

Complete Sentences

A complete sentence has a subject and a predicate.

The **subject** is the part of the sentence that tells *who* or *what* the sentence is about.

The simple subject is the main noun or pronoun. The **predicate** is the part of the sentence that tells *what the subject did* or *gives more information* about the subject.

The simple predicate is the verb/verb phrase. If a sentence does not have both a subject and a predicate, it is not a complete sentence. It is a **sentence fragment**.

$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{simple} & \text{simple} & \\ | & | & \\ \text{The train} & \text{blew its whistle early in the morning.} & \text{Was not awake yet.} \\ \text{subject} & \text{predicate} & \text{fragment - no subject} \end{array}$

Run-on sentences occur when phrases are joined (or run together) without any punctuation or connecting words or with too many connecting words.

We bought popcorn and cheered a lot at the circus and then we left.

I liked the circus I want to go back next year.

Identify run-ons or fragments. In the others, underline the complete subject once and complete predicate twice. Circle each simple subject and simple predicate.

Three large barn cats.

I saw a picture of a giant snake.

The four sisters played a card game.

Joel lives in California he likes swimming in the ocean and sand volleyball.

The thin brown curtains fluttered in the cool breeze.

Scurried up an old oak tree.

The crickets chirped all day and all night.

There are four types of sentences.

All sentences begin with a capital letter. However, the punctuation at the end of the sentence depends on what type of sentence it is.

Declarative sentences are statements. They end with periods.

There are many different kinds of sharks.

Imperative sentences are commands. They also end with periods. The subject, you, is suggested but not directly stated.

Stay away from sharks.

Interrogative sentences are questions. They end with question marks.

Have you ever seen a shark?

Exclamatory sentences are full of emotion. They end with exclamation points.

Here comes a shark!

Add capital letters and ending punctuation to the sentences below. Identify the type of each one.

go to bed

my purse was stolen

how do you like your eggs

shut the cabinet

our house has a big basement

are you scared of the dark

the barn is on fire

Edit this passage from *Around the World in Eighty Days* by adding capital

Read this passage from *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Identify any run-on sentences. Make sure each underlined sentence is complete. If it is, circle the simple subject and the simple predicate. If it is not, identify the fragment as a subject (s) or a predicate (p).

Phileas Fogg lived in London in 1872. Resided in a house on Saville Row with just one servant. Phileas Fogg was a member of the esteemed Reform Club. Beyond that, very little was known about him. He was rich, for sure, but no one knew how he had become wealthy. He seemed to be very knowledgeable about other countries and cultures, but no one could remember him leaving London in many years.

One day Phileas Fogg. He had a very exact, punctual nature. His daily routine was followed to the minute, without any variance in his activities. He spent a good part of each day at the Reform Club where he read newspapers and ate fine meals and played whist a card game of which he was very fond.

Because Phileas Fogg spent so much time at the Reform Club, his servant had very little to do. However, Phileas expected his man to be extraordinarily exact. On October 2, 1872, Phileas dismissed his present servant. Had brought Phileas shaving water two degrees too cold.

Sentence Types

Edit this passage from *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Underline any sentence fragments and identify them as subjects (s) or predicates (p).

the remarkable wager of Phileas Fogg quickly spread throughout the Reform Club and all of England. People chose sides and made wagers of their own with their friends. Most people bet against Fogg, especially after a certain telegram was received in London. it said that Detective Fix of the Scotland Yard had found the bank robber and was following him. The robber's name was Phileas Fogg.

Put a stop to the betting. People began to talk about the strange habits of Phileas Fogg. His mysterious ways seemed suspicious. they thought he'd made the wager simply to escape.

Detective Fix had seen Phileas Fogg and Passepartout in Egypt. He had been on the wharf when they arrived by ship. Phileas fit the description of the bank robber, and Detective Fix was convinced from the first moment that he was indeed the thief. he sent a telegram to the police in London asking them to send a warrant to Bombay. He planned to follow Phileas to Bombay, get the warrant, and arrest him at once.

Nouns

Nouns are words that name a person, place, thing, or idea.