

Name: _____

Subjects

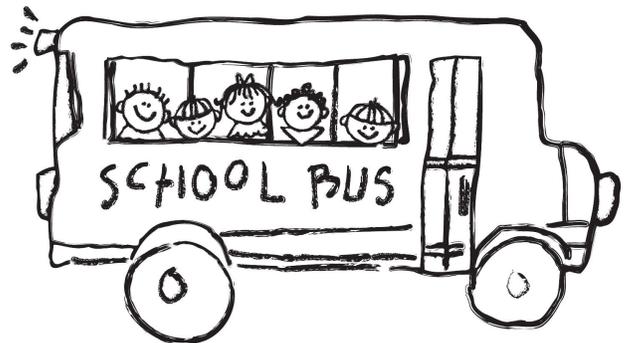
The subject tells who or what the sentence is about. It is usually at the beginning of the sentence and comes before the verb or action word.

Jon likes to play football. *Jon is the subject of the sentence. Likes is a verb.*

The dog chased the ball. *The dog is the subject of the sentence. Chased is a verb.*

~~6~~ Directions: Underline the subject of each sentence.

1. The kids rode a bus to the park.
2. A girl fell off of the slide.
3. Aiden ran to the swings.
4. Grace forgot to bring her lunch.
5. Gabbie ate a peanut butter sandwich.
6. The teacher let us play soccer in the field.
7. Carter ran as fast as he could to kick the ball.
8. The wind began to blow.
9. Logan played with a kite.
10. The fieldtrip was a lot of fun.



_____ I double checked my work.

Name: _____

Subjects

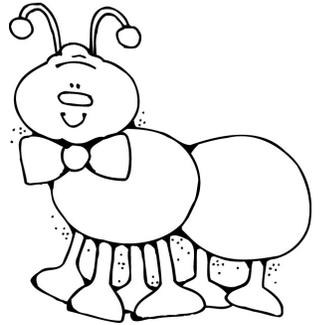
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~~6~~ Directions: Add a subject to make a complete sentence.

1. _____ cooked dinner for us.
2. _____ went to the store to buy food.
3. _____ is chewing on a bone.
4. _____ chased a mouse in the barn.
5. _____ fell in the mud.
6. _____ plays a game on the computer.
7. _____ helps me with my homework.
8. _____ sleeps with a teddy bear.
9. _____ cut the grass with the mower.
10. _____ drove a red car.



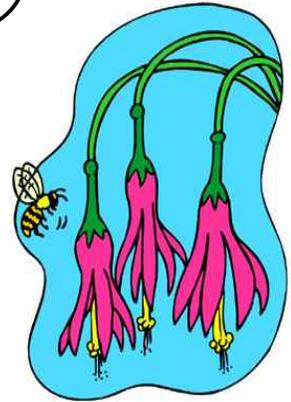
_____ I double checked my work.

Name: _____

Subjects & Predicates

Choose a subject from the box to complete each sentence.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A big spider | A buzzing bee | My notebook |
| A gray dolphin | My mother | My closet |
| The houseplant | The eye doctor | The space alien |



- _____ looked for nectar in the flower.
- _____ has lots of clothes in it.
- _____ checked my vision.
- _____ needs soil, water, and sunlight.
- _____ landed the UFO.
- _____ jumped in the sea.
- _____ was upset because I broke her favorite vase.
- _____ is filled with stories that I wrote.
- _____ spun a web in the doorway.

Name: _____

Subjects & Predicates

Choose a predicate from the box to complete each sentence.

watered her flowers. barked all night long. drove me to school.
blew in the wind. ate crickets. cut the boy's hair.
fixed the sink. slept in her crib. flew the airplane.



1. The gardener _____.
2. The pilot _____.
3. The little puppy _____.
4. The barber _____.
5. James' baby sister _____.
6. The flag _____.
7. The lizard _____.
8. The plumber _____.
9. The bus driver _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Some verbs are made up of more than one word. These verbs are called **verb phrases**. They can have two, three, or even four words.

Example:

The plane **will be landing** soon.

The most descriptive verb is called the **main** verb. The verbs that come before it are called **helping** verbs. They help fine-tune how the main verb works.

Write the verb phrase found in each sentence.

(1) Your soup is getting cold.

(2) I have purchased software before.

(3) The dog has been sleeping all day.

(4) I could eat a horse!

(5) The rabbits must have gotten back into my garden.

(6) I can see my house from the highway.

Put the pieces together to make a sentence with a verb phrase.

(7) Amanda's puppy its tail was chasing all morning

(8) has been the car too hot running

Phrase Definition and Examples

**Noun
Phrase:**
the tiny
mouse



**Verb
Phrase:**
was reading



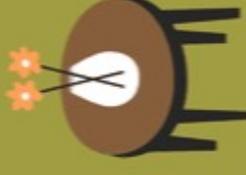
**Adjective
Phrase:**
very tall



**Adverb
Phrase:**
only
occasionally



**Prepositional
Phrase:**
on the table



A **phrase** is a group of words without a subject and a verb. It acts as a single part of speech.

Definition of a **clause**:

A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb.

There are two main types of **Clauses**:

Independent clause

- Can stand alone as a sentence
- Expresses a complete thought

The stallion tossed his mane happily.

The barbed-wire fence guards the house.

Dependent clause (also called subordinate clause)

- Cannot stand alone as a sentence
- Must be attached to an independent clause

After the last sailboat crossed the finish line
(cannot stand alone)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Identifying Clauses Worksheet

A clause is a group of words that contains a verb and its subject.

There are two kinds of clauses, *independent* and *dependent*.

An **independent clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

A **dependent clause** does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Directions: Identify each sentence below as an independent clause or a dependent clause.

Example A: While I was asleep

Answer: dependent clause

1. If you give me a reason. _____
2. After months of research. _____
3. I enjoy ice cream. _____
4. John hit the baseball. _____
5. Whoever shows up on time. _____
6. Whatever makes you happy. _____
7. Whomever you like. _____
8. The poet received many awards. _____
9. When the president arrives. _____

A **conjunction** is a word that joins words or groups of words together.

, **f**or
, **a**nd
, **n**or
, **b**ut
, **o**r
, **y**et
, **s**o

Each of the “**FANBOYS**”
needs a comma in front of it !

Find the Conjunction



Conjunctions are “glue” words. They connect words, phrases or sentences. The most common conjunctions are:

and

but

or

so

because

Example: Felix **and** Tim went home.

And is the conjunction. It connects two people: Felix **and** Tim.



Circle the conjunction in each sentence below. Underline the word or words the conjunction is connecting.

1. They walked and played in the park.
2. I like popcorn, but my sister likes chips.
3. Jack hoped he would get a baseball or a game for his birthday.
4. The cat is in my room because it is raining.
5. Their mother was late, so they waited at the library.
6. Nina knocked on the door, but no one answered.
7. We saw clowns, horses, and elephants at the circus.
8. Celia or Grace will go with us.



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Putting Sentences Together

*You can put two sentences together
with the word and.*

The dog has a ball.

The dog has a bone.

The dog has a ball and a bone.



Use the word and to put the sentences together.

1. The bird made a nest.
The bird laid an egg.

2. My mom sits down.
My mom watches TV.

- 3.** I saw a frog.
I saw a turtle.

- 4.** We went to the car wash.
We went to the mall.

- 5.** Dad used a hammer.
Dad used a drill.

Definition: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

THE PREPOSITIONS SONG

(to the tune of "Yankee Doodle")

Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along,

Amid, among, around, atop, at -

these are prepositions

Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond,

By, concerning, down, during -

these are prepositions

Except, for, from, past, since, regarding, like near, of, off,

On, onto, out, outside, in, inside, into,

Through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath,

Up, upon, until, within, without, with, over

... THE END!

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence

Prepositions

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.
Write the word on the line.

1. My brother fell asleep _____ the tree.
(under, over, in)



2. The bird sat _____ the branch.
(with, off, on)



3. Judy held the sign _____ her head.
(to, above, in)



4. Jamal went _____ the beach.
(under, to, with)



5. Libby lays _____ her bed.
(on, to, of)



6. Miles ran _____ the finish line.
(of, out, to)



Name: _____

Grammar Unit 16 Prepositions 1

O W M M A L B D F R O M A F T E R U
R A B T K T B E C L P U L Z L K A B
S B E H B H T B F O B E H I N D M A
V O T V E N B B E O N H Z M W N I A
O A W B S Z D E D Y R C R F O R D C
A R E E I C U A N O O E E D N N O R
B D E L D K R B B E W N R R J E A O
O Z N O E V I Y D O A N D S N H M S
V N B W A Z N C F W U T N J E I O S
E I V X B A G A I N S T H F F P N F
E J C E E X C E P T A R O U N D G G
M C E E A L O N G O A T O P W U H S

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

ABOARD

ABOUT

ABOVE

ACROSS

AFTER

AGAINST

ALONG

AMID

AMONG

AROUND

AT

ATOP

BEFORE

BEHIND

BELOW

BENEATH

BESIDE

BETWEEN

BEYOND

BY

CONCERNING

DOWN

DURING

EXCEPT

FOR

FROM

Name: _____

Grammar Unit 16 Prepositions 2

Q P C S I N E T R Z T O M G N C D Z
L I K E N E A R H O K J U C C U I P
Q S I N S I D E W R F T X T W E N E
L W I T H I N O F W O F O E S I T A
K U B W I T H O U T V U Z W F I O E
R M P T U N T I L T A C G M A S D O
U N D E R N E A T H F N M H L R U E
P A S T K M T H R O U G H O U T D R
P U N D E R O Y D Z N D T O V E R V
C O B X U C I K W P R T O V O R W S
Q C M Y Z U U P O N U G O S N F F K
B W R E G A R D I N G C M W I T H V

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

IN	OUT	TO	WITHIN
INSIDE	OUTSIDE	TOWARD	WITHOUT
INTO	OVER	UNDER	
REGARDING	PAST	THROUGHOUT	
OF	LIKE NEAR	UNTIL	
OFF	SINE	UP	
ON	THROUGH	UPON	
ONTO	UNDERNEATH	WITH	

Find the Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses emotion or feeling, gives a command or fills a silence. It usually begins a sentence, but sometimes it may interrupt a sentence or be at the end of a sentence.

Example: Yahoo! I made an A on the test!



In the example, *yahoo* is an interjection.

Circle the interjections below.

1. Yikes! It's hot outside.

2. Wow, that's a big spider.

3. Aww, look at the cute kitten.

4. Ouch! I hurt my toe!

5. I missed the bus. Oh well.

6. That's, hmm, a good question.

7. Oops! She dropped the birthday cake!

8. Whoa, you need to slow down.

9. Hello, it's nice to meet you.

10. Oh, were you here first?

Name: _____

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

example: The words big and large are synonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

example: The words open and closed are antonyms.

Tell whether each pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.

1. agree, disagree _____
2. cold, freezing _____
3. easy, difficult _____
4. argue, squabble _____
5. guess, estimate _____
6. bottom, top _____
7. tired, energetic _____
8. huge, gigantic _____
9. sink, float _____
10. windy, calm _____
11. noisy, quiet _____
12. unhappy, sad _____



**Write one complete sentence that includes two words that are antonyms.
Choose antonyms that are different from the ones listed above.**
