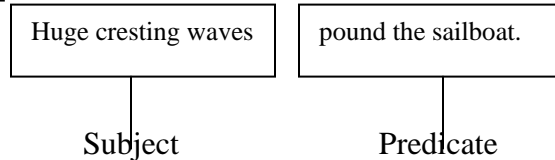


Sentence Parts – Quick Reference Sheet

Simple Subjects and Predicates

- Every sentence has 2 basic parts a **subject** and a **predicate**
- The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about
- The **predicate** tells what the subject is or does or what happens to the subject

Example -



- The basic elements of a sentence are the simple subject and the simple predicate
- Example -** The violent **storm battered** the sailboat
simple subject – storm, **simple predicate** – battered

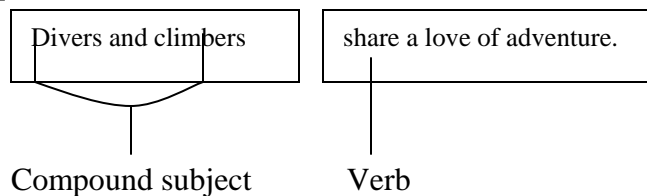
Complete Subjects and Predicates

- The **complete subject** includes the simple subject and all the words that modify or tell more about it
 - The **complete predicate** includes the verb and all the words that modify or tell about it
- Example –** Disaster movies fascinate nearly everyone.
Complete subject – Disaster movies, **complete predicate** – fascinate nearly everyone.

Compound Subjects and Verbs

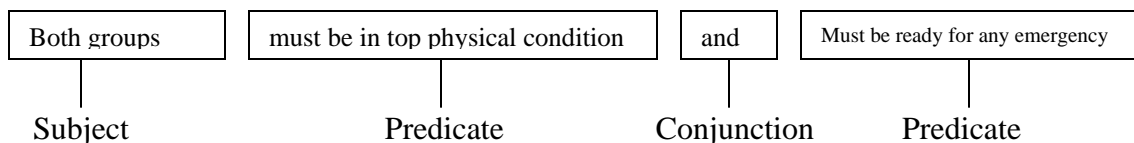
- A sentence can have more than one subject or verb
- A sentence part with more than one of these elements is a compound part
- A **compound subject** is made up of two or more subjects that share a verb

Example -



- A **compound verb** is made up of two or more verbs or verb phrases that are joined by a conjunction and have the same subject.
- Example –** The exhausted diver **ached** and **moaned**.
- A **compound predicate** is made up of a compound verb and all the words that go with each verb.

Example -



Four Kinds of Sentences

- A sentence can be used to make a statement, ask a question, give a command, or show strong feelings
 - **Declaration** – this kind of sentence expresses a fact, wish, intent, or feeling. It always ends with a period.
- Example –** We've never swum out this far before.

- **Interrogative** – this kind of sentence asks a question and always ends with a question mark.
Example – Is that a shark following us?
- **Imperative** – this kind of sentence expresses a command, request, or direction. It usually ends with a period. IF the command or request is strong, it may end with an exclamation point.
Example – Hide until it leaves. Now swim for shore!
- **Exclamatory** – This kind of sentence expresses strong feeling. It always ends with an exclamation point.
Example – We almost didn't make it!

Subjects in Unusual Positions

- In most sentences subjects come before verbs. However, on some occasions subjects appear in unusual positions – after verbs or verb phrases
- **Inverted Sentences** – the subject comes after the verb or part of the verb phrase
Example – Down came **the savage storm** on the Spanish galleon.
Example - Across the deck of the hopeless ship swept **the sea**.
- **Sentences beginning with here or there** – though here or there may begin a sentence, these words are rarely subjects. In fact, the subject of a sentence that begins with one of these words usually follows the verb.
Example – Here is the massive **anchor** of the galleon.
- **Questions** –the subject usually comes after the verb or inside the verb phrase.
Example – Was **the cargo of the ship** valuable?
- **Imperative Sentences** – the subject is usually you. In most cases you is not stated it is understood.
Example – (**You**) please read the ancient tale of the galleon.

Subject Complements

- Complements are words that complete the meaning or action of verbs. There are 2 general kinds – subject complements and verb complements.
- **Subject complement** – is a word that follows a linking verb and identifies or describes the subject. Subject complements may be predicate adjectives or predicate nominatives.
- **Predicate Adjectives** – describes or modifies the subject
Example – The climb had been difficult. – difficult modifies climb
- **Predicate Nominatives** – is a noun or pronoun. It identifies, renames, or defines the subject.
Example – Mount Everest was their destination. Destination and Mount Everest are the same.

Objects of Verbs

- Action verbs often require complements called direct objects and indirect objects to complete their meaning.
- **Direct Objects** – a word or group that receives the action of an action verb
- **Indirect Object** – tells to what, to whom, for what, or for whom an action is done.