

COMPLETE SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES

Grammar for Writing Workbook, pp. 28-30

9th Grade

Warm-Up

Complete and Simple Subjects

- A **complete subject** is a group of words that names what a sentence is about.
 - Example: **The tall boy out in left field** made a great diving
 - catch.
- A **simple subject** is the main word (noun or pronoun) in the complete subject.
 - Example: The tall **boy** out in left field made a great diving catch.

Read the following sentences. Copy them onto a separate sheet of paper.
Underline the complete subjects, and circle the simple subjects.

1. A slice of apple pie is my ideal dessert.
2. The little black dog chased our car down the street.
3. The lady across the street baked us cookies when we moved in.
4. Anthony was late to class today.

Answers

1. A slice of apple pie is my ideal dessert.

2. The little black dog chased our car down the street.

3. The lady across the street baked us cookies when we moved in.

4. Anthony was late to class today.

Why Grammar?

- 9th Grade Content standards:
 - Written and Oral English Language Conventions: *Grammar and Mechanics of Writing*
 - 1.1 Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).
 - 1.2 Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).
 - 1.3 Demonstrate an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax.
- CSTs
 - 17% of the English Language Arts test measures your knowledge of the Written and Oral English Language Convention standards
- MACHS-SJS-FPA School Performance
 - 0% of FPA 9th-graders scored Advanced in the area of grammar on the Periodic Assessments; 3% scored Proficient
 - 2% of FPA 10th-graders scored Advanced in the area of grammar on the Periodic Assessments; 10% scored Proficient

Why Grammar?



You're = you + are

Lesson Objective



- Students will be able to identify complete subjects and complete predicates within sentences.

Lesson 2: Complete Subject

- The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about
- The **complete subject** includes the simple subject and all the words that modify it.
 - *modify = change
- Every word in a sentence is either part of the complete subject or part of the complete predicate.

Example:

You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of you will scream your lives out at the block within a year. (*Animal Farm*, p. 9)

“You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of you” is the **complete subject** of the sentence.

Lesson 2: Complete Predicates

- The **predicate** tells what the subject is or does or what happens to the subject
- The **complete predicate** includes the verb and all the words that modify it.
 - *modify = change
- Every word in a sentence is either part of the complete subject or part of the complete predicate.

Example:

You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of you will scream your lives out at the block within a year. (*Animal Farm*, p. 9)

“will scream your lives out at the block within a year” is the **complete predicate** of the sentence.

Lesson 2: Practice



- With your table partner, complete the following exercises in your *Grammar for Writing Workbooks*
- p. 28
 - ▣ Complete Section A
 - ▣ Complete Section B
- 10 minutes
- Questions?

Lesson 2: More Practice



- With your table partner, complete the following exercises in your *Grammar for Writing Workbooks*
- p. 29, Section B #1-3
- p. 30, Section B, first two “sentences”
- 5 minutes
- Questions?