Teacher: Ms.kacher

**Lesson title**: Subject and Predicate

**Lesson objectives**:

1. Define Subject and Predicate: Understand the roles of the subject and predicate in a sentence.

2. Differentiate Subject and Predicate: Be able to distinguish between the subject and predicate in a sentence.

3. Identify Subjects and Predicates: Practice identifying the subject and predicate in simple sentences.

**Lesson content:**

1. Complete Subject:

The complete subject includes all the words that describe the subject. It often consists of the main noun or pronoun and any words or phrases that modify or describe it.

🡪Example of a complete subject:

- The \*\*bright red sports car\*\* (complete subject) raced down the highway.

In this example, "The bright red sports car" is the complete subject because it includes the main noun "car" and the words that describe it.

2. Simple Subject:

The simple subject is the core noun or pronoun that the sentence is primarily about, without any modifiers or additional words.

🡪Example of a simple subject:

- \*\*Car\*\* (simple subject) raced down the highway.

In this case, "car" is the simple subject, which is the essential part of the subject without any additional description.

**Activity:** Read each sentence. Write the complete subject on the line provided below each example. Put parentheses ( ) around the simple subject. (In some sentences, the complete subject and the simple subject may be the same.)

1. The ruins of many ancient cities are located in Mexico.

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2. The Mexican people live and work near ancient archaeological sites.

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3. My cousin Isabel is studying to become an archaeologist.

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4. The large capital of Mexico is her home.

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5. Isabel hopes to travel to Tulum sometime soon with her classmates.

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6. The entire class will be guided on the trip by a well-known scientist.

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7. The students are looking forward to seeing some real artifacts.

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 **Part two:**

1. Complete Predicate:

The complete predicate includes the main verb and all the words, phrases, or clauses that modify or provide more information about the action of the subject.

🡪Example of a complete predicate:

- The cat \*\*slept soundly on the windowsill\*\* (complete predicate).

Here, "slept soundly on the windowsill" is the complete predicate because it includes the main verb "slept" and the words that provide more information about the action.

2. Simple Predicate:

The simple predicate, also known as the verb phrase, is the core verb that represents the action or state of the subject, without any additional modifiers or details.

🡪Example of a simple predicate:

- The cat \*\*slept\*\* (simple predicate).

In this example, "slept" is the simple predicate, which is the essential part of the predicate without additional information.

**Activity:** Read each sentence. Write the complete predicate on the space provided below each example. Put parentheses around the simple predicate. (In some sentences, the complete predicate and the simple predicate may be the same.)

1. Isabel learns languages as part of her schoolwork in archaeology.

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1. She and her classmates practice their English with each other.

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1. Sometimes at home Isabel speaks English or French.

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1. She even knows a little Chinese!

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1. The dean of the language department at Isabel’s university approves.

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1. Chinese is a difficult language to learn.

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1. She works hard to master the characters.

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**Summary**

* Subject:

- The subject is who or what the sentence is about.

- It includes a noun or pronoun and can be simple or complete.

- The complete subject includes modifiers; the simple subject is the core noun or pronoun.

* Predicate:

- The predicate tells what the subject is doing or what's happening to it.

- It includes the verb and can also be simple or complete.

- The complete predicate includes modifiers; the simple predicate is the core verb.

I apologize if my previous responses did not meet your expectations. Here are the activities in a ready-to-use format:

Extra Activities

\*\*Activity 1: Subject Identification Worksheet\*\*

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the complete subject (CS) or simple subject (SS) for each sentence.

1. The \*\* \*\* (CS) woke me up this morning.

2. \*\* \*\* (SS) often bark at the moon.

3. \*\* \*\* (CS) floated away.

4. The \*\* \*\* (CS) near the river is home to many birds.

5. \*\* \*\* (SS) won the race.

\*\*Activity 2: Predicate Identification Worksheet\*\*

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the complete predicate (CP) or simple predicate (SP) for each sentence.

1. I \*\***finished all my homework**\*\* (CP) last night.

2. The kids \*\* \*\* (SP) on a hot summer day.

3. The cat \*\* \*\* (CP) all afternoon.

4. \*\* (SP) everyday.

5. The concert \*\* \*\* (SP).