

19.1 The Basic Sentence • Practice 1

The Two Basic Parts of a Sentence A sentence must contain a subject and a verb. The subject is the word or group of words that answers the question *Who?* or *What?* before the verb. The verb tells what the subject does, what is done to the subject, or the condition of the subject.

| Subject | Verb |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Dorothy</u> | <u>dove</u> off the board. |
| The <u>truck</u> | <u>was hit</u> by a snowball. |
| <u>He</u> | <u>looks</u> bored. |

Using Subjects and Verbs to Express Complete Thoughts A group of words expresses a complete thought if it has a subject and verb, can stand by itself, and make sense.

| Incomplete Thoughts | Complete Thoughts |
|-------------------------|--|
| the deer on the hill | S V The <i>deer is climbing</i> the hill. |
| was beautiful at sunset | S V The <i>sky was</i> beautiful at sunset. |

Exercise 1 Identifying Subjects and Verbs. In each of the following sentences, underline the subject once and the verb twice.

EXAMPLE: The sailors boarded the ship.

- Shakespeare wrote the play *Macbeth*.
- We saw the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.
- Bob sang a solo in the Christmas pageant.
- The dog looks very old and tired.
- Doves flew over the city.
- They are skating at the indoor rink.
- The building was destroyed in the earthquake.
- That quarterback is being tackled from behind.
- An unexpected visitor delayed our departure.
- This salad was made with vegetables from my garden.

Exercise 2 Recognizing Sentences. Read the items below. If the item is a sentence, write *sentence* in the blank. If the item is an incomplete thought, write *incomplete* in the blank.

EXAMPLE: The long day's march. incomplete

- We ate lunch along a cool stream. _____
- Vincent painted that mural on the wall. _____
- Our new library with so many books. _____
- Walked in the door one hour late. _____
- I miss my old job at the restaurant. _____
- A large red fox with its young. _____
- Dana mailed another letter to her pen pal. _____
- Slid into third base ahead of the throw. _____
- A day sunbathing on the beach. _____
- They went swimming along the reef. _____

19.1

The Basic Sentence • Practice 2

Exercise 1 Recognizing Subjects and Verbs. Underline the subject once and the verb twice in each of the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: The new antenna gives us better reception.

1. Our school offers a recreation program.
2. An eagle soared above the valley at dusk.
3. My old hammer disappeared from the drawer.
4. We visited Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco.
5. Her sunburn caused her great discomfort.
6. The Parthenon is being eroded by air pollution.
7. The antique train chugged along the track.
8. Rossini wrote the opera *William Tell*.
9. This yellow ribbon comes in three widths.
10. The farmhouse is built entirely of stone.

Exercise 2 Recognizing Sentences. If a group of words is a sentence, write *sentence*. If a group of words expresses an incomplete thought, add words to make a sentence. Then underline the subject once and the verb twice in each new sentence.

EXAMPLE: A single rose on the bush. A single rose bloomed on the bush.

1. Rain pelted the travelers.

2. The pastry shop in town.

3. The new coach of the basketball team.

4. Stood at the top of the stairs.

5. The girl in the yellow dress.

6. Grew in the desert.

7. Two visitors from Hartford.

8. Between you and me.

9. Decided to stay in the park.

10. Music is my only hobby.

19.2

Complete Subjects and Predicates

• Practice 1

Recognizing Complete Subjects and Predicates The complete subject of a sentence consists of the subject and any words related to it. The complete predicate of a sentence consists of the verb and any words related to it.

| Complete Subjects | Complete Predicates |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mark Twain | worked on a riverboat. |
| The large, shiny car | rounded the bend in the road. |
| All the members of the family | ate dinner. |
| Carol | slept. |

Exercise 1 **Identifying Complete Subjects and Predicates.** In the following sentences, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

EXAMPLE: Our school newspaper won a prize in the contest.

1. We are learning about careers in forestry.
2. Roger's room was filled with miniature soldiers.
3. The dentist worked in his office all day.
4. Bill created crossword puzzles for the newspaper.
5. The temperature hit 100°F on that July day.
6. We were given a tour of the museum.
7. The elephants in the circus are well trained.
8. You will find our house on Main Street.
9. The aquarium was filled with fish.
10. My favorite restaurant is going to close.

Exercise 2 **Adding Parts to Sentences.** Each item below is missing either a complete subject or a complete predicate. Add the missing part on the line to create a complete sentence.

EXAMPLE: Boats of all sizes could be seen in the harbor.

1. The old, wooden fort _____
2. _____ washed up along the beach.
3. Two tiny sparrows _____
4. A loud cheer _____
5. _____ had almost reached the finish line.
6. _____ let out a piercing yell.
7. A man with a crooked nose _____
8. The golden retriever's puppies _____
9. _____ moved through the crowd toward the podium.
10. A tall, mysterious woman _____

19.2 Complete Subjects and Predicates

• Practice 2

Exercise 1 **Recognizing Complete Subjects and Predicates.** Underline the subject once and the verb twice in each of the following sentences. Then draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

EXAMPLE: The player with the red hat | is the captain.

1. A tall stranger appeared on the stage.
2. This painting by Velázquez is extremely valuable.
3. The ship's watertight doors close automatically.
4. The smiling governor shook hands with all her guests.
5. Fire spread through the entire forest.
6. The people in the stands and on the field applauded loudly.
7. Our newly elected mayor took the oath of office.
8. This small engraving is a masterpiece of its type.
9. Costa Brava is an area of seaside resorts in Spain.
10. The fresh vegetables cooked rapidly in the wok.

Writing Application **Developing Complete Subjects and Predicates.** The first word in each item is a noun or pronoun that can be used as a subject. The second word is a verb. Develop each item into a complete subject and predicate by adding details to the subject and verb.

EXAMPLE: storm swept
A violent storm swept across the lake.

1. story begins

2. path leads

3. bus rumbled

4. each is

5. sister decided

19.3

Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs • Practice 1

Compound Subjects A compound subject is two or more subjects that have the same verb and are joined by a conjunction such as *and* or *or*.

| COMPOUND SUBJECTS |
|---|
| <u>Pines</u> and <u>spruces</u> are both evergreen trees. |
| <u>Clothes</u> or <u>records</u> make perfect gifts. |

Compound Verbs A compound verb is two or more verbs that have the same subject and are joined by a conjunction such as *and* or *or*.

| COMPOUND VERBS |
|---|
| Jill <u>wrote</u> and <u>performed</u> her own music. |
| He <u>will play</u> golf or <u>jog</u> on Saturday. |

Exercise 1 Identifying Compound Subjects. Underline each compound subject in these sentences.

EXAMPLE: Pam and Kathy have a birthday next week.

1. The house and the barn were painted red.
2. Lemons, limes, and oranges are citrus fruits.
3. On Saturday afternoon, my sister and I visited the zoo.
4. Paintings and sculpture can be found in the museum.
5. My mother or father will take me to the game.
6. Jewelry and pottery were on sale at the bazaar.
7. Cows and horses grazed on the hillsides.
8. During the storm, lightning, thunder, and heavy rains occurred.
9. July or August is a perfect month for a vacation at the shore.
10. Washington and Oregon are states located in the northwest.

Exercise 2 Recognizing Compound Verbs. Circle the compound verbs in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: We danced and sang at the party.

1. The quarterback will run or will pass on the play.
2. She sat on the couch and read her history assignment.
3. The sun rose and shone brightly over the countryside.
4. I ate a sandwich and drank a glass of milk for lunch.
5. We wrote a script and took pictures for our own slide presentation.
6. Bill coached the team and played in the outfield.
7. We mowed the lawn, pruned the bushes, and cleaned the garage before dinner.
8. Tomorrow I will go downtown and buy a new coat.
9. The kite twisted and turned in the wind.
10. You will be surprised and may be pleased by my news.

19.3 Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs • Practice 2

Exercise 1 Recognizing Compound Subjects. Each sentence contains a compound subject. Underline the words in each compound subject.

EXAMPLE: June and Ken moved to California.

1. Lou and Tony are working at the supermarket.
2. During the storm, the teacher and the class waited under an awning.
3. A bus or train can be used to reach the museum.
4. Austria and Hungary were once united.
5. Lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers are the chief ingredients in his salad.

Exercise 2 Recognizing Compound Verbs. Each sentence contains a compound verb. Underline the words in each compound verb.

EXAMPLE: Jane Austen began a final book but died before its completion.

1. Arnie walks or takes the bus to school.
2. Dad planted a Japanese maple twenty years ago and has cherished it ever since.
3. My friends often go to the movies and have a pizza afterward.
4. The architect surveyed the land, asked questions, and began to draw her plans.
5. Later, Lucy washed her hair and settled down with a book.

Exercise 3 Recognizing Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs. Each sentence contains a compound subject, a compound verb, or both. Underline the compound subjects and the compound verbs. Then label the underlined words *compound subject* and *compound verb* as in the example.

EXAMPLE: The boy in the navy coat and the boy in the green blazer are teammates.
compound subject

1. Adobe bricks and other artifacts were found in the ruins. _____
2. The trip began in New Guinea and continued with stops in Australia and New Zealand.

3. Lisa and Sandy both draw and paint well. _____
4. Richard picked two quarts of red and black currants and made sherbet from them.

5. Peanuts, pretzels, and popcorn are American favorites. _____
6. Rodgers and Hammerstein wrote shows together but also worked with other partners.

7. The snakes escaped from the cage and slithered away. _____
8. Haiti and Martinique are both countries in the Caribbean. _____
9. The dripping ice sculpture trembled, shook once, and collapsed in a heap. _____
10. Prize livestock and homemade foods were at the fair. _____

19.4 Hard-to-Find Subjects • Practice 1

Subjects in Orders and Directions In sentences that give orders or directions, the subject is understood to be *you*.

| Orders or Directions | With Understood You Added |
|---|---|
| <u>Listen</u> to me. | (You) <u>listen</u> to me. |
| When cooking rice, <u>follow</u> the directions on the box. | When cooking rice, (you) <u>follow</u> the directions on the box. |

Subjects in Questions In questions, the subject often follows the verb. Such questions begin with *what, which, whose, when, where, why, or how*. To find the subject, change the question into a statement.

| Questions | Reworded as Statements |
|--|--|
| What <u>are you studying</u> in English class? | You <u>are studying</u> what in English class. |
| Where <u>is she going</u> today? | She <u>is going</u> where today. |
| When <u>will the governor arrive</u> ? | The <u>governor will arrive</u> when. |

Exercise 1 Finding the Subject in Orders and Directions. Write the subject of each sentence in the blank. If the subject is an understood (*you*), put an arrow (↑) where the subject belongs in the sentence.

- EXAMPLE:** Girls, ↑ sit down. _____ (you)
- After turning onto Main Street, drive for one mile. _____
 - Team, watch carefully. _____
 - Bob always turns off the television. _____
 - Class, look at the board. _____
 - When riding your bicycle in traffic, be careful. _____
 - Don't feed the animals in that cage. _____
 - Carol, please give me your homework. _____
 - The warm breezes were a sign of spring. _____
 - After breakfast, feed the dog. _____
 - Mark, please stop talking. _____

Exercise 2 Finding Subjects in Sentences. Rewrite each question as a statement. Underline the subject.

- EXAMPLE:** Who is the captain of this team? The captain of this team is who?
- What movie are they showing today? _____
 - When is the doctor arriving? _____
 - Whose exhibit won first prize? _____
 - Where does he keep the flour? _____
 - What are we having for dinner? _____
 - Did you see Carol at the party? _____
 - Can you finish the homework assignment tonight? _____
 - In which direction is the park? _____
 - When will the play begin? _____
 - Has the jury reached a verdict? _____

19.4

Hard-to-Find Subjects • Practice 2

Exercise 1 Recognizing Subjects That Give Orders or Directions. Underline or write the subject of each of the following sentences. Seven of the ten sentences give orders or directions.

EXAMPLE: Tom, help me milk the cows. (you)

1. Remove the cassette carefully. _____
2. Sylvia, give the dog a bath. _____
3. You should take only one piece of pie. _____
4. Check the windows and the doors for leaks. _____
5. After finishing your homework, help Father. _____
6. A blanket of snow gently covered the lawn. _____
7. Tom, pile these boxes against the wall. _____
8. Stop the traffic! _____
9. The dictionary had been misplaced for a week. _____
10. Soldiers, take your posts immediately. _____

Exercise 2 Finding the Subjects in Questions. Underline the subject in each of the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: How did you lose your shoes?

1. Where is the encyclopedia?
2. Have they visited the town hall yet?
3. Which rooms will be redecorated?
4. Whose science project finally won?
5. Are blueberries in season now?
6. What will you do with these packages?
7. Who planned last year's picnic?
8. How should I draw the solid bars on this graph?
9. Have the judges reached a decision?
10. When will we read Poe's short stories?

19.4 Sentences Beginning with *There* or *Here*

• Practice 1

Subjects in Sentences Beginning with *There* or *Here* *There* or *here* is never the subject of a sentence. Such sentences are usually in inverted order. Reword them to find the subject.

| Sentences Beginning with <i>There</i> or <i>Here</i> | Reworded with Subjects Before Verbs |
|--|--|
| There <u>are</u> three <u>games</u> <u>left</u> to play. | Three <u>games</u> <u>are</u> <u>left</u> to play. |
| Here <u>is</u> your <u>purse</u> . | Your <u>purse</u> <u>is</u> here. |

Exercise 1 Identifying Subjects in Sentences Beginning with *There* or *Here*. Underline the subject in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Here is the answer to your question.

1. There are two ducks on the pond this morning.
2. Here is the recipe.
3. Here comes our new principal.
4. There were no upsets in this election.
5. There could be a storm tomorrow.
6. Here is a picture of the animal with its young.
7. There are some beautiful flowers growing in the field.
8. Here is your father now.
9. Here was a great civilization.
10. There will be no more flights to Chicago today.

Exercise 2 Writing Sentences Beginning with *There* or *Here*. Write sentences beginning with *there* or *here* using the subjects in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: (train) Here comes the train now.

1. (game) _____
2. (career) _____
3. (deer) _____
4. (balloons) _____
5. (house) _____
6. (book) _____
7. (dog) _____
8. (farm) _____
9. (sun) _____
10. (mother) _____

19.4

Sentences Beginning with *There* or *Here***• Practice 2****Exercise 1**

Finding the Subject in Sentences Beginning with *There* and *Here*. Underline the subject in each of the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: There is no excuse for such sloppiness.

1. Here comes the express bus now.
2. There was another phone call for you an hour ago.
3. There have been three strikes in less than five years.
4. Here is some strawberry shortcake for dessert.
5. There goes the last train to the city.
6. There is an exciting new play on Broadway.
7. Here are the tickets to the hockey game.
8. There in the valley are the Mayan ruins.
9. There, smiling proudly, stands the winner of the ribbon.
10. Here is the money for your haircut.

Writing Application

Writing Sentences with Subjects in Various Positions. Write five sentences by following the directions. Underline the subject in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Use *Did* to begin a question.

Did you return my library books?

1. Use *Are* to begin a question.

2. Use *Here* to begin a sentence.

3. Use *Which* to begin a question.

4. Use *Choose* to begin an order.

5. Use *There* to begin a sentence.
