

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #15

FOCUS Simple Sentences / Types of Sentences

A **simple sentence** has one independent clause, but no dependent clause. An independent clause has a noun connected to a verb that expresses a complete thought. A dependent clause has a noun connected to a verb that does not express a complete thought.

Examples: Jim left class (independent clause) before he finished the project (dependent clause).

CONNECT TO WRITING

Complete sentences can be identified by their purposes.

A **declarative** sentence makes a statement and has a period as ending punctuation.

Example: Joanna went shopping at the mall.

An **interrogative** sentence asks a question and has a question mark as ending punctuation.

Example: Would you mind cooking your own dinner tonight?

An **imperative** sentence gives a command or makes a request and has a period as ending punctuation. Frequently, the *you* is implied (suggested, but not stated).

Examples: Don't tell me what to do (command). Mother, sing a song for us (request).

An **exclamatory** sentence expresses surprise or strong emotions and has an exclamation point as ending punctuation.

Example: I can't believe you said that!

Remember: A complete sentence—

1. Tells a complete thought.
2. Has both a subject and a predicate.
3. Has the voice drop down at the end of a statement and the voice go up at the end of a question.

PRACTICE

Identify the following simple sentences as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory in the space provided. The ending punctuation has been omitted.

1. Look at me when I talk to you _____
2. That answer really shocked me _____
3. Why should I have to wait _____
4. Tom asked me a question _____

WRITE

Compose an interrogative sentence. Then answer with a simple declarative sentence.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet Answers

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #7 Practice Answers

to [flag], of [United States], of [America], to [republic], for [which], under [God],
with [liberty], for [all], in [schools], throughout [America], over [heart], on [flag], to [country]

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #8 Practice Answers

and, but, yet, so, and, but, yet, but (yet), and, for

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #9 Practice Answers

Before, because (since, as), when, Although (Even though), Since (Because), where, Despite (In spite of)

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #10 Practice Answers

and, either, or, whether, or, Neither, nor, Both

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #11 Practice Answers

traveler, Tasco, cathedral, Guadalajara, city, one, Mexico City, trip, an experienced traveler

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #12 Practice Answers

running 28 miles + the marathon, Track fans + casual spectators, Basketball + ice-hockey, The “Dream Team” + the United States hockey team, These two popular events + the track-and-field contests

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #13 Practice Answers

Ice cream + [has pleased], ice cream + [is], treat + [has], Rocky Road + [delights],
nuts + marshmallows + [may cause], double-scoop + [tastes], Eating ice cream + [can be]

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #14 Practice Answers

works + [stand] + [are remembered], description + [entertains] + [informs],
one + [will learn] + [will understand], novel + [teaches] + [preaches],
hero + [struggles] + [triumphs], Debbie walked into the room, sat down in the chair,
and heaved a sigh of relief.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #15 Practice Answers

1. imperative 2. exclamatory 3. interrogative 4. declarative