

## Language Arts – Chapter 7 Sentences

### 7.1 Kinds of Sentences

Declarative – makes a statement (tells something) and ends with a period

- *The ancient Olympics took place for almost 12 centuries.*

Interrogative – asks a question and ends with a question mark

- *Where did the ancient Olympics take place?*

Imperative – gives a command or makes a request and ends with a period

- *Tell me more about the ancient Olympic games.*

Exclamatory – expresses strong emotion and ends with an exclamation point

- *It is amazing how old the Olympics are!*

### 7.2 Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

Simple subject – the noun or pronoun that names who or what a sentence is about (usually only one word unless it is a proper name with more than 1 word)

- **Victors** received a wreath made from leaves.

Simple predicate – the verb or verb phrase that describes that action or state of being of the subject

- Ancient Greeks **participated** in many athletic events.
- In Olympia the wreath **was made** from olive leaves.

### 7.3 Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates

Complete subject – the simple subject with all the words that describe it

Complete predicate – the simple predicate with all its objects, complements, and describing words

- New sports are added to the Olympics every four years.
- The pentathlon event started in ancient Greece.

## 7.4 Direct Objects and Indirect Objects

Direct object – a noun or pronoun that answers the question *whom* or *what* after an action verb

- Some Olympic athletes earned long-lasting **fame**.
  - o Ask: What did athletes earn? **Fame**
- The book describes Olympic **heroes**.
  - o Ask: What does the book describe? **Heroes**

Indirect Object – tells *to whom*, *for whom*, *to what*, or *for what* an action is done; comes before the direct object and after the action verb in a sentence

- The press gives Olympic **athletes** much attention.
  - o Once you find the direct object (attention) then ask: To whom did the press give attention? **Athletes**

\*\*\* Not all sentences have a direct object and/or an indirect object.

\*\*\* A sentence can have a direct object without having an indirect object.

\*\*\* A sentence must have a direct object in order to have an indirect object.

## 7.5 Subject Complements

Subject complement – completes the meaning of a linking verb in a sentence

- If noun or pronoun it renames the subject
  - o Wilma Rudolph was an Olympic **medalist**. – renames the subject Wilma Rudolph
- If adjective it describes the subject
  - o Wilma Rudolph was **courageous** in the face of difficulties – describes Wilma Rudolph

## 7.6 Sentence Order

Natural order – when the verb follows the subject (the subject comes before the verb)

- Runners dashed around the track.

Inverted order – when the main verb or a helping verb comes before the subject; many questions are in inverted order

- Across the finish line ran the lead runner.
- Do runners wear special track suits?

## 7.7 Compound Subject and Compound Predicates

Compound subject – sentence with 2 or more subjects

- Connected by a coordinating conjunction (usually *and* or *or*)
  - o **Gymnastics** and **ice-skating** attract large TV audiences.
- When *or* is the coordinating conjunction, the verb (singular/plural) agrees with the subject closer to the verb. If the closest subject is singular then the verb is singular; if the closest subject is plural then the verb is plural.
  - o The swimmers or the coach is featured on the TV show.
  - o The coach or the swimmers are featured on the TV show.

## 7.8 Compound Direct Objects

Compound direct object – when a verb has 2 or more direct objects; usually connected by the coordinating conjunction *and* or *or*.

- Football players wear **helmets** and **pads**.

## 7.9 Compound Subject Complements

Compound subject complements – a verb with 2 or more subject complements

- After the Olympics, Peggy Fleming became a professional **skater** and a **businesswoman**. (nouns)
- I am **anxious** and **nervous** about skating in my first competition. (adjectives)

## 7.10 Compound Sentences

Compound sentence – contains 2 or more independent clauses

- Independent clause – contains a subject and a predicate and can stand alone in a sentence
- Form by connecting the independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction *and*, *but*, or *or*
- Use a comma before the conjunction
- Use a semicolon (;) instead of a comma and coordinating conjunction
  - o The Olympic flag has a white background. It has five rings on it. (2 sentences)
  - o The Olympic flag has a white background, and it has five rings on it. (compound sentence using comma & coordinating conjunction)
  - o The Olympic flag has a white background; it has five rings on it. (compound sentence using a semicolon)

Because a compound sentence has more than 1 clause, it must have at least 2 subjects and 2 predicates.

## 7.11 Complex Sentences

Complex sentences – contains 1 independent clause and 1 dependent clause

- Independent clause – has a subject and a predicate and can stand alone as a sentence
- Dependent clause – has a subject and a predicate and cannot stand alone as a sentence

Adverb clause – dependent clause that acts as an adverb; can tell when something occurred

- ***After he had won two world titles in 1988***, Dan Jansen was the favorite for a gold medal.
- Dan Jansen had won world titles ***before he raced in the Olympics***.