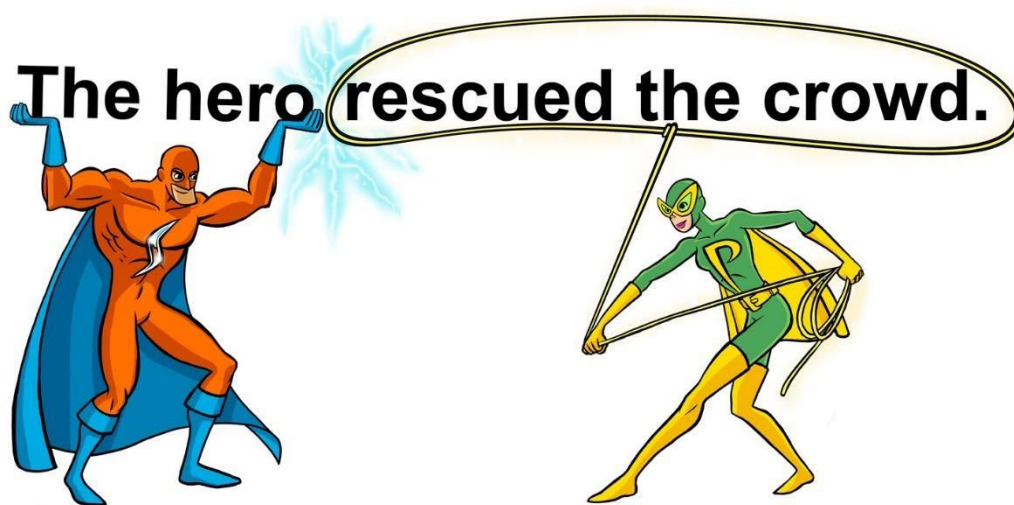


Introduction

You will remember that we said every topic sentence contains a topic or subject and a controlling or main idea. This is true for all sentences in some way. A sentence is defined as the expression of a complete thought. This means that every sentence we encounter must meet the following criteria. Every sentence must contain 1) a subject and 2) a main idea or predicate that is applied to it. If one of these two elements are missing the idea and its expression are incomplete. A subject is also known as the topic because it tells what the sentence focuses on. A subject can be a person or thing that does the action in the sentence. The predicate of a sentence always contains a doing word or verb. This part focuses on the actions that are applied to the subject or topic of the sentence. The predicate expresses what the subject is doing.



Learning Content

Listen to this catchy song on YouTube. It will teach you how to ensure that your ideas and sentences are complete:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6thm0FCDGL4>

Thus far we know that every sentence contains a topic, which is also called a subject, and a predicate, or the main idea that is applied to it. Additionally, we know that every predicate or main idea must contain a verb. For this reason, it is necessary to review how the subject of a sentence should link up with the predicate. A sentence is considered **grammatically correct** when the subject and predicate correspond or agree. You are surely asking how do we achieve this? Well fortunately, this is a rather simple and easy matter to resolve. Take a look at how Emma from mmmEnglish solves this problem in the video below:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LfJPA8GwTdk>

The following image give you a sense of how subjects and predicates link up with sentencing and ever grander aspects of English grammar. This is also a great visual aid that will help explain various aspects of writing to you:

GRAMMAR RULES

<p>SUBJECT - The person or thing in a sentence that does an action. <i>example: My father mailed the letter.</i></p> <p>PREDICATE - The part of the sentence that contains the action or state of being (verb). <i>example: My sister and I walked home after school.</i></p> <p>OBJECT - The person or thing affected by the action of the subject. <i>example: The baby drank her milk.</i></p> <p>SENTENCE - A group of words that makes sense all by itself. A sentence always begins with a capital letter, ends with a punctuation mark, and contains a subject and a predicate. <i>example: The brown dog chased the ball.</i> subject: The brown dog predicate: chased the ball.</p> <p>SIMPLE SENTENCE - A sentence with one subject and one predicate. <i>example: The flower is red.</i> A simple sentence can also have a plural subject and/or a plural predicate. <i>examples: plural subject:</i> The two friends went to the store. <i>plural predicate:</i> The dog jumped and barked.</p>	<p>COMPOUND SENTENCE - A sentence containing two or more simple sentences, joined together by a comma or a conjunction. <i>example: Mike likes to skate and his sister likes to watch.</i></p> <p>COMPLEX SENTENCE - A sentence consisting of one independent clause and two or more dependent clauses. <i>example: We will eat lunch when the bell rings or when we get hungry.</i></p> <p>DECLARATIVE SENTENCE - A sentence that states an opinion or fact. <i>examples: My teacher is nice. My book has 48 pages.</i></p> <p>IMPERATIVE SENTENCE - A sentence that gives a command. <i>examples: Take home your workbook.</i> Be kind to your brother.</p> <p>INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE - A sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark. <i>examples: How far can you run? What time is it?</i></p> <p>PARAGRAPH - One or more sentences in a group related to the same idea or topic. (The first sentence of a paragraph is usually indented.) <i>example:</i> The name of my school is Madison Middle School. It is located on Pine Street, just down from my house. It has a large playground and twelve classrooms. It is a great place for children to learn and study.</p>
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source: <https://pin.it/7eMFGlq>

Summary

The two essential parts of every complete sentence are the subject and the predicate. The **subject** is the person, thing, or idea about which something is said. The **predicate** tells something or asks something about the subject.

COMPLETE SUBJECT	COMPLETE PREDICATE
Children	played.
The happy children	played in the sandbox.
The new car	looked great.
Happiness	is sometimes hard to define.

The Simple Predicate or Verb. In every complete predicate, the most important word is the **verb**. The simple predicate of the sentence is the verb. The verb may consist of more than one word: *have sung, might have gone*. When parts of the verb are interrupted by a modifier, the modifier is *not* part of the verb: *were not lost, did not seem* (“not” is an adverb).