

# Introductory Lesson

## Compound Subjects

The order of the lesson is: **Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.**

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class.

### Review It

You have learned a lot of grammar terms so far. Can you answer these questions without checking?

What are the eight parts of speech?

What are principal elements?

What are nouns?

What is a conjunction?

**Practice It:** For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes Introductory.

**Learn It:** Write the sentences on the board with verbs omitted. After students complete them individually in their books, review as a class, filling in the blanks with sample answers.

### Learn It

Remember that if the compound subject is joined by the word *and*, it is considered plural because there are two subjects. Since verbs must agree with their subjects, pay careful attention to both. Fill in the missing verbs in the sentences below.

**Example:** Lucy **and** Fritz usually climb on the jungle gym.

1. Theo and Winston run to the park.
2. Peggy and you are bringing the water bottles later.
3. Heidi and I have the soccer equipment.
4. Uncle Ulysses and the boys are coming to the game too.

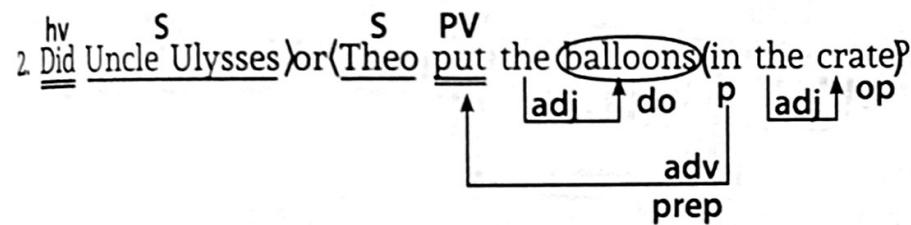
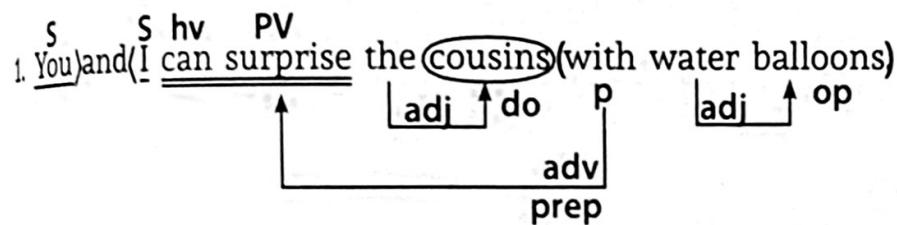
# Introductory Lesson

## Compound Subjects

### Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (S = subject; PV = predicate verb; hv = helping verb; adv = adverb; adj = adjective; do = direct object; p = preposition; op = object of the preposition; prep = prepositional phrase).

**Analyze It:** This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes Introductory.



# Introductory Practice

## Compound Subjects

1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

a. (On Tuesday, Peggy) and (I went (with the family) (to the library)  
p op p adj op p adj op  
adv prep adv prep adv prep

c. Theo and Lucy should not have been running (around the tables)

d. Afterward Dad) and the group headed (to the market)

2. Complete the following sentences by adding a verb after the compound subject. You may also add a direct object, an adverb, or a prepositional phrase to construct each sentence.

a. In the library, will Mr. Michaels and you research together?

b. Yesterday Heidi and Peggy checked out that book

# Introductory Practice

## Compound Subjects

c. Later Theo and two boys drummed on the tables

3. Imagine that you see Lucy at the library. With that in mind, write a sentence about it, being sure to include a compound subject.

The librarian and Lucy looked for books on the new shelves.

# Lessons to Learn

## Compound Subjects

The order of the lesson is: **Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.**

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class. Consider adding freshness by varying speed and volume or by asking individual students to paraphrase the meaning of a definition.

**Learn It:** This part of the lesson can be completed individually and then volunteers can come to the board and write their sentences on the board.

### Review It

What is a conjunction?

Give an example of a sentence with the conjunction *and*.

Give an example of a sentence with the conjunction *or*.

**Practice It:** For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes A.

### Learn It

Remember, if a compound subject is joined by the word *or*, it can be either singular or plural depending on the subject that is closer to the verb. The verb must agree in number with the closer subject.

**Example:** Winston *or* the boys ( is playing /are playing) basketball tonight.

The boys *or* Winston (is playing / are playing) basketball tonight.

Circle the correct verb that goes with the compound subject in each of the following sentences.

1. The neighbors *or* Grandpa Fred often (drives / drive) the kids.
2. Lucy *or* Theo (is coming / are coming) to the movies with us too.
3. Usually Fritz *or* the other boys ( sits /sit) in the backseat.
4. Peggy *or* all the girls ( is asking /are asking) for popcorn.
5. The aunts *or* just Grandma Lola (is meeting / are meeting) us there.



## Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

**Analyze It:** This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes A.

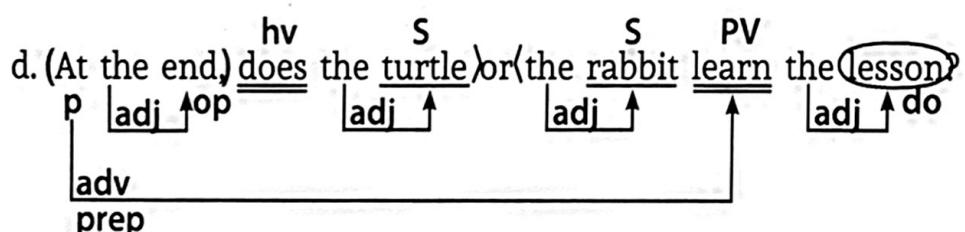
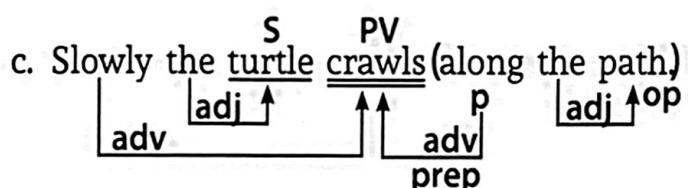
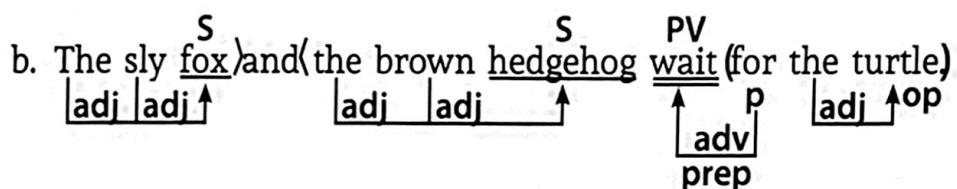
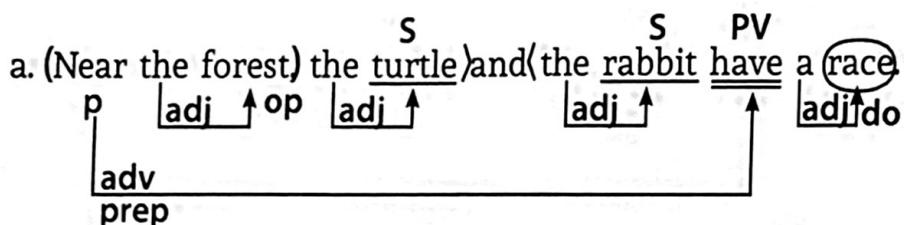
1. Will the green knight) or (the white knight win the battle?)

2. (During the tournament) the queen) and (the princess return.)

# Lessons to Practice

## Compound Subjects

1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).



2. Complete the following sentences by adding a verb after the compound subject. You may also add a direct object, an adverb, or a prepositional phrase to construct each sentence.

a. Grandma and Grandpa are coming later today.

# Lessons to Practice

## Compound Subjects

b. Will Mom or the girls bring the cupcakes

?

c. Fritz and Lucy were setting the table for dinner

3. Imagine there is a hedgehog at the race between the turtle and the rabbit. With that in mind, write a sentence about it, being sure to include a compound subject.

The hedgehog and the fox were cheering for the contestants.



# Lessons to Learn

## Compound Subjects

B

The order of the lesson is: **Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.**

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class.

### Review It

Can you answer the following questions by heart?

- What are the eight parts of speech?
- What are principal elements?
- What are nouns?
- What is a conjunction?

**Practice It:** For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes B.

**Learn It:** This part of the lesson can be completed individually and then reviewed as a class as you or a student writes a possible answer for each sentence on the board.

### Learn It

What happens to the predicate in a sentence when another subject is added? If the sentence has a compound subject that includes the conjunction *and*, then it is plural and the verb should agree with it. In the following sentences, add the conjunction *and* along with another subject to form a compound subject. Then, change the verb so it agrees with the compound subject. Write each new sentence on the lines provided.

**Example:** The robin sings in the morning.

The robin *and the blackbird* sing in the morning.

1. Stripes hides under the porch. Stripes and Lucy hide under the porch together.
2. Slowly Fritz brings the four buckets to the truck. Slowly Fritz and the boys bring the four buckets to the truck.
3. Heidi washes the car in the afternoon. Heidi and Peggy wash the car in the afternoon.

4. Dad surprises the kids with Popsicles. Dad and Mom surprise the kids with Popsicles.

## Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

**Analyze It:** This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes B.

1. The younger brother) and the older sister raced (toward the red line.)

The diagram illustrates the parts of speech for the sentence. 'brother' and 'sister' are subjects (S). 'raced' is the predicate verb (PV). 'toward' is an adverb (adv) and a preposition (prep). 'the red line' is the object (top). 'The' and 'and' are adjectives (adj). The labels are: S, S, PV, adv, prep, adj, adj, top.

2. h<sub>v</sub> s s PV  
Will you>or<I award the winners?  
|adj ↑do