

Complete Subjects and Predicates

Every subject has **two** main parts:
a **complete subject** and a **complete predicate**

The **complete subject** includes all the words that tell who or what the sentence is about. It is everything the beginning of the sentence.
Example: *The authors, who were experienced,* had many friends.

The **complete predicate** includes all the words that give the action or condition of the subject.
Example: *The authors put their printers, a famous printer.*

Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate in each sentence below.

1. A school never closed the summer holidays yet.

2. The deepest place in the ocean is in the Marianas Trench in the Pacific.

3. The oceans are the first sentence of the year.

4. Many of the people voted against abolishing the law.

5. The new combative business got hard to run.

6. The first Canadian telegraph company was the Toronto, Montreal and St. John's Telegraph Co.

7. The greatest difficulty in the history of the "postage stamp problem"

8. The origin of the word "ghost" is very obscure.

9. The scientific paper was a product of many years of experiment and study.

10. The discovery of the pen was the result of.

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