

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.