

Lesson 111

Parts of the Sentence - Review

A *simple sentence* is a group of words expressing a complete thought, and it must have a *subject* and a *verb* (*predicate* - some grammar books use the word *predicate*, but I will use *verb*). A *verb* shows action or state of being. The *subject* tells *who* or *what* about the verb. When finding the subject and the verb in a sentence, always find the verb first and then say *who* or *what* followed by the verb.

Example:

The bell rang.

Find the verb - *rang*

Who or *what rang*?

The bell rang, so *bell* is the subject.

The *bell rang*.

A *predicate nominative* or *predicate noun* completes a *linking verb* and renames the *subject*. It is a *complement* or *completer* because it completes the verb. The verb in a sentence having a predicate nominative can always be replaced by the word *equals*.

Example:

Mr. Johanson is a *teacher*.

Mr. Johanson *equals* a teacher.

A *direct object* receives the action performed by the *subject*. The verb used with a direct object is always an *action verb*. Another way of saying it is that the subject does the verb to the direct object. To find the direct object, say the subject and verb followed by *whom* or *what*. If nothing answers the question *whom* or *what*, you know that there is no direct object.

Example:

The car hit the tree.

The *car hit* *whom* or *what*?

Tree answers the question so *tree* is the *direct object*.

The *car hit* the *tree*.

Instructions: Find the *subjects*, *verbs*, *predicate nominatives*, and *direct objects* in the these sentences.

1. Our neighbors are from Australia.

2. Our best friends are visiting England.

3. Was Samuel ever in the army?

4. The basketball coach was a great example for the boys.

5. Was the circus a thrilling time for you?