

# Complete and Simple Subjects and Predicates A

- 1c.** The **simple subject** is the main word or word group that tells *whom* or *what* the sentence is about.

The simple subject is part of the **complete subject**, which consists of all the words that tell *whom* or *what* the sentence is about.

- 1e.** The **simple predicate**, or **verb**, is the main word or word group that tells something about the subject.

The simple predicate is part of the **complete predicate**, which consists of a verb and all the words that describe the verb and complete its meaning.

**EXERCISE A** In each of the following sentences, underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject.

**Example 1.** Examples of amphibians include salamanders, frogs, and toads.

- Many types of amphibians can be found in the United States.
- Several kinds of salamanders inhabit forest areas.
- The largest salamander on land is the Pacific giant salamander.
- The Pacific giant salamander can grow to nearly one foot in length.
- A small mouse might be a meal to this salamander.
- The main predator in a small stream might be this large salamander.
- A smaller salamander is the Olympic salamander.
- Logs provide shady spots for the Olympic salamander.
- To these salamanders, moisture from the forest floor is extremely important.
- These smaller salamanders live on land but need to be near moisture.

**EXERCISE B** In each of the following sentences, underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate.

**Example 1.** Ancient forests are extremely valuable to many life-forms.

- Many mammals, amphibians, and reptiles live in ancient forests.
- Animals can make nests in dead trees.
- Logs in streams and along the forest floor become part of an ancient forest.
- These logs are beneficial for the soil and for animals.
- All of the elements of an ancient forest work together.