**English Sentences**

**subject**

who? or what?

the sentence is about

(The naming part)

**predicate**

The action

tells what the subject does or did. (The telling part)

+

**Fred + jumped.**

**Dogs + bark.**

+

complete predicate

The action + details

(When? Where?Why?How?)

Complete subject

who? or what?

the sentence is about

+ details (description of

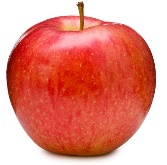
the subject)



Text

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Silly **Fred** + **jumped** right over the chair.

 Happy **dogs** + **bark** when they want to play.

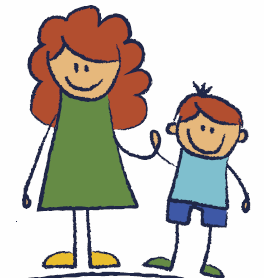
The **apple** + **tastes** delicious.

* A **basic sentence** is one complete thought.
* **A subject** and **a predicate** together make a complete thought or what is called an independent clause.
* **Every written sentence must** **start** with a capital letter and **end** with one of three punctuation marks;

1. **a period** (**.**), - used most often. This symbol tells a reader the complete thought is finished.
2. **a question mark** (**?**), - is used only when a writer is asking a question.
3. or **an exclamation mark** (**!**) – a writer uses this symbol to give importance to a sound, a word, or a phrase. For example, Boom! Get out of the way!

**The Subject**

A picture containing pen, dark

Description automatically generated**The subject of a sentence** can be a person, an animal, a place, an object or thing, or an idea. In English grammar these words are called **nouns**.





A picture containing logo

Description automatically generatedThe subject of a sentence may need **an article**. There are two articles.

1. **The** – used before a noun to be clear or specific about the noun.

For example, The dog on the street.

The teacher in the hall.

1. Logo, company name

   Description automatically generated**A or an** – used before a noun when you are being general. **A** is used before a noun that starts with a consonant and **an** is used before a noun that starts with a vowel.

An apple can fall from a tree.

A car can go fast.

**Articles help describe** the noun. You can use other words to describe the subject or noun in a sentence. We call these describing words **adjectives**.

When using more than one adjective to describe a subject or a noun, there is an order you need to follow in the descriptions you choose to use.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | |
| 1 | determiner or article | | A, an, the, those, her, their, our,  **Adjective Order** |
| 2 | quantity or number | | Four, several, many, one, few |
| 3 | opinion | | Beautiful, Expensive, Adorable, Delicious, Magnificent, Shiny, Sparkly, strange, caring, calm |
| 4 | Physical Description | size | Huge, Tiny, Big, Gigantic, Small, Skinny, massive |
| 5 | shape | Round, Square, Oblong, Flat, Chubby. Curved. hallow |
| 6 | condition  (looks, feels, sound) | Broken. Rusted. Clean, Dirty, rough, ugly, Bright, clear, muddy, noisy, loud, |
| 7 | age/time | Old, New, Ancient, modern, early, swift, rapid, slow |
| 8 | colour | Red, Orange, gree, blue, purple, black, cream |
| 9 | pattern | Striped, repetative, plaid, checkered, floral, polka dotted, |
| 10 | origin | | French, Italian, Thai, British, farmed, home-made |
| 11 | material | | Gold, silver, wooden, metal, cloth, natural |
| 12 | purpose | | Sleeping, touring, hunting, dining, Christmas, learning, viewing |
| Subject or noun | | | |

Adjective/Subject Examples

**NOTE:** When using 2 or more adjective you need to use a comma between each one accept for determiner or article.

* The many, beautiful, bright, red, orange, and yellow **flowers**
* Those large **barrels**
* Our expensive, old, red **vase**
* The big, modern, dining **table**
* A large, juicy **apple**
* An awesome, sleeping **bag**

**The Predicate**

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**The predicate** of a sentence is **the**

**action** the subject did or does. A

writer will **use details** like where the

action happened, or when the action

took place, or how the action was done

or why the action was done.

Action Verbs



**Logo, company name

Description automatically generated**

**Adding Important Details**



Subject

Predicate

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | | Predicate | | | | |
| Adjective | Who? | Did/Does what? | The action was/is done to what? | Where? | When? | Why? |
| (Determiner or description) | noun | Verb  (action) | object | place | time | Reason/purpose |
|  | I | ate | a juicy apple |  | today | as my snack. |
|  | Sheila | ran |  | to my house |  | so we could start our project. |
| A | giraffe | reached high | with it’s neck |  |  | to get the juiciest leaves off the tree. |
| The | teacher | wrote examples |  | on the board. |  |  |
|  | Ben | rode | his skateboard |  | first | to show his new stunt. |

**Compound Sentences**

**A picture containing calendar

Description automatically generatedA compound sentence** is when two basic sentences or two independent clauses are joined by a word called a conjunction. A comma is used just before the conjunction word.

**A complete sentence**

**A complete sentence**

Tom walked to class, **but** Nolan ran.

I fell off the swing, so my friend made sure I was OK.

An easy way to remember the connecting words is F.A.N.B.O.Y.S



**Complex Sentences**

Is used to put across more detailed ideas. You have one main piece of information that can be a simple sentence on its own and one or more pieces of information that link to the main piece.

**An independent clause or a complete thought.**

**The hungry owl hooted loudly** then flew away as it spotted its next meal.

**A dependent clause or an incomplete thought.**

Table

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Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated

Text

Description automatically generated

Text, whiteboard

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, text, application

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**Sentence Frames**

**Basic sentences**

person

animal

place

thing

idea

action

Clouds formed.

subject predicate

who did what

noun verb

Action done to what

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Subject Verb Object

time

day

season

Predicate

place

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

When, Subject – WHO Verb (did what) Object (to what) where

Predicate

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. .

When, adjective(s) subject verb object where

Predicate

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

When, adjective(s) Subject Verb Object Adverb (how?) where

Predicate

**Compound sentences**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (because)

(Complete sentence) (complete sentence)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (in addition to)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (and not)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (however)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (either)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, yet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (but)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (therefore)

**Complex Sentences**

although

while

because

provided that

before

until

now that

since

as soon as

Part of a sentence

Complete sentence

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Independent sentence subordinating words dependent clause

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Independent sentence subordinating words dependent clause