

Please print this out and bring it with you on the first day of school!

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Subjects and Verbs

Subject	The subject is WHO or WHAT the sentence is about. It is the person, place, thing, or idea performing the action.	Verb	The verb is the ACTION or STATE OF BEING in the sentence. It tells what the subject does or is.
If there are multiple people or things that the sentence is about, or performing the action, we call that a <u>compound subject</u>. What do you think we call verbs when the subject is performing two different actions in the same sentence? _____			

To find the subject: Ask WHO or WHAT is doing the action. To find the verb: Ask WHAT is the subject doing?

Examples

Example 1: Shohei Ohtani hit a home run.

Subject: Shohei Ohtani | Verb: hit

Example 2: Mr. Walker and Mr. Katzen played Rocket League.

Subject: Mr. Walker and Mr. Katzen (compound) | Verb: played

Example 3: Joy filled the air.

Subject: Joy | Verb: filled

Example 4: The test was very difficult.

Subject: test | Verb: was (linking verb)

Practice: Underline the subject and circle the verb in each sentence.

1. The dog ate a steak during dinner.
2. Luffy and Zoro defeated the enemy.
3. Mr. Walker quickly graded the tests.
4. The loud bell rang at the end of class.
5. Blake and Teddy aced the project.

Practice: Write your own sentence. Then label the subject (S) and verb (V).

1. Write a sentence about your favorite sport or game:
2. Write a sentence with a compound subject (two people doing something together):

Adjective and Adverbs

These parts of speech add detail and description to your sentences.

Adjective	An adjective DESCRIBES or MODIFIES a noun or pronoun. It answers: What kind? Which one? How many? How much?
Adverb	An adverb MODIFIES a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It answers: How? When? Where? How often? To what extent?

Adjectives describe NOUNS. Adverbs describe VERBS, ADJECTIVES, or other ADVERBS. Many adverbs end in -ly, but not all!

Examples

Example 1: *The nervous student quietly whispered.*

Adjective: nervous (→ student) |
Adverb: quietly (→ whispered)

Example 2: *Our team easily won the long game.*

Adjectives: Our, long | Adverb:
easily

Example 3: *Thunder echoed very loudly.*

Adverb: loudly (→ echoed) |
Adverb: very (→ loudly)

Example 4: *Mrs. Faralli fought the dangerous minotaur bravely.*

Adjective: dangerous | Adverb:
bravely

Adjective Quick Check

Ask: What kind? Which one? How many?

→ *If it answers one of those and describes a NOUN, it's an adjective.*

Example: "The (tall) student..." — tall describes student
✓

Adverb Quick Check

Ask: How? When? Where? How often?

→ *If it answers one of those and modifies a VERB, it's an adverb.*

Example: "ran quickly" — quickly tells HOW she ran ✓

Practice: *Identify adjectives and adverbs in the sentences below, and write what they are modifying.*

1. The friendly neighbors cleaned the park.
2. The neighbors quickly cleaned the park.
3. Mr. Walker was very happy about the scores.
4. She gave a long and thoughtful answer.
5. He quietly slipped out of the loud classroom.

Practice: *Add one adjective AND one adverb to each sentence. Rewrite it on the line.*

1. The dog barked at the stranger.
2. Jalen hurts threw the ball.

Direct & Indirect Objects

Objects tell us what or who receives the action of the verb.

Direct Object	The direct object receives the action of the verb directly.
Indirect Object	The indirect object is the person or thing the action is done TO or FOR. This noun is receiving the direct object.

Order matters! The indirect object always comes BEFORE the direct object and AFTER the verb. If you see 'to' or 'for' in front of a noun, it is NOT an indirect object — it's a prepositional phrase.

Examples

Example 1:	<i>Shohei Ohtani gave Mr. Romero a baseball.</i>	IO: Mr. Romero (gave to whom?) DO: baseball (gave what?)
Example 2:	<i>Mrs. Odeh sang the class a song.</i>	IO: the class DO: a song
Example 3:	<i>Jack kicked Leo the ball.</i>	IO: Leo DO: the ball
Example 4:	<i>Mr. Walker taught the students grammar.</i>	IO: the students DO: grammar

Practice: *Identify the Direct Object (DO) and Indirect Object (IO) in each sentence. Write 'none' if one does not exist.*

1. Luffy handed Nami the treasure map.

IO: _____

DO: _____

2. Obe showed Marvin the plastic.

IO: _____

DO: _____

3. Mr. Walker graded the tests quickly.

IO: _____

DO: _____

4. Blake gave Teddy the football.

IO: _____

DO: _____

5. Wemby signed autographs for the fans.

IO: _____

DO: _____

(Hint: Is there a preposition in the sentence? What does that tell you?)

Review and Practice

Put it all together! Use everything you have learned in this packet.

Part	What it does	Question to ask
Subject	WHO or WHAT the sentence is about	Who/what is doing the action?
Verb	The ACTION or state of being	What is the subject doing?
Adjective	Describes a noun Modifies: Noun / Pronoun	What kind? Which? How many?
Adverb	Describes a verb, adj., or adverb. Modifies: Verb / Adj. / Adverb	How? When? Where? How often?
Direct Obj.	Receives the action directly	What is being acted on?
Indirect Obj.	Receives the action indirectly	What or who is receiving the direct object?

Practice: *Label every part: S, V, ADJ, ADV, IO, DO. Write your answers above each word.*

1. The excited students eagerly gave their tired teacher a beautiful card.
2. Luffy bravely handed Zoro a sharp and powerful sword.
3. Mr. Walker quickly showed the confused class an easy example.
4. The small, nervous dog loudly barked at the tall stranger.

Practice: *Write your own sentences that meet each requirement.*

1. Write a sentence with a subject, verb, AND a direct object:
2. Write a sentence with a subject, verb, indirect object, AND direct object:
3. Write a sentence that uses at least two adjectives and one adverb:

Great work completing this packet! This is the starting point and expected skills to have as you enter Form I English. I am looking forward to working with you! Email bwalker@haverford.org if you have any questions!