

GRAMMAR RULES

SUBJECT - The person or thing in a sentence that does an action.

example: My father mailed the letter.

PREDICATE - The part of the sentence that contains the action or state of being (verb).

example: My sister and I walked home after school.

OBJECT - The person or thing affected by the action of the subject.

example: The baby drank her milk.

SENTENCE - A group of words that makes sense all by itself. A sentence always begins with a capital letter, ends with a punctuation mark, and contains a subject and a predicate.

example: The brown dog chased the ball.

subject: The brown dog

predicate: chased the ball.

SIMPLE SENTENCE - A sentence with one subject and one predicate.

example: The flower is red.

A simple sentence can also have a plural subject and/or a plural predicate.

examples: plural subject:

The two friends went to the store.

plural predicate:

The dog jumped and barked.

COMPOUND SENTENCE - A sentence containing two or more simple sentences, joined together by a comma or a conjunction.

example: Mike likes to skate and his sister likes to watch.

COMPLEX SENTENCE - A sentence consisting of one independent clause and two or more dependent clauses.

example: We will eat lunch when the bell rings or when we get hungry.

DECLARATIVE SENTENCE - A sentence that states an opinion or fact.

examples: My teacher is nice. My book has 48 pages.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE - A sentence that gives a command.

examples: Take home your workbook.

Be kind to your brother.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE - A sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark.

examples: How far can you run? What time is it?

PARAGRAPH - One or more sentences in a group related to the same idea or topic. (The first sentence of a paragraph is usually indented.)

example:

The name of my school is Madison Middle School. It is located on Pine Street, just down from my house. It has a large playground and twelve classrooms. It is a great place for children to learn and study.