

Lesson 115

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. Mutt and Jeff were old comic characters.

2. Ila scraped and rubbed the old tub for hours.

3. He hit the ball hard and ran to first base.

4. Do you have the ticket or the money?

5. Well, the television program had too much violence and gore.