

• **Compound Subjects & Verbs**





Concept Review :

What is a Subject?

What is a Verb?

What is a Clause?

What is a Phrase?

Reviewing Learning Objectives



New Concepts:

- What is a Compound Subject?
- What is a Compound Verb?
- What is Subject-Verb Agreement?

New Learning Objectives

A Quick Review...

A Subject is...

The noun that does the action of the verb. (The noun that pairs with the verb.)

A Verb is...

The word(s) that tell(s) what the subject does or how the subject exists.

Babies cry.

Examples:

The sky is blue.

A Quick Review...

A **Clause** is...

A group of words that include both a Subject and a Verb.

Examples:

The dog was in the way.

John was invited to the party.

A **Phrase** is...

A group of words that lack a Subject-Verb combination.

Examples:

In the way (*no Subject*)

To the party (*no Verb*)

Driving to the mall (*the mall isn't doing the driving*)

Discovering Subjects...



Sentences with Compound Subjects

When two nouns combine with the same verb,
the subject is compound.

Example:

Mom and Dad left for work early.

Compound Subject: Mom & Dad

Verb: left

Sentences with Compound Subjects

A Compound Subject is a two-part subject
connected by:

And

Or

Either...or

Neither... nor

Not only... but [also]

Sentences with Compound Subjects

Examples of Compound Subject sentences:

My friend and I like to ski.

Bill or Mike will pick up the car.

Neither *Mom nor Dad* likes being late to church.

Compound Subjects

- A compound subject may look like two subjects, but the parts fuse together, thus forming only one subject.
- **Peter** and **Paul** met in Jerusalem. (One compound subject).
- **Peter**, **James**, and **John** went fishing in Galilee. (One compound subject).

Compound Subjects

- When a compound subject combines with a verb, it forms a single clause.
 - (After all, a compound subject is a single subject, remember!)
- EX:
 - Grace and Helen went to the fair (1 clause)
 - Craig and John hiked up Mount Kilimanjaro (1 clause).

Compound Verb

- A compound verb is much like a compound subject. A compound verb is formed when two verbs combine together with the same subject.
 - Ex:
 - The **dog** **leaped** in the air and **caught** the frisbee.
 - (Both “**leaped**” and “**caught**” are verbs describing what the subject “**dog**” did.)

Compound verb

- Like the compound subject, the compound verb counts as only one verb.
 - The parts of the compound verb have fused together to form a unified whole.

The kittens **wrestled** and **played**. (1 compound verb)

The wolves **chased** the antelope but **failed** to catch it.

(It seems odd, but “chased” and “failed” count as one compound verb because they join together to tell what the wolves did).

Compound Verb

- When a compound verb combines with a subject, it counts as a single clause.
 - After all, a compound verb counts as one verb, not two.
- The horse whinnied and shook his mane. (1 clause)
- The broker miscalculated and lost all his earnings for the year. (1 clause)

Wrinkle: Compound Subjects and Verbs

- A compound **subject** can also combine with a compound **verb**
- **James** and his **dog** **ran** and **tumbled** down the hill.
- My **wife** and **I** **looked** for the wedding band but **couldn't find** it.

Compound Subjects and Verbs

- A clause containing a compound subject and a compound verb still counts as a single clause.
 - Remember, a compound subject is a single subject, and a compound verb is a single verb. So you still have one subject joining up with one verb.
- My **wife** and **I** **looked** for the wedding band but **couldn't find** it. (1 clause)
- **Harold** and **James** **sledgehammered** the brick wall and **broke** it to pieces. (1 clause)

When a new clause occurs

- A new clause occurs only when a new subject appears that has no connection to the verb of the previous subject.
- The **dog barked** and the **cat hissed**. (2 clauses)
 - Obviously, the cat does not bark. As such, we have a new subject that has no connection to the verb of the previous subject.
- The **engine died** and the **man pulled** his hair in exasperation. (2 clauses)
 - Again, the man obviously does not die – only the engine dies. As such, the second subject (man) has no connection to the verb of the first subject (died).