

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Sentence Parts

### The Complete Subject and Predicate

The **complete subject** contains the simple subject and any additional words that tell you who or what the sentence is speaking about. The **complete predicate** contains the simple predicate plus all other words that talk about the actions of the subject or condition of the subject following a linking verb.

Example: The jolly young man / told good jokes all the time.  
complete subject                      complete predicate (with action verb)  
The jolly young man / is a great joke teller.  
complete subject                      complete predicate (with linking verb)

**Underline the complete subject in each sentence once. Underline the complete predicate twice.**

1. The celebrated writer Mark Twain was actually a man named Samuel L. Clemens.
2. As a young man, Samuel worked on the riverboats that travelled up and down the Mississippi.
3. The name, Mark Twain, was adapted from a riverboat term.
4. Mark Twain means "two fathoms" deep.
5. His admiring readers think that his writing is much deeper than a mere two fathoms.
6. His first major work was published in 1867.
7. It was a humorous sketch called *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*.
8. Two years later he wrote the critically acclaimed *Innocents Abroad*.
9. His reputation grew around the world.
10. For the next forty years he wrote some of America's most acclaimed literature.
11. This included essays, autobiographies, travel sketches, novels, and short stories.
12. He perfected the use of American Western dialect in his stories.
13. His writings, although sometimes controversial for their treatment of racial issues, remain fresh and alive today.
14. One of his best-loved works, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, still flames the imaginations of young people everywhere.