

Subjects and Predicates

The **subject** is the part of the sentence that tells whom or what the sentence is about. All the words in the subject are called the **complete subject**. The **simple subject** is the most important word in the complete subject.

The **predicate** is the part of the sentence that tells what the subject is or does. All the words in the predicate are called the **complete predicate**. The **simple predicate**, or **verb**, is the most important word in the complete predicate.

complete subject complete predicate

My aunt lives in Ohio.

simple subject simple predicate

A **compound subject** is made up of two or more simple subjects. A **compound predicate** is made up of two or more simple predicates.

compound subject

Gina and I live and work in Ohio.

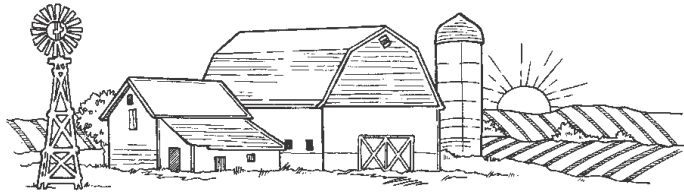
compound predicate

A Write the sentences. Underline the complete subject and complete predicate. Circle the simple subject and simple predicate.

1. My grandmother went to Ireland last summer.
2. The village of her ancestors is Portcawl.

B Write each sentence. Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

1. Around 300 million people live in the United States.
2. Some of these residents are recent arrivals.
3. Hong's father came from Vietnam in 1984.
4. He earns a good living in this country.
5. Han's three brothers arrived in San Francisco last year.
6. They work on a farm in Oregon.



C Finish each sentence by adding a complete subject or a complete predicate from the box. Write the sentences.

Complete Subjects

New arrivals in the United States

Many of these immigrants

Complete Predicates

will grow up as Americans

prosper and buy their own businesses

- (7) ____ often work very hard. (8) Some of them ____.
- (9) ____ become American citizens after a few years.
- (10) Their children ____.




Test Preparation

✓ Write the letter of the phrase that identifies the underlined word or words in each sentence.

1. Jorge and Lourdes are learning English.
 - A Simple subject
 - B Complete subject
 - C Simple predicate
 - D Complete predicate
2. The two cousins attend a language school every evening.
 - A Simple subject
 - B Complete subject
 - C Simple predicate
 - D Complete predicate
3. Three of their classmates come from Mexico.
 - A Simple subject
 - B Complete subject
 - C Simple predicate
 - D Complete predicate
4. Two women are Brazilian.
 - A Simple subject
 - B Complete subject
 - C Simple predicate
 - D Complete predicate
5. Other students come from Korea, Japan, and China.
 - A Simple subject
 - B Complete subject
 - C Simple predicate
 - D Complete predicate

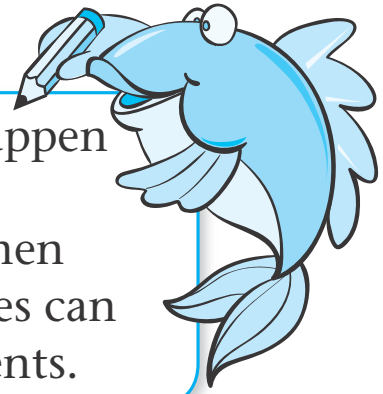


Review

-  Write each sentence. Underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.
1. My friend Michael and I are tutoring English.
 2. Two of our classmates meet us every day for half an hour.
 3. Dmitri and Olga recently arrived from Russia.
 4. They can read and write in English already.
 5. Several Russian families have settled in our town.
-  Identify the underlined word or words in each sentence. Write *CS* for complete subjects, *CP* for complete predicates, *SS* for simple subjects, or *SP* for simple predicates.
6. The students in our school held an international fair.
 7. We served food from all over the world.
 8. Several kids dressed in their national costume.
 9. Two Japanese girls demonstrated origami.
 10. Many families came to visit.
-  Look at the letters after each sentence. Write the complete subject when you see *CS*, the simple subject when you see *SS*, the complete predicate when you see *CP*, and the simple predicate when you see *SP*.
11. Three of my teammates are from Mexico. CS
 12. Pedro and Juan play center field and shortstop. CP
 13. Jaime is our best pitcher. SS
 14. He won four games so far this year. SP
 15. He pitches again next Saturday. CP



Sequence



Sequence is the order in which things happen in a story. Transition words such as *before*, *after*, *then*, *next*, and *finally* can tell you when something happens. Days, dates, and times can also help you understand the order of events.



The events in the column below are taken from the paragraph, but they are out of order. Write the events in the correct sequence.

Grandfather left Japan as a young man and went to the United States. Before returning to Japan, he traveled in America. Later, back in the United States, he married and settled in San Francisco. There he had a daughter. After many years, he took his family back to Japan.

- settled in San Francisco
- got married
- returned to Japan as young man
- left Japan as young man
- traveled throughout America
- had daughter
- took family to Japan

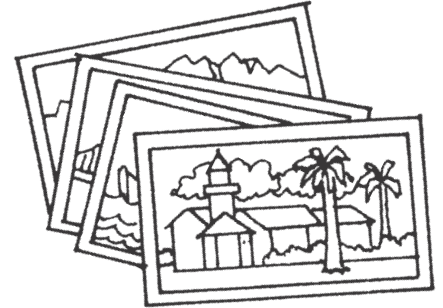


Write about a trip. Tell four things you did in order. Use transition words.



Postcard

A **postcard** is a brief message, with a picture on one side, sent by mail to friends or family. Often a postcard gives details about a place you are visiting on vacation and describes your feelings about being there.



Postcard from San Francisco

Dear Maria,

Writer talks directly to friend.

San Francisco is unbelievable! Do you remember those cable cars we saw on TV? I've been on one!

Events are described in order.

Last night we had dinner in Chinatown. Dad ate shark's fin! This morning we saw the Golden Gate Bridge. It looked like a spider web in the fog. Tomorrow Mom and Dad want to go to the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center. My brother wants to go to a ball game. I can't make up my mind. There's so much to do!

Writer uses figurative language.

See you soon,
Jasmine