Subjects & Predicates
Every complete sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate. The **subject** is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the **predicate** tells something about the subject.
Peyton and her dog run on the beach every morning.
Peyton and her dog run on the beach every morning.

First find the verb and then make a question by placing "who?" or "what?" before it.

The answer is the subject, Peyton and her dog.
Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

Every subject is built around one noun or pronoun (or more). When all other words are removed the simple subject is left.
A piece of chocolate candy would taste great.
Simple Predicate

A *simple predicate* is always the verb or verbs that links up with the subject.
A piece of chocolate candy **would taste** great.

The simple predicate is ````would taste``` -- in other words, the verb of the sentence.
Let's try one:

The excited students spilled popcorn on the floor.

What is the verb of this sentence?

The excited students spilled popcorn on the floor.

Spilled is the simple predicate!
Can you find the complete and simple subject in each sentence below? The simple Predicate?

1. My little brother broke his finger.
2. His Uncle Bob asked for directions.
3. Those students carried backpacks.
4. Our babysitter arrived late.
A sentence may have a **compound subject** -- a simple subject made up of more than one noun or pronoun.
Can you find the compound subjects?

Team pennants, rock posters and family photographs covered the boy's bedroom walls.
Can you find the compound subjects?

Her uncle and she walked slowly through the art gallery and admired the beautiful pictures exhibited there.
Can you find the compound subject in each sentence below?

1. My little brother and my cousin broke their fingers.
2. His Uncle Bob and Aunt Betty asked for directions.
3. Those students and teachers carried backpacks.
A **compound predicate**, is more than one verb relating to the same subject.
Can you find the compound predicate?

Mother mopped and scrubbed the kitchen floor.
Can you find the **compound predicate** in each sentence below?

1. My little brother bruised and broke his finger.
2. His Uncle Bob looked and asked for directions.
3. Those students will carry and use their backpacks.
4. Our babysitter overslept and arrived late.
Interrogative Sentences

When questions begin with part or all of the predicate, this is the \text{PSP} word order.

- Have you seen a dog? \text{PSP}
- Have I seen a dog? \text{PSP}
- Why do you ask? \text{PSP}
Here or There

- Sentences that start with here or there will likely have inverted order
- Here is the book.
- There is the car.
Types of Sentences

1. Declarative – states a fact
2. Interrogative – question
3. Imperative – command or request
4. Exclamatory – Express strong feelings