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Complex subject examples. Compound subject and predicate worksheets. What are complex subjects. Complex subject exercises. Simple vs complex subject. Subject worksheet pdf.

Grammar exercise: Identifying simple subjects (SS) or compound subjects (CS) Read each sentence carefully to identify the underlined word(s) as either a SS or CS. Then, rewrite each sentence to expand the simple subject into a compound subject. 1. Underline the simple subject in each sentence. 2. Identify whether the underlined words are a SS or CS and write your answer on the line. 3. Expand each sentence by turning the simple subject into a compound subject. Examples: Sentence: The cat sat on the mat. Underlined word(s): The cat (SS) Rewritten sentence: My sister's cat, Fluffy, sat on the mat. 4. Circle the simple subject in each sentence and then write a new sentence expanding the sentence to make the subject compound. 5. Evaluate each sentence and identify where the terms of interest are located, pointing them out as you go. 6. Rewrite sentences with compound subjects, deleting words as necessary to make the sentence have only a simple subject.

Simple Subjects and Predicates Worksheet I

Chore Day!

Directions: Underline the simple subjects and circle the simple predicates.
Simple Subjects: underlined, or *simple,* or *named*, that takes no action.
Simple Predicates: verbs or verb phrases reduced to its smallest form.

1. Doug usually plays video games around this time.

2. Today is different though.

3. Today Doug is cleaning up messes around the house.

4. His mother gave him a long list of chores.

5. The long list seemed overwhelming to Doug.

6. His sister, Katie, finished her chores a little time ago.

7. Doug has been stalling.

8. Katie helped her brother Doug with his chores a little bit.

9. That made Doug happier than a dog in a dirt pile.

10. Soon though he was playing video games on the couch again.

11. Many of Doug's chores were still incomplete.

12. Then Katie saw her brother playing video games without her.

13. Having felt used, Katie left her brother alone.

14. A little later in the afternoon, Doug went to get a glass of juice from the refrigerator.

15. He saw Katie playing with her dolls in her bedroom.

16. At first he was upset with her.


17. Then Doug realized his mistake in not helping her.

18. Holding his head down in regret, Doug apologized to his sister Katie.

19. Katie graciously accepted his apology.

20. Together, both of them finished the list of chores.

21-25. Write five of your own sentences on the back of this sheet.
Underline your simple subjects and circle your simple predicates.

A black and white line drawing of a person wearing a hat and overalls, bent over and sweeping the floor with a broom. There are some small circles representing dust or debris being swept up.

Simple vs complex subject. Subject worksheet pdf.

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Underlining Simple Subjects Worksheet 1

The simple subject tells *who* or *what* the sentence is about, but does not include all of the descriptive words within a complete subject. The simple subject is often a single noun.

Example:

The brown bear scurried up the mountain.
simple subject = *bear*

Underline the simple subjects in the following sentences.

1. Martha's oldest sister plays on the basketball team.
2. Kara's favorite morning snack was missing from her lunchbox!
3. The taxi driver stopped suddenly.
4. The curious kitten jumped inside of the box.
5. Her younger brother began to cry.
6. The entire family went on a vacation to Utah.
7. Every student may try out for the talent show.
8. The book on the shelf is very interesting!
9. Leslie's mother folded the laundry and put it away.
10. Jose's parents fly to Hawaii every summer.
11. My naughty puppy tracked dirt inside of the house.

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Identify whether the underlined words are a SS or CS and write your answer on the line. 3. Expand each sentence by turning the simple subject into a compound subject. Examples: Sentence: The cat sat on the mat. Underlined word(s): The cat (SS) Rewritten sentence: My sister's cat, Fluffy, sat on the mat. 4. Circle the simple subject in each sentence and then write a new sentence expanding the sentence to make the subject compound.

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Compound Subjects Worksheet Part 2

- ✓ When a sentence has two or more subjects, it is called a compound subject.
- ✓ The compound subject includes *everyone/everything* that *does something* or *is* in a sentence.
- ✓ The individual subjects of a compound subject are often joined by a joining word such as *and*, *or*, *neither*, or *nor*.

Example:

Katie and Dana will participate in the chess tournament.
compound subject = Katie and Dana

Underline the compound subjects in the following sentences.

1. Elm and oak trees line my neighborhood street.
2. Tacos and enchiladas are popular Mexican dishes.
3. James and his little brother enjoy reading novels on rainy afternoons.
4. Basketball and soccer are team sports.
5. My sister and her best friend will get ice cream after school today.
6. Beatrice, Darlene, and Connie belong on the same track team.
7. Dandelions and roses grow in my neighbor's garden.
8. Sandwiches and salad are being served for lunch today.
9. Saturday and Sunday are my favorite days of the week!

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Subject worksheet pdf.

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Compound Sentences Worksheet (and, or, but) Part 1

The word *and* shows addition, *or* shows an alternative, and *but* is used to join contrasting ideas.

Directions: Create a compound sentence by combining the simple sentences given below. Use the connecting words (and, or, but).

Example A: Kerry went to the woods. She went hunting.
Answer: Kerry went to the woods, and she went hunting.

1. Timmy loves to play basketball. Timmy's dad doesn't have a basketball.

2. John loves to watch the movie Transformers. John loves to eat popcorn.

3. There are many days during the month. There are many days during the year.

4. One of my favorite sports is tennis. Tennis is not watched very much.

5. The dog must eat dinner on time. The dog goes hungry.

6. David likes to play baseball. David likes to play soccer.

7. John needs to study harder. John will not graduate this year.

8. Becky loves fishing. Becky cannot fish if she doesn't wake up early.

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1. Underline the simple subject in each sentence. 2. Identify whether the underlined words are a SS or CS and write your answer on the line. 3. Expand each sentence by turning the simple subject into a compound subject. Examples: Sentence: The cat sat on the mat. Underlined word(s): The cat (SS) Rewritten sentence: My sister's cat, Fluffy, sat on the mat. 4. Circle the simple subject in each sentence and then write a new sentence expanding the sentence to make the subject compound. 5. Evaluate each sentence and identify where the terms of interest are located, pointing them out as you go. 6. Rewrite sentences with compound subjects, deleting words as necessary to make the sentence have only a simple subject. 7. Look at each picture and write two sentences to describe it: one with a simple subject and one with a complete subject. 8. Unscramble each sentence and underline what is asked of you at each step of the way. 9. Classify parts of statements about your backpack, rewriting the whole thing as needed. 10. Diagnose grammar in each sentence and see how you make out. Let's explore how verb usage affects writing and production of written work. We'll start by examining sentence types: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. Simple sentences are considered independent clauses, offering complete thoughts with subjects and verbs. For instance: * "I am a chef." (Subject: I; Verb: am) * "Kevin opened the door." (Subject: Kevin; Verb: opened) These examples feature subjects in their simple form (e.g., "I", "Kevin") and lack conjunctions. Complex sentences, on the other hand, combine independent and dependent clauses using conjunctions. This creates a complex subject. Consider: * "When I reached home after work yesterday, I worked out in my backyard for some time." (Independent clause: I worked out...; Dependent clause: When I reached...) * "I love my job because I learn something new every day." (Independent clause: I love my job.; and dependent clause: because I learn...) The subject is typically the agent or doer performing an action in a sentence. It can also refer to an event, state, or thing described. Simple subjects are main words or phrases describing a sentence, often featuring common nouns, proper nouns, and pronouns. Examples of simple subjects include: * "My wife is a doctor." * "The small pastry shop on the north side of the street has closed down." * "You can request a refund if you are not satisfied with the quality." * "On Sundays is when we talk the most." A complete subject is formed by combining a simple subject with modifiers. Here are some instances of compound subjects. A compound subject consists of two or more subjects joined by a conjunction, such as "and." These subjects share the same verb. Take a look at these examples: * My wife is a doctor and my husband is an engineer. * The small pastry shop on the north side of the street has closed down, and the cafe next door is still open.