

Compound Sentence Parts

Teaching

A **compound subject** is made up of two or more subjects that share the same verb. The subjects are joined by a conjunction, or connecting word, such as *and*, *or*, or *but*.

Dogs and cats are the most common household pets.

COMPOUND SUBJECT

PREDICATE

A **compound verb** is made up of two or more verbs that share the same subject. The verbs are joined by a conjunction such as *and*, *or*, or *but*.

Unusual pets demand and receive more care.

SUBJECT COMPOUND VERB

Identifying Compound Sentence Parts

In each sentence, underline the words in the compound subject or the compound verb. Do not underline the conjunctions that join the words. On the line to the right, write **CS** for compound subject or **CV** for compound verb.

1. Canaries and parakeets are popular pets. _____
2. Some canaries sing and chirp merrily all day long. _____
3. Parakeets say and repeat words and sounds. _____
4. Tropical fish and goldfish are also common pets. _____
5. Fancy aquariums or plain glass bowls are in many homes. _____
6. Lively fish dart and hide among the rocks and seaweed on the bottom of the tank. _____
7. Hamsters or guinea pigs make good pets for people who live in a city. _____
8. These animals mainly eat and play in small cages. _____
9. Proper food and water are necessary for all pets. _____
10. Many pets enjoy and appreciate special treats occasionally. _____
11. In the country, some children raise and train different farm animals. _____
12. Horses and goats may become their pets. _____
13. Sometimes, rabbits or chickens are raised as pets. _____
14. Any pet grows and thrives in a caring home. _____
15. Neither wild animals nor exotic reptiles should be kept as pets. _____
16. Some untamed animals chew or rip furniture. _____
17. Others carry and spread unusual diseases among the family. _____
18. Loyal pets and caring owners make the best combination of all. _____

Compound Sentence Parts

More Practice

A. Identifying Subjects and Verbs

In the following sentences underline the subjects once and the verbs twice.

EXAMPLE My dog chases and returns a thrown stick.

1. Jamie washes and brushes his Irish setter often.
2. Jamie's dog and his cat are good friends, most of the time.
3. The veterinarian checks and inoculates the pets as needed.
4. Jamie's family buys and serves healthy foods to the pets.
5. The loyal setter loves and protects Jamie in return.
6. The cat and her kittens keep life busy and entertaining.

B. Using Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs

Combine the sentence pairs to form a new sentence with the sentence part in parentheses. Use the conjunction—*and, or, nor, or but*—that makes the most sense.

EXAMPLE The fish in my aquarium swim all day. They eat all day.
(compound verb)
The fish in my aquarium swim and eat all day.

1. Gerbils exercise on a small wheel. Hamsters exercise on a wheel too.
(compound subject)

2. The hamster's cage should be cleaned often. It should be scrubbed, as well.
(compound verb)

3. Sometimes my cat purrs when I come home. Other times when I come home, she meows. (compound verb)

4. Cats enjoy playing with balls of yarn. Kittens also enjoy playing with balls of yarn. (compound subject)

5. Faithful dogs are good companions for many people. Faithful cats are good companions for many people, too.

Lesson
5

Compound Sentence Parts

Application

A. Sentence Combining with Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs

Write sentences using these compound subjects and compound verbs.

1. barks or growls

2. parakeets and canaries

3. feed and water

4. mice and gerbils

5. watch and protect

B. More Sentence Combining

Revise the following paragraph, using compound subjects and compound verbs to combine sentences with similar ideas. Write the new paragraph on the lines below. You may need to change some verbs to make the verbs agree with the compound subjects.

You can teach many animals to do tricks. Dogs will roll over for a treat. They will beg for one too. Cats can learn very simple tricks. Birds can learn very simple tricks as well. As a trainer, your job is simple but time-consuming. You show the pet what to do. You tell the pet what to do. You repeat the process many times. Your pet repeats the process over and over as well. When your pet does the trick correctly, praise your pet. Also reward the pet. Treats make good rewards for a job well done. Pats are a good reward, also. Remember that tricks can be difficult for your pet. Patience is needed to teach a pet good tricks. Hard work is needed to teach a pet, too.

Lesson 6

Kinds of Sentences

Teaching

CHAPTER 1

A **declarative sentence** expresses a statement. It ends with a period.

A successful inventor must use both knowledge and creativity.

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Who invented the telephone?

An **imperative sentence** tells or asks someone to do something. It usually ends with a period but may end with an exclamation point.

Name the inventor of the telegraph. Answer the question and win \$1,000!

An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling. It always ends with an exclamation point.

I'm so glad someone invented the computer!

Identifying Kinds of Sentences

On the line, identify each sentence below by writing **D** for declarative, **INT** for interrogative, **IMP** for imperative, or **E** for exclamatory. Add the proper punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Alexander Graham Bell was an American inventor _____
2. Did you know he invented the telephone in 1876 _____
3. What a useful invention that was _____
4. Try to name another American inventor _____
5. Have you ever heard of Garrett A. Morgan _____
6. He was the inventor of the traffic light _____
7. Imagine the traffic problems we'd have without it _____
8. Matthias Baldwin built a locomotive called *Old Ironsides* _____
9. Find out what else Baldwin invented _____
10. William Seward Burroughs developed the first recording adding machine _____
11. Do you enjoy photography _____
12. Be thankful that George Eastman invented the film for your camera _____
13. How easy it is to take pictures today _____
14. Think of an invention that could make life easier _____
15. Would you like to be an inventor someday _____

Lesson
6

Kinds of Sentences

More Practice

Using Different Kinds of Sentences

Add the correct end punctuation to each of these sentences. Then rewrite the sentences according to the instructions in parentheses. You may have to add or delete words and change word order.

EXAMPLE Did Thomas Edison make the first light bulb?
(Change to a declarative sentence.)
Thomas Edison made the first light bulb.

1. How useful the invention of the light bulb was
(Change to a declarative sentence.)

2. Thomas Edison was born in 1847
(Change to an interrogative sentence.)

3. Will you tell me what Edison's first job was
(Change to an imperative sentence.)

4. Edison was a creative thinker
(Change to an exclamatory sentence.)

5. What a tremendous effect Edison's inventions have had on the world
(Change to a declarative sentence.)

6. Was Edison the inventor of the phonograph too
(Change to a declarative sentence.)

7. Edison's laboratory was in New Jersey
(Change to an interrogative sentence.)
