

Lesson 13

Subjects and Predicates

\$ PRONOUNS

Every sentence has a subject and a predicate. A *simple subject* is the main noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is about. A *simple predicate* is the verb or verb phrase that tells something about the subject.

Wolves howl. The wolves howl loudly at night.

(In both sentences, *wolves* is the simple subject; *howl* is the simple predicate.)

GRAMMAR 2

Exercise 1 Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate.

Martin's luggage stood next to the hall closet.

1. The building collapsed in a cloud of dust.
2. The captain is peering through the periscope.
3. The Cheshire cat stared at the impudent mouse.
4. The green grass shimmered in the morning sun.
5. Boris will paint the old porch.
6. Sheena searched for her airline tickets.
7. The dictator ordered the king into exile.
8. The water glitters in the brook.

A *complete subject* includes the simple subject and any words that modify it.

The pack of wolves howled.

A *complete predicate* includes the simple predicate and any words that modify it.

The pack of wolves **howled at the moon.**

Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

The miniature leaves covered the bonsai tree.

1. The robin hopped across the yard.
2. The huge elephant trumpeted loudly.

Lesson 14

Compound Subjects and Predicates

A compound subject consists of two or more simple subjects joined by a conjunction. The subjects share the same verb. A compound predicate consists of two or more verbs or verb phrases joined by a conjunction. The verbs share the same subject.

Lloyd and Millie drove from Boston to Tallahassee. (compound subject)

Brad **washed and waxed** his old jalopy. (compound predicate)

➤ **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate. Write *S* above each simple subject and *P* above each simple predicate.

^S Lois and Clark ^S | ^P sat outside and ^P | looked up at the stars.

1. Our school library and cafeteria are under renovation.
2. The groundhog tunneled beneath the fence and poked its head into our yard.
3. Jules and his sister took pictures with their new camera.
4. Robins either find worms in the grass or dig for them underground.
5. The turbulent waves swirled and crashed to shore.
6. My friends and I borrow and wear each other's clothes.
7. A police car and an ambulance just whizzed by our house.
8. Erica sewed on the button and mended the tear.

➤ **Exercise 2** Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate. Write *CS* in the blank if the subject is compound, *CP* if the predicate is compound, or *B* if both are compound.

CS Purple hyacinths and yellow daffodils | bloom along the back fence.

1. Feng Ying wrote and edited the article for the school newspaper.
2. The Browns and the Sterns cooked outdoors and slept in a tent.
3. Luis popped the popcorn but did not put butter on it.
4. The novels of John Steinbeck and the poetry of Maya Angelou inspire me to write.
5. I will either borrow or buy a leotard for dance class.

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Lesson 15

Order of Subject and Predicate

In most sentences the subject comes before the predicate. In a sentence written in inverted order, the predicate comes before the subject. Some sentences are written in inverted order for variety or special emphasis. A prepositional phrase often begins this type of sentence. The verb must agree with the subject, not with the object of the preposition.

PREDICATE	SUBJECT
Across the field run	the gray cats .

The subject also follows the predicate in a sentence that begins with *there* or *here*.

PREDICATE	SUBJECT
There is	a noise in the basement.

When the subject *you* is understood, as in a request or command, the predicate appears without a subject.

(You) **Ask** your teacher to help you with these math problems.

Exercise 1 Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate.

Behind us was an army ambulance.

1. There goes the best teacher in our school.
2. Here is the brownie recipe from my new cookbook.
3. Lead the way to the museum.
4. Beside our house runs a little creek.
5. Next to the library stand two big oak trees.
6. Under the pile of papers lies the missing letter.
7. Here are my car keys!

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Exercise 2 Write *C* beside each sentence that is a command (imperative). Write *I* beside each sentence that is in inverted order. If the sentence is in inverted order, draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.

I By the tree sits Isaac with a book in his lap.

1. Please drive our new car very carefully.
2. There is no excuse for rudeness.
3. At the foot of the cliff galloped a black stallion.

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Lesson 16

Direct and Indirect Objects

A complement is a word or phrase that completes the meaning of a verb. A direct object is one type of complement. It answers the question *what?* or *whom?* after an action verb.

Martha cooked **chicken** for dinner. (*Chicken* answers the question *what?*)

An indirect object is also a complement. It answers the question *to whom?* *for whom?* *to what?* or *for what?* after an action verb.

I sent **June** an invitation to the masquerade party. (*June* answers the question *to whom?*)

► Exercise 1 Draw two lines under each verb. Circle each direct object.

The clay maker formed a lovely round vase.

1. Barb will call us at home.
2. Li explained the phrase.
3. Amy asked Lisa and Todd to come.
4. Randolph designed the go-cart.
5. Bill tossed the volleyball over the net.
6. Shawna sang six songs at the concert.
7. Tess will paint the ceramic bird.

► Exercise 2 Circle each direct object. Draw one line under each indirect object.

Our math teacher gave us a quiz on variables today.

1. Little Cindy lent me a toy teacup.
2. Samantha will give Zack a valentine.
3. The white-bearded man offered Tricia the book of poems.
4. Liam bought Eileen the roses.
5. The duke sent Miss Emily the silver box.
6. Asford brought us the keys to the castle.

Object and Subject Complements

Paul elected himself **president**. (noun)

Paul calls the car **his**. (pronoun)

Paul found the computer **useful**. (adjective)

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The director considers Neal perfect for the lead role.

1. Mi-Ling made herself chairperson of the activities committee.
2. Carl Sagan finds the study of astronomy very fascinating.
3. My sister considers my clothes hers.
4. Claudio finds television a waste of time.
5. Grace hopes her classmates will elect her treasurer.
6. Roger plans to make history his major.

A subject complement follows a subject and a linking verb and identifies or describes the subject. One type of subject complement is a predicate nominative. It is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and gives more information about the subject.

Montana is a northern **state**.

Another type of subject complement is a predicate adjective. It is an adjective that follows a linking verb and gives more information about the subject.

The whole issue seems irrelevant.

PM

PA

Juan became class president, and his parents were proud.

1. The seats in our new sports car are tan leather.
2. Debussy's music sounds very dreamy.

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Unit 2 Review

► Exercise 1 Draw a vertical line between the subject and the predicate. Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.

A history teacher at our high school won a prestigious award.

1. We researched, brain-stormed, and wrote an outline in one night.
2. The Amazon River contains one-fifth of the world's fresh river water.
3. There go Jake, Sara, Franco, and Diaz to the pool hall.
4. My mom, the best cook in the world, makes hot and steamy chicken noodle soup.
5. I wrote two letters and mailed them at the post office.
6. The race car, with the driver still in it, veered out of control during the last lap.
7. Across the street and through the park scrambled the gray squirrel.
8. Knights in the Middle Ages needed impenetrable armor for obvious reasons.
9. Our science class performed an experiment with polluted water.
10. In the gym at the club are exercise bikes, treadmills, weights, and chin-up bars.

► Exercise 2 Circle each direct object and underline each indirect object. Above each subject complement write *PN* (predicate nominative) or *PA* (predicate adjective). Above each object complement write *N* (noun), *P* (pronoun), or *A* (adjective).

Ahmik brought me roses on our first date.

1. Mrs. Cathcart became the principal of our school.
2. The secret agent gave General Kiddoo and his assistant the government files.
3. The subway was quite noisy but clean.
4. I found the pizza too soggy and greasy.
5. Examples of endangered species are the American eagle, the red wolf, and the

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Lesson 3

Pronouns: Personal and Possessive; Reflexive and Intensive

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing by indicating the person speaking (the first person), the person being addressed (the second person), or any other person or thing being discussed (the third person).

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	I, me	we, us
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, him, she, her, it	they, them

A **possessive pronoun** shows possession or control. It takes the place of a possessive noun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	my, mine	our, ours
Second person	your, yours	your, yours
Third person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

► Exercise 1 Underline each personal pronoun and circle each possessive pronoun.

I told her that it was yours.

1. Carlos read the story to his younger brother.
2. She brought them to the skating rink yesterday.
3. They swim in their pool each day during the summer.
4. Your dog is begging you to feed him.
5. I lost their video somewhere between the library and my house.
6. She granted us the time we needed to complete the assignment.
7. You first organized the recycling campaign with their assistance.
8. Can we ask her to join us for lunch?
9. He played Felix in our production of *The Odd Couple*.
10. Candice called them before they left for the airport.

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15. Carl wrote **them** a letter of recommendation about her.
16. You could be mistaken about **him**.
17. If you don't like yours, you can have some of mine.
18. They returned to the football game before it was over.
19. I cannot decide **which** book she would prefer.
20. He owes her an apology for his inconsiderate remark.

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. An **intensive pronoun** adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun.

He surprised **himself** by breaking the home-run record. (reflexive)

Leo **himself** prepared the main course. (intensive)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	myself	ourselves
Second person	yourself	yourselves
Third person	himself, herself, itself	themselves

► **Exercise 2** Underline each reflexive pronoun and circle each intensive pronoun.

She helped herself by finishing her homework early.

1. The puppy scared itself by watching its shadow.
2. You yourselves can lead the singing tonight.
3. He bought himself a computer at the garage sale.
4. I myself forgot to bring the luggage.
5. They voted for the unknown candidate themselves.
6. You let yourself eat too much chocolate.
7. Bonita composed the music playing in the background herself.
8. We will learn the new dance ourselves.
9. Did you yourself advance in the standings after the first round of play?
10. They allowed themselves plenty of time to reach the arena.

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Lesson 4

Pronouns: Interrogative and Relative; Demonstrative and Indefinite

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to form questions. Interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *what*, and *which*. Other forms of the interrogative pronouns are *whoever*, *whomever*, *whosoever*, *whatever*, and *whichever*.

Who is planning to attend the silent auction?

Whatever are the Wilsons going to do with the leftover potato salad?

A **relative pronoun** is used to begin a special subject-verb word group called a subordinate clause (see Lesson 24).

The tour guide says this is the invention **that** changed history.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who	whom	what	which	that
whoever	whomever	whatever	whichever	whose

► Exercise 1 Underline each interrogative pronoun and circle each relative pronoun.

Which of these schedules lists the time that the bus to Topeka leaves?

1. The caterer who furnished this meal did an excellent job.
2. Whatever happened to common courtesy?
3. We will see whichever of the Broadway plays you like.
4. The pianist who played last night gave a magnificent performance.
5. Who is the passenger whose briefcase was lost?
6. Sadie will give the package to whoever answers the door.
7. Father's car, which is bright red, is parked across the street.
8. Whom did you say the biography was about?
9. What crawled up your arm?
10. Whichever are we hoping to locate?
11. Whose sculpture did Terence admire at the art exhibit?

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A **demonstrative pronoun** points out specific persons, places, things, or ideas.

This was signed by the entire class.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
this	these
that	those

An **indefinite pronoun** refers to persons, places, or things in a more general way than a noun does.

Someone decorated the dining room for Corinne's birthday.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

all	both	everything	none	some
another	each	few	nothing	somebody
any	either	many	one	someone
anybody	enough	most	other	something
anyone	everybody	neither	others	
anything	everyone	nobody	several	

► **Exercise 2** Draw a line under each indefinite pronoun and circle each demonstrative pronoun.

That appears to be a game anyone can win.

1. These belong on the shelf next to the mystery novels.
2. Neither gave the public a reason to rejoice.
3. Everybody wants a copy of Taylor Joyce's newest novel.
4. This is the key to unlocking the secrets of Ms. Dupont's success.
5. Those provoked quite an argument at the meeting last night.
6. Many attempt to win the contest, but few actually claim first prize.
7. The instructor gave others an opportunity to voice their opinions.
8. Joseph demonstrated that yesterday when he received his first traffic ticket.
9. Of all the directors, one achieved true greatness with his documentary.
10. Somebody made signs to show us the way to the tournament.
11. Take these to the laboratory on Clifford Street.

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