Grammar Notebook: Parts of the sentence, CH 2

Day 1	Notes
2.1 Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates, p. 130:	
I. SentenceA. SubjectB. PredicateC. How can I find a simple subject?	 I. A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence has two basic parts: A. A subject is the part of the sentence that names whom or what the sentence is about. B. A predicate is the part of the sentence that says something about the subject. C. You find the simple subject by asking who? or what? about the verb. Example: Michael Jordan jumped. *The proper noun Michael Jordan is the subject because it answers the question Who will perform?
Practice:	Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates, p. 131 1. can make / days 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

2.2 Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates, p. 132:	
I. Complete Subject II. Complete Predicates	 I. A complete subject consists of the simple subject and <u>all</u> the words that modify it. II. A complete predicate consists of the simple predicate, or work, and all the words that modify it are complete its.
	verb, and all the words that modify it or complete its meaning. III. Examples:
	Complete subject A. The athletic Michael Jordan jumped above the rim.
Practice:	Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates, p. 133
	1. CP
	2.
	3.
	4.5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.
2.3 Compound Subjects	

and Compound Predicates, p. 133:	
I. Compound Subject	 I. A compound subject is made up of Two or more simple subjects Joined by a conjunction, and Have the same verb Example: Tomatoes or carrots would add color to the salad.
II. Compound Predicate	II. A compound Predicate is made up of Two or more verbs or verb phrases Joined by a conjunction Have the same subject
	Example:
<u>Practice</u>	Horses gallop and charge. Simple Subject Compound Predicate
	Simple and Compound Subjects and Predicates, p. 135
	 CS: wheat, apples Simple Predicate: are CS: lakes, forest Simple Predicate: make CP: wrote, simplified, campaigned Simple Subject: Noah Webster 5. 7. 8. 9. 10.