

The complete subject is the subject noun and its describers.  
The complete predicate is the main verb plus all its baggage.

**A** In each sentence underline the complete subject. (There will be only one.)

1. The national anthem of the United States is called "The Star-Spangled Banner."
2. The powerful words were written by Francis Scott Key.
3. Key wrote the poem after the bombing of Fort McHenry by the British in 1812.
4. Francis Scott Key's words are sung to John Stafford Smith's song.
5. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was used by the Navy in 1889.
6. President Woodrow Wilson made the anthem official in 1916.
7. "The Star-Spangled Banner" became our national anthem in 1931.

**B** In each sentence circle the complete predicate. (There will be only one.)

1. British sportswriter Henry Chadwick published an article in 1903 about American baseball's connection to the British game named rounders.
2. Baseball executive Albert Spaulding and others declared that baseball was the invention of Abner Doubleday, a Civil War hero.
3. Sixteen New York area clubs formed the National Association of Base Ball Players.
4. Twelve clubs declared themselves professional baseball clubs for the 1869 season.
5. The National League created the St. Louis Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers.

**C** In each sentence underline the complete subject, and circle the complete predicate. (There will be only one of each.)

1. Martin Cooper of ArrayComm placed the first cell phone call in 1973 in New York City.
2. The first cordless telephone weighed 30 ounces.
3. Motorola's Communications System Division introduced the 16-ounce "DynaTAC" phone in 1983.
4. Each "DynaTAC" phone cost the buyer \$3500.
5. Martin Cooper's development of the cell phone changed communication in the world.
6. Cooper's company's technology gives cell phone users access to the Internet.

The complete subject is the subject noun and its describers.  
The complete predicate is the main verb plus all its baggage.



### What are complete subjects and predicates?

The complete subject is the subject noun with all the words describing it.  
(Sometimes, the subject noun is compound.)

The complete predicate is the main verb plus all its baggage.  
(Sometimes, the predicate verb is compound.)

### Add to your subject and predicate cards.

1. Find your subject card, flip it over, and find your examples. At the bottom write **complete subject = subject and all its describers.**
2. Underneath, write the following example. (Note underlining.)

The responsible student reviewed carefully for the quiz.

3. Find your predicate card, flip it over, and find your examples. At the bottom write **complete predicate = main verb plus all its baggage.**
4. Underneath, write the following example. (Note underlining.)

The responsible student reviewed carefully for the quiz.

### Read these examples.

simple subject
simple predicate  
 ↓                      ↙  
The elderly woman sang the National Anthem with great energy.  
 complete subject                      complete predicate

simple subject
simple predicate  
 ↓                      ↙  
My funny friend baked cookies this afternoon.  
 complete subject                      complete predicate

### Now you try.

- Underline the **complete subject** in each sentence. The rest of the sentence should be the complete predicate.

The alien from another galaxy landed on Earth with his family.

My friends and I prefer chocolate chip cookies instead of oatmeal cookies.

The speedy motor boat created huge waves in the ocean.



**C** Draw a line between each independent clause on the left and its independent clause partner on the right. Each time you connect a pair, you will create a compound sentence (I,**fanboys**I).

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | We shared our popcorn, but<br>We play basketball Monday afternoons, so<br>The class visited the museum, and | the art surprised them.<br>I got my own drink.<br>I get my homework done during school.                             |
| 2. | The lake water was icy cold, so<br>Math is my most difficult subject, but<br>I love French fries, but       | Mr. Matthews teaches it well.<br>we had to jump in quickly.<br>I have to have ketchup for them.                     |
| 3. | We could take the trash out now, or<br>My uncle used to have a sailboat, and<br>A snake is a reptile, and   | a frog is an amphibian.<br>we could do it first thing in the morning.<br>we would take afternoon trips on the lake. |

**D** Write compound sentences that include the simple subject/predicate pairs provided.

Minimum Word Count	
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1. Eliza swept                      Sam dusted

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2. storm came                      we went

---

Now, check to see that your sentences begin with capital letters and end with periods!

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