**Chapter 7 Notes**

**Page 136**

 **Declarative Sentence** – makes a statement. Ends in a period (.)

**Interrogative Sentence** – asks a question. Ends in a question mark(?)

**Imperative Sentence** – gives a command or makes a request. Ends in a period (.)

**Exclamatory Sentence** – expresses strong emotion. Ends in an exclamation point (!)

**Page 138**

**Simple Subject** – the noun or pronoun that names who or what the sentence is about.

**Simple predicate** – is the verb or verb phrase that describes the action or state of being of the subject.

**Page 140**

**Complete subject** – the simple subject and all the words that describe it.

**Complete predicate** – the simple predicate with all its objects, complements and describing words.

P142-143

**Direct Object**- is a noun or pronoun that answers the question who or what after the action verb.

**Indirect object** – tells *to whom*, *for whom,* or *to what* or *for what* an action is done.

**List of verbs that can take an indirect object:**

Assign owe get send

Bring pay give show

Buy promise hand teach

Deny read lend tell

Forgive sell offer write

P144

**Subject complement** – completes the meaning of a linking verb in a sentence.

P146

A sentence is in **natural order** when the verb follows the subject.

A sentence in **inverted order** is when the verb or helping verb comes before the subject.

P148

A sentence with two or more subjects is a **compound subject** sentence.

Two or more predicates joined by a conjunction sharing a single subject is a **compound predicate** sentence.

p. 150

A verb that has two or more direct objects is a **compound direct object** sentence.

P152

A verb (linking) with two or more subject complements is a **compound subject** sentence.

P154

A **compound sentence** consists of two or more independent clauses.

P156

**Complex sentences** contain one independent clause and one dependent one.

Depend clauses that act as adverbs are called **adverb clauses**.

**Subordinate Conjunctions** used as adverb clauses that indicate time:

After, as, before, since, until, when and while.