

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The **subject** of a sentence tells who or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** of a sentence tells what the subject does or is.

- The **complete subject** includes all of the words in the subject. It tells exactly who or what the sentence is about.
- The **simple subject** is the main word in the complete subject.
- The **complete predicate** includes all of the words in the predicate.
- The **simple predicate** is the main word in the complete predicate.

**Read each sentence. Circle the simple subject, and underline the complete subject.**

1. A brave man lived in the mountains.
2. Davy's pet bear danced in the forest.
3. The big, bad comet hurtled toward America.
4. Davy Crockett's red-hot enemy was discombobulated.
5. The beautiful Sally Sugartree married Davy.

**Read each sentence. Circle the simple predicate, and underline the complete predicate.**

6. The President received piles of letters.
7. Davy learned all the latest dances.
8. Sally climbed a 50-foot hickory tree.
9. Halley's Comet howled when it saw Davy.
10. The people elected Davy to Congress when he returned home.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

- A **compound subject** contains two or more simple subjects that have the same predicate.
- A **compound predicate** contains two or more simple predicates that have the same subject.
- You can combine two sentences by joining two subjects or two predicates with *and* or *or*.

Read each sentence. Write **S** on the line if the sentence has a compound subject. Write **P** on the line if the sentence has a compound predicate.

1. Davy and Death Hug danced in the forest. S
2. Davy combed his hair with a rake and shaved his beard with an ax. P
3. The President and Davy posed for pictures. S
4. Davy climbed to the top of Eagle Eye Peak and waited for the comet.  
P

Rewrite each set of sentences as one sentence. Combine the compound subject or compound predicate in each pair with *and* or *or*.

5. Davy jumped over the comet's shoulder. Davy planted his teeth around its neck.

Davy jumped over the comet's shoulder and  
planted his teeth around its neck.

6. Sally Sugartree was happy to see Davy return. The community was happy to see Davy return.

Sally Sugartree and the community were  
happy to see Davy return.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.
- Commas separate subjects, predicates, and adjectives in a series.
- Do not use a comma after the last word in a series.

**Correct each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.**

1. Davy needed a comb a rake and an ax.

Davy needed a comb, a rake, and an axe.

2. The biggest,scariest,meanest ball of fire was called Halley's Comet.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Davy grabbed Halley's Comet,spun it around,and hurled it back into space.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He could drink the water from lakes,rivers,and oceans.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sally Sugartree was friendly,pretty,and smart.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Davy's pet bear was so fast that rocks,trees,cows,and snakes flew out from beneath its feet.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Every river,tree,and lake could be seen from the top of Eagle Eye Peak.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Halley's Comet shot out sparks,lightning,and thunder.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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- Be sure that every sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with the correct **punctuation mark**.
- Use commas to separate three or more words or phrases in a series.
- When combining subjects and predicates, use the words *and* or *or*.

**Rewrite the passage, combining sentences and adding commas where needed. Use correct capitalization and punctuation.**

davy Crockett was a frontiersman. He chopped wood hunted wild animals and ran a powder mill. Every morning he got up early to see the sunrise. He got up early to eat breakfast.

one day, Sally Sugartree asked Davy to dance. Davy wouldn't dance because his boots were too big. He wouldn't dance because he would step on her toes. sally then asked Davy to sing. His voice was so strong that it made the trees sway the clouds move and the animals scatter. Sally liked Davy's voice so much that she decided to marry him.

Davy Crockett was a frontiersman. He chopped wood, hunted wild animals, and ran a powder mill. Every morning he got up early to see the sunrise and eat breakfast.

One day, Sally Sugartree asked Davy to dance. Davy wouldn't dance because his boots were too big and he would step on her toes. Sally then asked Davy to sing. His voice was so strong that it made the trees sway, the clouds move, and the animals scatter. Sally liked Davy's voice so much that she decided to marry him.



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**Circle the letter for each correct answer.**

1. Which of the following groups of words is a complete sentence?
  - a. Davy's ax and rake.
  - b. Was elected to Congress after saving the world.
  - ☒ c. Davy could drink the Mississippi River dry.
  - d. Very strong and brave.
2. Which of the following groups of words is a sentence fragment?
  - a. The pretty girl was Sally Sugartree.
  - ☒ b. The President's law that Halley's Comet couldn't crash into Earth.
  - c. Death Hug liked to dance.
  - d. Davy was fast.
3. In which sentence is the simple subject underlined?
  - a. Davy enjoyed spending time in the forest.
  - b. Sally danced better than anyone.
  - ☒ c. Davy hurled Halley's Comet back into space.
  - d. The President thanked him for his help.

**Follow each direction below.**

4. Underline the simple subject of this sentence.  
Davy saved the United States from trouble.
5. Underline the complete subject of this sentence.  
Sally Sugartree and Davy Crockett got married after the parade.
6. Underline the complete predicate in this sentence. Circle the simple predicate.  
Davy wears a coonskin cap on his head.



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- The **complete subject** includes all of the words in the subject.
- The **simple subject** is the main word in the complete subject.
- The **complete predicate** includes all of the words in the predicate.
- The **simple predicate** is the main word in the complete predicate.

Read the following paragraphs. In each sentence, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice. Circle the simple predicate.

The real Davy Crockett was an American frontiersman. He enjoyed the outdoors and hunted wild animals. Davy and his wife owned a gristmill and a powder mill. Davy won an election to Congress in 1832. He lost his reelection to Congress in 1836 and decided to help Texas in its fight against Mexico. He died while defending the Alamo against Mexican troops.

Davy Crockett achieved many things in his life. Stories about Davy are still told today. He is a hero to many people because of his bravery and strength.

Correct the sentence fragments by adding a subject or predicate.  
Rewrite the complete sentence.

1. was a frontiersman who enjoyed the outdoors

Davy Crockett was a frontiersman who enjoyed the outdoors.

2. Davy Crockett and his wife

Davy Crockett and his wife owned a gristmill.

3. remember him because he valued the American frontier

We remember him because he valued the American frontier.

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- Two related sentences can be joined with a comma and *and*, *but*, or *or*.
- A sentence that contains two sentences joined by *and*, *but*, or *or* is called a **compound sentence**.

**Read each pair of sentences. Rewrite them as a single sentence, using *and*, *but*, or *or* along with a comma.**

1. Pakenham went searching for trees. He wrote a book about them.

↑ *and,*

2. General Sherman is the name of a person. It is also the name of a giant sequoia.

↑ *and,*

3. Would you like to visit a coniferous forest biome? Would you like to see a deciduous forest?

↑ *or,*

4. The fallen leaves enrich the soil. They allow all kinds of plant life to grow.

↑ *but,*

5. Oak, beech, ash, and maple trees are typical of a deciduous forest. Many types of insects and animals live in that habitat.

↑ *and,*



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- A **conjunction** joins words or groups of words. *And*, *but*, and *or* are conjunctions.
- A sentence that contains two sentences joined by *and*, *but*, or *or* is called a **compound sentence**.
- In a **compound sentence**, a comma is placed before the conjunction.

Read each sentence below. Underline the conjunction, and put a comma in the correct place.

1. Limited rainfall or lengthy drought can cause wildfires, but these fires can also be caused by campfires or a stray match.
2. Helicopters can drop chemicals to slow flames, and firefighters can set up fire lines.
3. Tiny bonsai trees may look like young plants, but they are full grown.
4. Many areas in the world are covered with trees, but the Arctic tundra is treeless.
5. Moisture is absorbed, and then it evaporates, and falls as rain.

Read each sentence below. If it is a compound sentence, write **C** on the line. If it is not a compound sentence, leave the line blank.

6. There are no leaves to decompose and make the ground suitable for growth. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Some plants will not thrive in a coniferous forest, but some animals do well in this biome. C
8. North America, Europe, and eastern Asia all have deciduous forests. \_\_\_\_\_





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- Use a comma before *and*, *but*, or *or* when you join two sentences to form a compound sentence.
- Begin every sentence with a capital letter.
- When you form a compound sentence, do not begin the second part with a capital letter.

**Read each group of words. Then write them as correct sentences on the lines. Be sure to use capital letters and commas in the correct places.**

1. trees produce oxygen and they reduce the effects of carbon dioxide.

Trees produce oxygen, and they reduce the effects of carbon dioxide.

2. Trees should be planted in certain areas, or the soil could be carried away by wind and water.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. a stone wall might be an effective way to cut down noise, but a row of trees is usually more attractive.

A

4. arbor Day was successful in 1872, but it was even more successful in 2002.

Arbor Day

5. trees are considered to be among nature's hardest workers, and this is true in any climate.

Trees

6. Could you identify the trees in your neighborhood by yourself, or would you need some help?

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