SUBJECT, PREDICATE, & COMPLEMENT: NOTES
Grammar Review #2

**SUBJECT** = person, place, thing, or idea that’s the ___________________________ of the sentence

**COMPLETE SUBJECT** = ___________ word of the subject and all of the __________ and phrases that go along with it

**SIMPLE SUBJECT** = ___________ word of the subject

***THE SIMPLE SUBJECT WILL NEVER BE IN A _________________________________________

**REMEMBER: ALWAYS BRACKET OFF THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FIRST!!!!**

- EXAMPLE: Plump, lazy gerbils should not snooze in front of moving steamrollers.
- EXAMPLE: On bad hair days, Matilda, a fashionable young lady, wears colorful, eye-catching shower caps to hide her trussed-up tresses.

When sentences begin with “HERE” and “THERE”...

- “HERE” and “THERE” can ___________ be the subject of the sentence.
- “HERE” and “THERE” are not nouns; they are ______________.
- The subject is ______________ a noun (person, place, thing, or idea).

- To find the subject, you must ______________ the sentence!
  - EXAMPLE: Here is a portly platypus.
    - A portly platypus is here.
  - EXAMPLE: There are little green bumps on your face.
    - Little green bumps are on your face.

**COMPOUND SUBJECT** = two subjects that are joined by a ___________________________ and have the same verb

- EXAMPLE: Ernie and Prudence chew bubble gum.
**PREDICATE** = the verb that shows ____________ or state of ____________

**COMPLETE PREDICATE** = the ____________ and all of the ____________ and phrases that go along with it

**SIMPLE PREDICATE** = the ____________

***THE SIMPLE PREDICATE WILL NEVER BE IN A _________________________________

*REMEMBER: ALWAYS BRACKET OFF THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FIRST!!!!*

- EXAMPLE: Ramona reads mystery stories by the light of her ponderous firefly.
- EXAMPLE: At the dinner table, Reginald cleans his toenails with his steak knife.

**COMPOUND PREDICATE** = two verbs that are joined by a ______________ and have the same subject

- EXAMPLE: For exercise, Cousin Moe curls and wiggles his toes.

**COMPLEMENT** = a word that ______________ the meaning of the subject and the verb in order to make the sentence a _________________ thought

- 3 TYPES = DIRECT OBJECT, INDIRECT OBJECT, SUBJECT COMPLEMENT
- The complement will ______________ be a noun, pronoun, or adjective!!

***THE COMPLEMENT WILL NEVER BE IN A _________________________________

*REMEMBER: ALWAYS BRACKET OFF THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FIRST!!!!*

**DIRECT OBJECT** = a noun or a pronoun that ______________ the action of the verb

- Direct object MUST follow an ______________ verb!
- To find the direct object, ask “Whom?” or “What?” after the action verb.
THE DIRECT OBJECT WILL NEVER BE IN A ______________________________________

REMEMBER: ALWAYS BRACKET OFF THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FIRST!!!!

- EXAMPLE: Goodness, Egbert, you certainly have an unusual growth on your head.
- EXAMPLE: Freda painted an extraordinary picture of a plump, pitted grape.
- EXAMPLE: Thadeus complimented Nadine on her new Tyrannosaurus earrings.

INDIRECT OBJECT = a noun or a pronoun that ___________________ the direct object

- To have an indirect object, there MUST be a ________________________!
- The indirect object MUST come ___________________ the direct object.
- To find the indirect object, ask “To whom?” or “To what?” after the direct object.

THE INDIRECT OBJECT WILL NEVER BE IN A ______________________________________

REMEMBER: ALWAYS BRACKET OFF THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FIRST!!!!

- EXAMPLE: Mrs. McDougal read her class a story about Toodles, the dysfunctional doodlebug.
- EXAMPLE: Norma taught the jig to her piglets.
- EXAMPLE: Norma taught her piglets the jig.

PREDICATE NOUN = a noun or a pronoun that follows a _______________ verb; explains or identifies the noun in the sentence

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE = an adjective that follows a _______________ verb; describes the subject

THE SUBJECT COMPLEMENT WILL NEVER BE IN A ______________________________________

REMEMBER: ALWAYS BRACKET OFF THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FIRST!!!!

- EXAMPLE: Gomer’s best friend is his pet eggplant.
- EXAMPLE: The food in your refrigerator is slightly furry.