

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# EMPOWER GRAMMATICAL BACKGROUND

## COMPLETE SENTENCES

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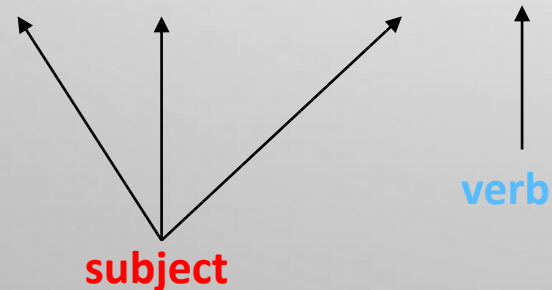
A COMPLETE SENTENCE INCLUDES:

1. SUBJECT (NOUN)
2. VERB (MAY NEED A DIRECT OBJECT OR COMPLEMENT)
3. COMPLETE THOUGHT/IDEA

HE UNDERSTANDS THE NEW WORDS.



MARY, TONY, AND ANA STUDIED TOGETHER AFTER CLASS.



# ***Be careful!***

Not all complete sentences have a stated subject.

The imperative form has **you** as the implied subject.

# SUBJECTS

## THE SUBJECT MAY BE

- A SINGLE NOUN

College is challenging.

- A NOUN PHRASE

This program can help you succeed.

- A PRONOUN

It is open Monday through Friday.

- TWO OR MORE NOUNS, NOUN PHRASES OR PRONOUNS

Rose, Todd, Mary, and Jessie are all teachers there.

- A GERUND (VERB + -ING)

Online teaching is available for this course..

- AN INFINITIVE (TO + VERB)

To err is human.

# Note!

missing subjects or “dummy” *it* or *there*

For example:

*In the morning is a good time to take classes.*

- *In the morning **it** is a good time to take classes.*

*In the next morning will be an eclipse of the sun.*

- *In the next morning **there** will be an eclipse of the sun.*

# VERBS

**Transitive verbs** require a direct object or complement.

**Intransitive verbs** do not require a direct object or complement.

# DIRECT OBJECTS

A direct object is the noun that is receiving the action of the verb.

1. Some verbs **must** take an object

*\*We analyzed.*

*We analyzed the data.*

2. Some verbs **may** take an object.

It's correct with or without.

*We wrote.*

*We wrote a letter.*

3. Some verbs **cannot** take an object

*She disappeared.*

*\*She disappeared the cat.*

# COMPLEMENTS

A COMPLEMENT IS **A WORD OR WORDS THAT FOLLOW THE VERB BUT AREN'T DIRECT OBJECTS.** DEPENDING ON THE VERB, SOME ARE OBLIGATORY.

EXAMPLE 1: *HE SEEMS.*

*HE SEEMS VERY SLEEPY.*

EXAMPLE 2: *HE WALKS.*

THIS IS A COMPLETE SENTENCE. HOWEVER, WE CAN ADD A COMPLEMENT IF WE WANT TO BE MORE PRECISE.

*HE WALKS WITH HIS FRIENDS TO SCHOOL.*



# Note!

The verb of a sentence must be complete or include all necessary verb parts. Often times students leave out part of the verb.

Example 1: *She **working** in the lab.*

*She **is working** in the lab.*

# Note!

A sentence can consist of more than one verb.  
However, parallel structure is important.

*She **works, studies, and is taking care of** her children.*

The three verbs are not the same form.

*She works, studies, and takes care of her children.*