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Four Kinds of Sentences • Practice 1

There are four kinds of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

FOU	R KINDS OF SENTENCES
Kinds of Sentences	Examples
Declarative Interrogative Imperative Exclamatory	Whitcomb L. Judson invented the zipper. Who invented the zipper? Lend me your book about inventors. What a lot of inventions there are!

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Exercise 1 Identifying the Four Kinds of Sentences. Identify each sentence below as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

	declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.
EXA	MPLE: Add the milk to the dry ingredients slowly imperative
1.	Who was the first female astronaut?
2.	Buckle your seatbelt even for short trips.
3.	Please put the stamped envelopes in this box.
4.	You must be jokingi
5.	What a thrill that ride wast
6.	What a thrill that ride was! In 1776, there were fifty-three newspapers in London.
7.	Who were the first people to use paper money?
8.	Insert the diskette in this slot.
9.	
10.	What an amazing story that isl
EXA	Exercise 2 Choosing the Correct End Mark for the Sentence. On the line provided, supply an appropriate end mark for each sentence below. MPLE: English has many interesting names of groups of animals
1.	
2.	Give us some examples
3.	Give us some examples Well, a group of lions is a pride
	Well, a group of lions is a pride
4.	Well, a group of lions is a pride What is a group of leopards called
4. 5.	Well, a group of lions is a pride What is a group of leopards called Have you ever heard of a leap of leopards What a great name that is for those cats
	Well, a group of lions is a pride What is a group of leopards called Have you ever heard of a leap of leopards What a great name that is for those cats
5.	Well, a group of lions is a pride What is a group of leopards called Have you ever heard of a leap of leopards What a great name that is for those cats
5. 6.	Well, a group of lions is a pride What is a group of leopards called Have you ever heard of a leap of leopards What a great name that is for those cats A gam is a group of whales Then, what is a pod
5. 6. 7.	Well, a group of lions is a pride What is a group of leopards called Have you ever heard of a leap of leopards What a great name that is for those cats A gam is a group of whales

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EXAMPLE: Have you ever been to New England

Four Kinds of Sentences • Practice 2



Recognizing the Four Kinds of Sentences. On the line provided, label each sentence below declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory. Then, show what punctuation is needed at the end of the sentence.

interrogative ?

	Maine is a New England state
2.	What is the population
3.	Visit Acadia National Park
4	Why is Maine called the Pine Tree State
5.	What a rocky coast this is
6.	How thrilling it is to ski down these mountains
7.	Maine has many small, white churches
8.	Try a Maine lobster
9.	Have you ever been to the Tate House in Portland
	The winters in this Northeastern state are very cold and long
N	the state of the s
	Exercise 2 More Work With the Four Kinds of Sentences. Follow the directions for Exercise
1.	
2.	Our neighbor bought a new computer
3.	Look at the color monitor The computer has a large memory
4.	Try this new piece of coffware
5.	Try this new piece of software
6.	Can you save this report on a disk How fast it prints
7.	Can you make color graphics
	What a fabulous device this is
	You can write your own programs
N	A computer may change the way you write
\	Writing Application Writing Four Kinds of Southern William
2	VALUE OF SET 1997 WITH VALUE OF SET 1997 WITH A SET 1997 WIT
ı	Writing Application Writing Four Kinds of Sentences. Write ten sentences about early norning sights, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1.	norning sights, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
I	norning sights, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1.	norning sights, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1. 2. 3.	norning sights, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1. 2. 3. 4.	norning signts, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1. 2. 3. 4.	norning signts, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	norning signts, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	norning signts, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	norning signts, sounds, and thoughts. Use all four kinds of sentences.

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Periods • Practice 1

A period should be used at the end of declarative and imperative sentences, indirect questions, and most abbreviations and initials.

USES OF A PERIOD				
With a declarative sentence With an imperative sentence With an indirect question With an abbreviation With initials	The rain washed out the road. Do your homework right now. The man asked me where the school was. Prof. Joe Wall presented a slide show. My accountant is R. L. Huntley.			

HW

Exercise 1

Using Periods. Add periods wherever necessary in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Gov George Barthold won by a landslide Gov. George Barthold won by a landslide.

- 1. The restaurant is on Almond St just beyond the school
- 2. Dr D R Farnsworth will pull my wisdom teeth
- 3. Nancy J Spradling, please set the table now
- 4. Our newspaper asked when Sen Seth Robbins would arrive
- 5. I am short—only 5 ft 1 in tall in my stocking feet
- 6. My relatives have lived in Spokane, Wash, for three years
- 7. Rep Teresa Willets asked about aid for Allendale Co residents
- 8. Buy me two lbs of bananas at the store
- 9. I asked what day of the week Mar 30 fell on
- 10. Bob asked if 10°C was equal to 50°F

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Exercise 2 More Practice Using Periods. Write the type of sentence indicated, using periods wherever necessary.

EXAMPLE: Imperative with an abbreviation

	Put in three tsp. of sugar.		
1.	Declarative with an abbreviation		
2.	Imperative	 	
3.	Indirect question ,		
4.	Declarative with initials		
5.	Imperative with an abbreviation		

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Periods • Practice 2



Using Periods. Add periods to the following sentences wherever necessary.

EXAMPLE: Napoleon was about 5 ft 4 in tall Napoleon was about 5 ft. 4 in. tall.

- 1. Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica on Aug 15, 1769
- 2. He was quickly promoted from Pvt to Corp to Sgt
- 3. "The Little Corporal" was his nickname
- 4. In battles, he attacked the enemy at its weakest point
- 5. He expanded his empire by warfare
- 6. At one time his empire included almost all of Europe
- 7. On Apr 11, 1814, he gave up his throne
- 8. His final defeat was at the Battle of Waterloo
- 9. He died in 1821 on the island of St Helena
- Some historians have questioned the cause of his death
- 11. Mr Wyman belongs to a stamp club in Wilmington, Del
- 12. Mrs Callaghan asked me when I started my stamp collection
- 13. Look at the color and ink on those stamps
- 14. This stamped envelope is postmarked Philadelphia, Pa
- 15. Ed asked whether a magnifying glass was needed
- 16. I bought this magnifying glass on Willow Ave
- 17. A dealer on Spruce St sold me these stamps
- 18. The stamps are from Eng. Fr. and Ger
- 19. To remove a stamp from an envelope, soak it in water
- 20. The face of Dr Walter Reed is on a commemorative stamp

Writing Application

event in your life. End each declarative sentence, imperative sentence, and indirect question with a period.

Using Periods in a Paragraph. Write a paragraph about an important event in your life. End each declarative sentence, imperative sentence, and indirect question with a period.

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Question Marks • Practice 1

The question mark is used in two places: at the end of an interrogative sentence and at the end of a word or phrase that asks a question. Do not make the mistake of using a question mark at the end of an indirect question.

USES OF THE QUESTION MARK

Interrogative sentence

When does the newspaper arrive?

Word or phrase that asks

Where are you staying? You'll go to the store. When?

a question

He plans to climb that peak. How soon?

AM

Exercise 1 Using Question Marks. Place a question mark or period wherever necessary in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Do you want salad with dinner Do you want salad with dinner?

Mashed potatoes

Mashed potatoes?

1. When does that train come in C

On what track

- 2. What were problems faced by the Pilgrims in the New World
- 3. I asked when the report was due
- I left a message for you to call me Why didn't you
- 5. Are you going to Martha's to study When
- 6. Can you figure out these directions
- Dan asked if he could borrow the car What did you say
- 8. What is your favorite dessert Favorite movie
- 9. You said that Bret can help If so, when
- 10. Which painting do you like the best

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Exercise 2 More Practice Using Question Marks. Place a question mark or period wherever necessary in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: You made this cake

ou made this cake — But for whom

You made this cake.

But for whom?

- 1. Why me I'm already too busy
- How long should I cook it And at what temperature
- 3. I asked you what happened to the window Did you break it
- 4. Come by around dinner Is 6:00 P.M. convenient
- 5. Gerry said to meet after school Where
- 6. Your arm is in a cast ' For how long
- The teacher asked what year WWII began What would you answer
- 8. Did you lock the front door Turn off the iron
- 9. We asked him about that So what do you think he said
- Can you organize these cards By when

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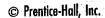
Question Marks • Practice 2



Exercise 1 Using Question Marks. Add the missing question marks and periods in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: She asked me to list the U.S. Presidents But why She asked me to list the U.S. Presidents. But why?

- 1. Have you read "Charles," by Shirley Jackson
- 2. When did Edgar Allan Poe and Charles Dickens meet Why
- 3. The capital of Brazil was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia When
- 4. How large is the planet Jupiter
- 5. Were you able to see the comet
- 6. Can you meet with me tomorrow Where
- 7. How did they choose a student representative
- 8. Who recited the poem by Walt Whitman
- 9. Marie Curie discovered radium When
- 10. If we leave early, we will have time to stop at the zoo
- 11. Who is expected to win the long jump
- 12. Arthur will speak to us about computers At what time
- 13. Carol said there is a rehearsal this afternoon Where
- 14. What new records have been purchased for the library
- 15. One of the building plans was accepted Which one
- 16. Who left this message for me Why
- 17. Did you meet a journalist when you visited the newspaper
- 18. When will we talk about the class trip With whom
- 19. Which of these pictures do you like best Why
- 20. Can you think of a way to solve this problem How



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Exclamation Marks • Practice 1

An exclamation mark signals strong emotion or feeling. It should be used at the end of exclamatory sentences, strong or forceful imperative sentences, and interjections expressing strong emotion.

USES OF THE EXCLAMATION MARK			
Use an Exclamation Mark With:	Example		
an exclamatory sentence	I got accepted to Stanford! We won first place!		
an imperative sentence that contains a forceful command	Stay out of the road! Do as I say!		
an interjection expressing strong emotion	Ouch! That hurts. Wow! That rainbow is beautiful.		

	Wow! That rainbow is beautiful.
Exercis	
	Using Exclamation Marks. Insert an exclamation mark where necessary in the g sentences. Then, indicate the type of sentence it is, using the following code:
	amatory sentence 2—forceful imperative 3—strong interjection
EXAMPLE:	
EXAMIFEE.	Catch that thief Catch that thiefl
1,	It's wonderful to see you looking so healthy
2.	Hey Come over here for a minute,
3.	
	Gosh I'm glad to see you
4	Answer your father
5	Stop that man
6	Surprise I'll bet you didn't know we were coming.
	Your performance was breathtaking
	Call the fire department
9.	I'm completely exhausted
10.	Run so you don't miss the bus
Exercis	
	more view exciamation warks. If the use of the period and exciamation
	a sentence below is correct, write C. If it is incorrect, cross out the incorrect punctuation mark the proper one above it.
EXAMPLE:	C Help me! I can't swim.
1.	Read the first paragraph for us!
2.	Oh myl You startled me.
3.	•
<u> </u>	What a wonderful vacation that was.
4	Wow. That was a photo-finish race.
5.	I'm absolutely thrilled that you won the election
6	Well. That guy is a poor sport.
7.	Watch out for that car.
8	I washed my hair today!
9	Darn. I forgot my homework at home.
10	That's a splendid autosotion!

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26	Exclamation Marks	S • Practice	2	
	Exercise 1 Using Exclamation Marks. Add below.	l the necessary exc	lamation mark	(s) to each item
EXA	MPLE: I knew it I knew it!			
1.	Listen to me	·		
2.	On your mark Get set Go			
3.	Deliver this message immediately			
4.	What a wonderful idea			
5.	Sit down			
6.	Oh This is truly a surprise.			
7.	Hey It's not time to begin.			
8.	Be still			·
9.	Never I cannot agree.			
10.	Goodness You must consider the consequences			
	Exercise 2 More Practice Using Exclamation	n Marks. Follow	the directions i	for Exercise 1.
1.	Ah I've found it.		•	
2.	Look out		•	
3.	Hurray We finished first.			.6
4.	Wow We saw a really magnificent view.			
5.	Open the window at once			
6.	Super That's an extraordinary idea.	•		
7.	Drop the ball	÷		
8.	Impossible This report can't be true.			
9.	Get out			
10.	What a ridiculous story			
	Writing Application Using Exclamation dramatic scene in which two characters show strong exclamatory sentences, after sentences giving strong.	ng feelings. Use exc	clamation mark	s after

Writing Application Using dramatic scene in which two characters are the scene in which two characters are the scene in th	acters show strong feëlings. Us	se exclamation marks aft	nte a snort, er
exclamatory sentences, after sente	nces giving strong commands,	and after interjections.	
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