

GRAMMAR RULES

- 1** A complete sentence must include a noun and a verb.
The bird flew.
- 2** A complete sentence must include a subject and a predicate.
The angry bird flew quickly across the sky.
- 3** The only exception to the above rules is the imperative sentence.
Go away!
- 4** Adjectives can go directly before the noun they describe, or after it, if separated by a verb.
 - The angry bird flew.
 - The bird is angry.
- 5** A compound subject includes two or more simple subjects.
The bird and the plane flew.
- 6** A compound predicate includes two or more predicates.
The bird flew and sang.
- 7** A compound sentence includes more than one subject or predicate.
The bird sang and the plane flew.
- 8** An independent clause consists of a subject and a predicate, like a complete sentence.
The plane flew.
- 9** A dependent clause cannot form a complete sentence without additional words.
The plane flew when the bird sang.
- 10** The direct object is the noun being acted on by the verb.
The bird ate seeds.
- 11** The indirect object is the noun which receives the direct object.
The bird gave the seeds to me.
- 12** When written in passive voice, the object of the verb becomes the subject of the sentence.
The bird ate seeds.
--> The seeds were eaten by the bird.
- 13** Conjugations of the verb "to be" are essential to passive voice.
The seeds are being eaten by the bird.
- 14** Sentences written in passive voice can omit the subject of the acting verb.
The seeds were eaten.
- 15** In passive voice, the subject of the acting verb is connected by a prepositional phrase.
The bird ate seeds after lunchtime.
- 16** Prepositional phrases are sometimes separated by commas.
The bird, which belonged to my mother, ate seeds.
- 17** Adverbs function like prepositions.
The bird ate seeds quickly.
- 18** A subject compliment describes the subject of the sentence.
The bird is green.

