

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the subject. Leave out any words that repeat and make sure that subjects and verbs agree.
- A combined sentence has a complete subject and a complete predicate.

**Read each pair of sentences. Circle the subject in each sentence. Then combine the sentences by using the word *and* to join the two nouns in the subject.**

1. Kelsey goes to summer camp. Alvin goes to summer camp.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The rabbit hides under a bush. The squirrel hides under a bush.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My sister likes to watch football. I like to watch football.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The teacher knows the correct answer. The student knows the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mom eats dinner with me at the table. Aunt Macy eats dinner with me at the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The ball rolls down the sidewalk of my street. The skateboard rolls down the sidewalk of my street.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the subject.
- A **predicate noun** follows a linking verb and renames the subject.
- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the predicate. Leave out any words that repeat and make sure that subjects and verbs agree.

**Read each pair of sentences. Circle the predicate noun in each sentence. Then combine the sentences by using the word *and* to join the two predicate nouns.**

1. The woman is an actress. The woman is a waitress.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My dog seemed like a statue. He seemed like a rock.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I am a student. I am a volunteer.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My parents are citizens. My parents are community leaders.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He has been a doctor in the past. He has been a lawyer in the past.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. They are my cousins. They are my best friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Use a comma after an **introductory phrase** at the beginning of a sentence.
- An **appositive** is a noun that describes the noun that comes right before it. Appositives are separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma before and after it.
- **Interjections** express emotion and are often followed by an exclamation point.

**Read each sentence. On the line, write whether the underlined word or words are a *phrase*, an *appositive*, or an *interjection*. Then rewrite the sentence using correct punctuation.**

1. Eli a strong soccer player scored the most goals. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Once upon a time there was a beautiful princess. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The secretary a fast typist finished the letter quickly. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ouch I stepped on something sharp. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. At the end of the day I was tired and ready for bed. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Hey It was my turn in the game. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the subject or two nouns in the predicate. Leave out any words that repeat and make sure that subjects and verbs agree.
- **Introductory phrases** and **appositives** are punctuated with commas.
- **Interjections** express emotion and are often followed by an exclamation point.

**Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in punctuation.**

1. Long ago there was a woodcutter with three sons. The woodcutter a strong man would spend his day chopping trees. Meanwhile, his sons would argue the entire time he was gone. Then one day the woodcutter used a batch of twigs to show they were stronger when they were together as one. Ah the woodcutter's sons never fought again.

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2. Kids growing machines get taller and taller every year. This is because their bones are still growing. Like most people you probably think that we stop growing when we become adults. This is not true. Your nose and ears never stop growing. Wow although this is odd, it does explain why many older people have large noses and ears.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Read each pair of sentences. Circle the subject nouns that should be joined if the sentences were combined.**

1. Callie rides her bike to school. Carl rides his bike to school.
2. The cat slept in the soft bed. The dog slept in the soft bed.
3. Mrs. Yin helped at the fund-raiser. My mother helped at the fund-raiser.

**B. Read each pair of sentences. Circle the predicate nouns that should be joined if the sentences were combined.**

4. He is an excellent artist. He is an excellent musician.
5. My mother was a dancer in the show. She was a singer in the show.
6. I have been a good student in the past. I have been a good teacher in the past.

**C. Combine the sentences by using the word *and* to join the subject nouns or the predicate nouns.**

7. We will be good listeners at the museum. We will be good learners.  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. My art teacher painted a pretty picture. My friend painted a pretty picture.  
\_\_\_\_\_