

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

grammar

workbook

LEVEL
C



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1 Sentences

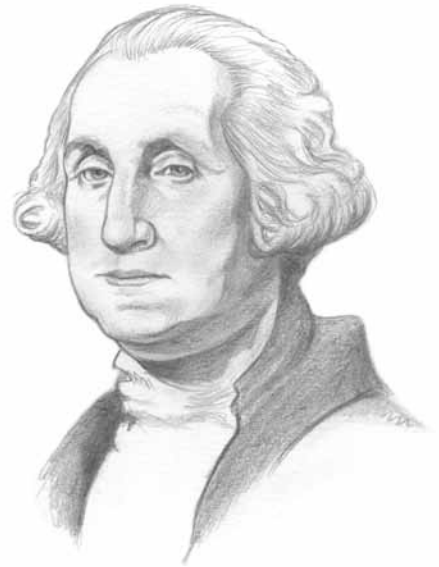
A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence has a **subject** (a person, a place, a thing, or an idea) and a **predicate** (an action or a state of being).

SUBJECT **PREDICATE**
George Washington and his wife lived at Mount Vernon.

SUBJECT **PREDICATE**
His wife's name was Martha.

Read each example. Write **S** on the line if the words form a sentence. Put a period at the end of each sentence.

- _____ 1. George Washington had a large farm in Virginia
- _____ 2. Tobacco and wheat
- _____ 3. Washington raised horses and cattle
- _____ 4. Once he even owned a buffalo
- _____ 5. The farm had a flour mill and a blacksmith shop
- _____ 6. Workers on the farm made cloth, shoes, and barrels
- _____ 7. A peach and an apple orchard
- _____ 8. Some supplies had to be ordered from England
- _____ 9. Farm implements, tools, paint, hats, and silk stockings
- _____ 10. "Buy nothing you can make yourselves," Washington said



George Washington believed in being self-sufficient. Write three sentences with examples of things you are able to do without help from others.

2 Statements and Questions

Telling sentences are called **statements**. A statement ends with a period.

George Washington owned a large farm.

Asking sentences are called **questions**. A question ends with a question mark.

Do you know the name of his farm?

Every sentence begins with a capital letter.

A Put a period at the end of each statement and a question mark at the end of each question.

1. Have you ever been on a farm
2. There are many jobs to do on a farm
3. Everybody in the family helps
4. What kinds of jobs do farmers do
5. Some farmers grow fruits, vegetables, or grains
6. Farmers have to water their crops
7. Other farmers raise animals
8. Farm children help feed the animals
9. Do you think it is harder to raise crops or animals
10. Why is a farmer's work important



B Make statements and questions by matching the words in Column A with the words in Column B. Write the correct letter on the line.

COLUMN A

1. Cotton _____
2. Why do farmers _____
3. People _____
4. Where does cotton _____
5. Cotton plants _____

COLUMN B

- a. raise cotton?
- b. grow best?
- c. need a lot of sun.
- d. is a plant.
- e. use cotton to make clothes.

3 Question Words

A **question** often starts with a question word. Some question words are *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how*.

Complete each question with ***who***, ***what***, ***when***, ***where***, ***why***, or ***how***.
Remember to start each sentence with a capital letter.

1. A lot of wheat is grown in South Dakota.
_____ is a lot of wheat grown?
2. Wheat grows well there because the soil is rich.
_____ does wheat grow well there?
3. Wheat farmers plow the fields carefully.
_____ do wheat farmers plow the fields?
4. Then the farmers plant the wheat seeds.
_____ plants the wheat seeds?
5. The wheat plants start to grow in the fall.
_____ starts to grow in the fall?
6. Snow protects the young plants from cold temperatures.
_____ protects the young plants from cold temperatures?
7. During the spring the snow melts.
_____ does the snow melt?
8. The melted snow waters the wheat plants.
_____ waters the wheat plants?
9. In the summer the wheat is harvested.
_____ is the wheat harvested?
10. People everywhere eat foods made from wheat flour.
_____ eats foods made from wheat flour?

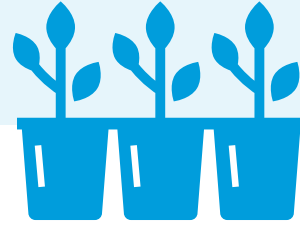


4 Commands

A **command** is a sentence that tells what to do. The subject of a command is *you*, but the subject is not stated in most commands. A command ends with a period.

Open your book.

Read how to do the experiment.



Change each sentence into a command.

1. You can find out how a plant grows toward light.

2. First you should put a little soil into two old saucers.

3. Next you should plant three beans on each saucer.

4. Then you must water the beans so that the soil is moist.

5. Now you need to find a small box with a lid.

6. You should cut a small hole in one side of the box.

7. You must place one saucer in the box and put the lid on the box.

8. You have to leave the other saucer in the open.

9. You should water the plants as needed.

10. You should observe the plants every day to see how they grow.

5 Exclamations

An **exclamation** is a sentence that expresses strong or sudden emotion.
It ends with an exclamation point.

She deserves a big thank-you!

Put the correct punctuation mark (an exclamation point, a period, or a question mark) at the end of each sentence.

1. Have you heard of Jane Addams
2. She was born in 1860
3. She wanted to be a doctor, but she wasn't healthy enough
4. In 1888 she moved to Chicago
5. Many people in the city were very poor
6. Living conditions were horrible
7. Addams wanted to help, so she started Hull House
8. What was Hull House
9. It was a place where people could go to get help
10. Hull House had a library and an employment office
11. Adults could go to school there at night
12. Addams started the city's first kindergarten there
13. The results of her work were amazing
14. How was Addams rewarded for her work against war
15. She was the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize



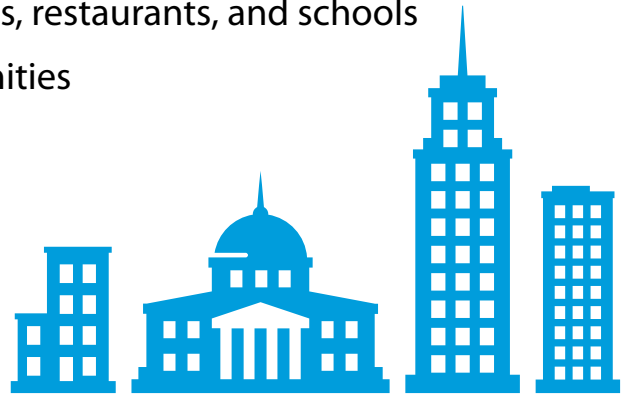
Jane Addams worked hard to help people in need. Give an example of how you could help someone in need.

6 Kinds of Sentences

A sentence can be a **statement**, a **question**, a **command**, or an **exclamation**.

A Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

1. A neighborhood is a place where people live
2. What is your neighborhood like
3. A community can be made up of neighborhoods
4. A big community has houses, stores, restaurants, and schools
5. A city is made up of many communities
6. What can you find in a city
7. Most cities have offices, stores,
and theaters
8. Cities can be really busy
9. A city has factories and parks
10. Would you rather live in a city or on a farm



B Decide whether each sentence is a statement, a question, a command, or an exclamation. Write your answer on the line.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. There are many good restaurants in my community. |
| _____ | 2. Have you ever eaten Thai food? |
| _____ | 3. I like it better than any other food! |
| _____ | 4. My favorite Thai restaurant is House of Pho. |
| _____ | 5. Go there to try it as soon as you can. |
| _____ | 6. Do you like Mexican food? |
| _____ | 7. Tony's Tacos is near here. |
| _____ | 8. Tony makes the greatest tacos in town! |
| _____ | 9. Eat at Tony's Tacos. |
| _____ | 10. Tacos are delicious! |

7 Subjects

A sentence has a subject and a predicate. The **subject** is who or what the sentence is about. The **simple subject** is usually a noun. It names the person, place, or thing that is talked about. The **complete subject** is the simple subject and any words that describe it.

SENTENCE	Many wild animals live in national parks.
COMPLETE SUBJECT	Many wild animals
SIMPLE SUBJECT	animals

A Whom or what is each sentence about? Underline the complete subject of each sentence.

1. Three tall giraffes eat leaves from the trees.
2. A baby gorilla sleeps in its mother's arms.
3. The sleek brown otters slid down the riverbank.
4. A large male lion roared loudly.
5. The chattering monkeys swing from branches.
6. A big black bear scratched its back on a tree trunk.
7. Two zookeepers were giving an elephant a shower.
8. A family of zebras rested in the shade.
9. The huge hippopotamus lay in a pond.
10. The excited children are watching the seals.



B Write the simple subject that best fits each sentence on the line.

canary colt dog fish kitten

1. The little gray _____ is licking its whiskers.
2. A frisky _____ galloped across the field.
3. The _____ is singing in its cage.
4. The big brown _____ caught the stick.
5. My _____ swim in their bowl.

8 Predicates

A sentence has a subject and a predicate. The **predicate** tells what the subject is or does. The **simple predicate** is a verb, a word or words that name an action or a state of being. The **complete predicate** is the simple predicate and any words that describe it.

SENTENCE	Washington, D.C., is an exciting city.	
COMPLETE PREDICATE	is an exciting city	
SIMPLE PREDICATE	is	
SENTENCE	The president	lives in Washington, D.C.
COMPLETE PREDICATE		lives in Washington, D.C.
SIMPLE PREDICATE		lives

A Underline the complete predicate in each sentence.

1. A city can be a noisy place.
2. Airplanes roar loudly overhead.
3. Huge buses rumble to bus stops.
4. Traffic police blow their whistles.
5. Some workers wear earplugs to protect their hearing.



B Draw a circle around the simple predicate in each sentence.

1. A community provides goods and services.
2. Restaurants and stores sell goods.
3. Police departments and fire departments supply services.
4. Everyone in a community shares the goods and the services.
5. Customers buy tickets for the movies.
6. People take taxis to the airport.
7. Doctors and nurses help sick people.
8. Workers in factories make cars and trucks.
9. Children and teachers study in the library.
10. Mail carriers deliver packages.

9 Combining Predicates

If two sentences have the same subject, the sentences can be combined to make one sentence with one subject and two predicates. A sentence that has two predicates has a **compound predicate**.

Two sentences with the same subject and different predicates

Michael poured the water. Michael added the ice.

Combining sentences, using *and* to connect the predicates

Michael poured the water and added the ice.

A Underline the complete predicates in each sentence.

1. Astronomers look at planets and study the stars.
2. Chemists experiment with solids and mix liquids.
3. Geologists explore the earth and examine rocks.
4. Botanists discover new plants and give them names.
5. Zoologists watch wildlife in nature and write reports.

B Each pair of sentences has the same subject. Combine each pair to make one smooth sentence.

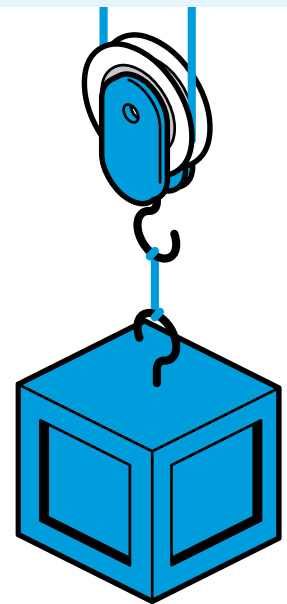
1. Machines make work easier. Machines help get more work done.

2. A pulley is attached to the flagpole. A pulley helps raise the flag.

3. A lever needs a fulcrum. A lever requires force.

4. Wheels turn. Wheels sometimes squeak.

5. Machines are used every day. Machines work in different ways.



10 Combining Subjects

If two sentences have the same predicate, the sentences can be combined to make one sentence with two subjects and one predicate. A sentence with two subjects has a **compound subject**.

Two sentences with different subjects and the same predicate

Diane searched the Internet. Kevin searched the Internet.

Combining sentences, using *and* to connect the subjects

Diane and Kevin searched the Internet.

Each pair of sentences has the same predicate. Combine each pair to make one smooth sentence.

1. Ashley thought about possible topics. Pat thought about possible topics.

2. Karol investigated swimming. Jack investigated swimming.

3. Claire did the research. Royce did the research.

4. Mari wrote the first draft. Eileen wrote the first draft.

5. Neil edited the story. Evan edited the story.

6. José typed the second draft. Elise typed the second draft.

7. Jay enjoyed doing the writing. Alice enjoyed doing the writing.

8. Lee added pictures to the report. Cheryl added pictures to the report.

9. Karly drew graphs for the report. Jojo drew graphs for the report.

10. Ms. Cardy eagerly read the report. The parents eagerly read the report.

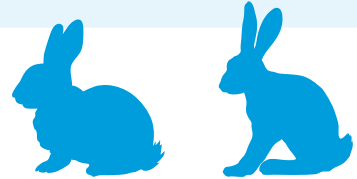
11 Combining Sentences

Short sentences about similar ideas are sometimes boring to read. Combine short sentences into one longer sentence, using a comma and the word *and*, *but*, or *or*. When two sentences are combined into one sentence with a connecting word, the sentence is called a **compound sentence**.

The children planted flowers. Their father watered the lawn.

The children planted flowers, and their father watered the lawn.

Use a comma and the word ***and***, ***but***, or ***or*** to combine each pair of short sentences.



1. Andy cut the grass. Abbey collected the clippings.

2. Ann trimmed the bushes. Mary weeded the flower bed.

3. Flowers are planted around the tree. A fence keeps the rabbits away.

4. A bird feeder is in the maple tree. A squirrel eats the birdseed.

5. Carrots grow near the gate. Raspberries grow along the fence.

6. The evergreen grew more than one foot. The oak tree grew six inches.

7. We ate lunch. Our parents took a nap.

8. I hike in the forest. I walk along the beach.

9. A turtle sat on a log. A duck landed on the pond.

10. The sky was bright blue. The afternoon sun was warm.

12 Avoiding Run-on Sentences

A **run-on sentence** is one in which two or more sentences are put together without the proper connector. Some run-on sentences are separated by only a comma. Those run-ons can easily be fixed by adding *and*, *but*, or *or* after the comma.

RUN-ON SENTENCE

Some deserts are very hot, many kinds of animals live there.

COMPOUND SENTENCE

Some deserts are very hot, but many kinds of animals live there.

Decide whether each sentence is a run-on or a correctly combined sentence. If it is a run-on, rewrite it as a compound sentence.

1. Cactus wrens live in thorny shrubs, they eat mostly insects.

2. These wrens can run quickly, they usually fly.

3. Their nests are lined with feathers or fur, they have long entrances.

4. Gila monsters find shade under rocks, or they dig burrows.

5. The desert tortoise lives in sandy deserts, it can live 50 to 80 years.

6. This tortoise has a hard upper shell, and its tail is very short.

7. The female tortoise digs a shallow pit, she lays her eggs in it.

8. She covers the eggs with sand, then she abandons them.

9. A roadrunner has short wings, it rarely flies.

10. A roadrunner runs from its enemies, or it crouches and hides.

13 Reviewing Sentences

A Read each example. Write **S** on the line if the words form a sentence. Put a period at the end of each sentence.

- _____ 1. Mrs. Chase's class took a trip to Washington, D.C., in the spring
- _____ 2. They went to the Smithsonian Institution Building
- _____ 3. The red castle on the mall
- _____ 4. A collection of museums
- _____ 5. Everyone enjoyed the visit

B Read each sentence. Write **E** on the line if the sentence is an exclamation. Write **Q** on the line if the sentence is a question. Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

- _____ 6. Did the students enjoy the National Air and Space Museum
- _____ 7. The old airplanes were amazing
- _____ 8. The spaceship was awesome
- _____ 9. Did they see the lunar vehicles
- _____ 10. Are they going on a trip again next year



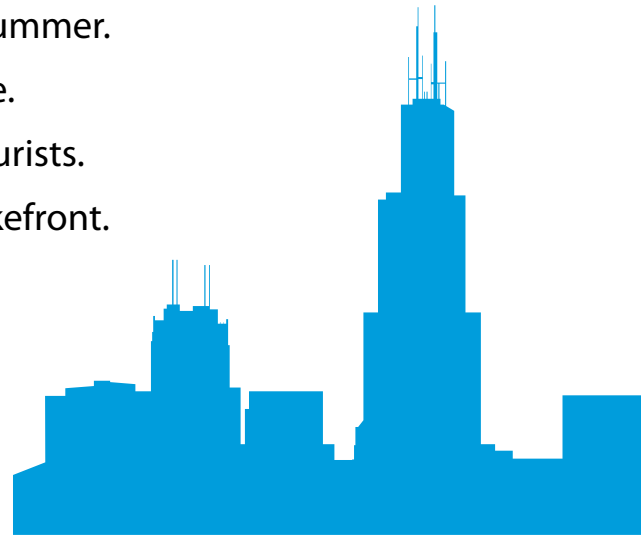
C Complete each question with **who**, **what**, **when**, **where**, **why**, or **how**.

- 11. They saw Owney the dog at the National Postal Museum.
_____ did they see Owney?
- 12. Several authors wrote books about Owney.
_____ wrote books about Owney?
- 13. The National Museum of American History is closed on Mondays.
_____ is the National Museum of American History closed?
- 14. The Hope Diamond is a huge blue diamond.
_____ is the name of that huge blue diamond?
- 15. The diamond can be seen in the National Museum of Natural History.
_____ can the diamond be seen?

13 Reviewing Sentences, continued

D Read each sentence. Draw a line to separate the subject and the predicate.

16. Chicago is the third-largest city in the United States.
17. Thousands of tourists visit Chicago every week.
18. Famous architects designed many of the buildings in Chicago.
19. The Architecture Foundation offers tours of downtown landmarks.
20. Wrigley Field is a popular place in the summer.
21. Baseball fans love to watch games there.
22. Navy Pier is another favorite spot for tourists.
23. People walk, bike, or skate along the lakefront.
24. A Ferris wheel, a children's museum,
and a theater attract crowds.
25. A big-city vacation can be a lot of fun!

**Try It Yourself**

Write four sentences about the place where you live. Be sure each sentence expresses a complete thought. Use correct punctuation.

Check Your Own Work

Choose a piece of writing from your writing portfolio, a work in progress, an assignment from another class, or a letter. Revise it, using the skills you have reviewed. This checklist will help you.

- ✓ Does each sentence express a complete thought?
- ✓ Does each sentence start with a capital letter?
- ✓ Does each sentence end with the correct punctuation mark?