

English Notes

Sentences Unit

Chapter One



Sentences and Fragments

- * A *sentence* is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence names someone or something and tells what that person or thing is or does.

Example: Sam went to the store.

- * A *fragment* is a group of words that do not express a complete thought.

Example: Spent hours in gift shops. (Who?)



Let's Practice!

Sentence or Not?

- * My family visited many places this year.
- * Going to the house.
- * Make things by hand.
- * Machines change people's lives.
- * I love to watch movies.



Did you get them right?

- * My family visited many places this year. **(Sentence)**
- * Going to the house. **(Fragment)**
- * Make things by hand. **(Fragment)**
- * Machines change people's lives.
(Sentence)
- * I love to watch movies. **(Sentence)**



Four Kinds of Sentences

1. Declarative- (.)
makes a statement
2. Interrogative- (?)
asks a question
3. Imperative- (.)
gives a command
4. Exclamatory- (!)
shows strong feeling
or emotions



Remember

- * Don't forget that a sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with an end mark.



Lets Practice!

- * What kind of candy do you like
- * Go get the paper off the porch
- * Wow, you did great
- * I love to watch old movies



Did you get them right?

- * What kind of candy do you like?
(interrogative)
- * Go get the paper off the porch.
(imperative)
- * Wow, you did great!
(exclamatory)
- * I love to watch old movies.
(declarative)



Subjects and Predicates

- * ***Subject-***

naming part of the sentence.

The subject tells you who or what the sentence is about.

Example: My friend Mark loves to write.

Mark is who the sentence is about.

- * ***Predicate-***

the telling part of the sentence.

The predicate tells you what the subject is doing or has already done.

Example: My friend Mark loves to write.

Loves is the predicate of the sentence.



Complete Subjects and Predicates

- * The complete subject includes all the words that name who or what the sentence is about. The simple subject is the main word or words in the complete subject.
- * Example: The empty glass fell onto the floor. *Glass* is the simple subject. *The empty glass* is the complete subject.
- * The complete predicate includes all the words that tell what the subject of the sentence is or does. The simple predicate is the main word or words in the complete predicate.
- * Example: The empty glass fell onto the floor. *Fell* is the simple predicate. *Fell onto the floor* is the complete predicate.



Lets Practice!

- * Milky-colored glass is used to make light bulbs.
 - * Some kinds of glass do not break.
 - * Other kinds of glass can be heated to very high temperatures.
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- * Simple Subject: glass
 - * Complete Subjects: Milky-colored glass
Some kinds of glass
Other kinds of glass

