compound subject, the verb and subject should agree in number.

## Lesson 4:

### Combining Sentences

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A **compound sentence** is made up of two or more simple sentences. Usually the simple sentences are joined by a comma and a **coordinating conjunction** such as *and*, *but*, *or*, or *for*. Sometimes, the two simple sentences are joined by a **semicolon** instead of a comma and conjunction.

### Simple and Compound Sentences

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A **simple sentence** expresses only one complete thought. The subject, predicate, or both may be simple or compound.

## Lesson 5:

### Kinds of Sentences

Sentence Type	End Punctuation
A <b>declarative</b> sentence makes a statement.	period (.)
An <b>interrogative</b> sentence asks a question.	question mark (?)
An <b>imperative</b> sentence gives a command.	period (.) or exclamation point (!)
An <b>exclamatory</b> sentence expresses a strong feeling.	exclamation point (!)

- A **compound subject** is two or more subjects with the same predicate.
- A **compound predicate** is two or more predicates with the same subject.
- Use the word *and* to link two **compound subjects**. Use *and* or *but* to link two **compound predicates**.
- Use commas to separate three or more compound subjects or predicates.

