- The **simple subject** is the main noun or pronoun that names the subject of the sentence.
- The complete subject includes all of the words that tell whom or what the sentence is about.
- The simple predicate is the verb that tells exactly what the subject does or is.
- The **complete predicate** is the verb and all of the words that tell what the subject does or is.

After each sentence, write whether the underlined word or words are the simple subject, complete subject, simple predicate, or complete predicate.

- 1. My grandparents live on an island.
- 2. A small boat travels there every hour. _____
- 3. The entire ride takes about twenty minutes. _____
- 4. My family visits them every summer. _____
- 5. We stay for about a week. _____
- 6. My grandmother likes to paint the ocean.
- 7. I am learning how to paddle a kayak. _____
- 8. My oldest sister has started a shell collection.
- 9. I swim nearly every day. _____
- 10. Days at the beach are the best ever! _____

- A **compound subject** is two or more subjects that share the same verb. The subjects are usually joined by a conjunction such as and or or.
- A compound predicate contains two or more predicates that have the same subject.
- Compound subjects and predicates can use coordinating conjunctions (and, or) or correlative conjunctions (either/or, neither/nor).

After each sentence, write whether the underlined words are a compound subject or compound predicate. Circle each conjunction.

- 1. The students arrive and sit down.
- 2. The teacher and the students open their books.
- 3. The boy or the girl will read first.
- 4. The class listens and takes notes. _____
- 5. Either the teacher or the principal will speak.
- **6.** The cafeteria opens and serves lunch. _____
- 7. The students neither rush nor hurry. _____
- 8. The pizza and the pasta are the favorite meals.
- 9. Do you or your friends enjoy salads? _____
- **10.** Can either my friend or I help clean up? _____

N	α	m	
IV	(1	Ш	Ю

- Use **commas** to separate three or more words or phrases in a series.
- Appositives are often set off by commas.
- Commas set off introductory words, such as yes, no, and thank you.

Rewrite each sentence correctly by putting commas where they belong.

- 1. The school's sports teams include baseball soccer and football.
- 2. My brother sister and father will attend today's game.
- 3. Mr. Tompkins our coach will lead the team onto the field.
- 4. Yes we love it when people sing the school song!
- **5.** Our team got the ball raced down the field and scored a goal.

Name			

- Compound subjects and predicates can use **coordinating conjunctions** (and, or) or correlative conjunctions (either/or, neither/nor).
- Use commas to separate three or more words or phrases in a series.
- Use commas to set off appositives and introductory words in sentences.

Proofread the paragraph. On the lines below, correct mistakes in the use of conjunctions and commas.

My parents have hired a tutor to help me with my reading writing and spelling. I also need help with science my hardest subject. The tutor, and I work together most afternoons. We most often meet on Monday, Tuesday, and, Thursday. She and I either read together, or work on my homework problems. No she doesn't give me the answers. My teachers parents and tutor are all proud of my progress.

-	

Name				
	After each sentence, write whether the underlined word or words are a simple bject, compound subject, simple predicate, or compound predicate.			
1.	The squirrels and the chipmunks are gathering acorns.			
2.	The daylight hours grow shorter every day			
3.	Leaves fall and cover the ground.			
4.	Our town's farmers harvest their crops			
5.	Many of them pick corn and sell it in town.			
В.	Rewrite each sentence. Place commas where they belong.			
6.	My father prepares a salad soup and main dish for dinner.			
7.	My aunt uncle and cousins will join us this evening.			
8.	Yes the house will be filled with all kinds of activity!			
9.	My mother a trained musician will play the piano.			
10.	Do you think my sister brother or I should sing along?			