



Complements:
Objective
Complements &
Subject
Complements

*Grammar for Writing
Workbook, pp. 28-30*
11th Grade

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Homework Review

- DO & IO Worksheet
- Any questions?
- Per. 3 handout

Why Grammar?

- 11th Grade Content standards:
 - Written and Oral English Language Conventions: *Grammar and Mechanics of Writing*
 - 1.1 Demonstrate control of grammar, diction, and paragraph and sentence structure and an understanding of English usage.
 - 1.2 Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct punctuation and capitalization.
- CSTs
 - 12% of the English Language Arts test measures your knowledge of the Written and Oral English Language Convention standards
- MACHS-SJS-FPA School Performance
 - 0% of FPA 9th-graders scored Advanced in the area of grammar on the Periodic Assessments; 3% scored Proficient
 - 2% of FPA 10th-graders scored Advanced in the area of grammar on the Periodic Assessments; 10% scored Proficient

Why Grammar?



Lesson Objective

- Students will be able to identify subject & objective complements, including predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives.

Warm-Up: Review

Copy each exercise (#1-6) onto a separate sheet of paper. You do not have to copy the instructions.

Read the following sentences. Label the following parts of each sentence: use **V** for verb, **DO** for direct object, and **IO** for indirect object.

1. Lila sent Mr. Hernandez an e-mail.
2. We gave my grandmother a gift certificate for Mother's Day.
3. The dentist mailed my parents a bill for my cleaning.
4. The little girl made her father a card for his birthday.
5. Mrs. Adams read her kindergarteners a story before their snack.
6. The pitcher threw the batter a 95-mile-an-hour fastball.

*Remember, indirect objects appear in-between the verb and the direct object!

Answers

1. Lila sent Mr. Hernandez an e-mail.

V IO DO

2. We gave my grandmother a gift certificate

V IO DO

for Mother's Day.

3. The dentist mailed my parents a bill for my cleaning.

V IO DO

4. The little girl made her father a card for his birthday.

V IO DO

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V IO DO

their snack.

6. The pitcher threw the batter a 95-mile-an-hour fastball.

V IO DO

Complements

Some sentences require more than just a subject and a simple predicate to complete their meaning.

- The selfish child grabbed. (Grabbed what?)
- He insulted. (Insulted whom?)
- They were. (Were what?)

Words required to complete the meaning of the predicate of a sentence are known as **complements**. The fragments above are lacking necessary complements.

Complements

- **Complements** are words or groups of words that complete the meaning or action of verbs.
 - **Subject complements** follow linking verbs
 - **Objective complements** follow a direct object

*If you don't know what a linking verb is, see the last two slides.

Objective Complement (OC)

- An **objective complement** is a noun or adjective that follows the direct object and identifies or describes it.

Examples

- **Some historians consider Polo's tales unreliable.**

S

V

DO

OC

- I found the guard sleeping. (OC = sleeping)
- We all consider her unworthy. (OC = unworthy)
- She painted her house purple. (OC = purple)

Predicate Nominatives (**nouns**)

- Subject complements are words that follow linking verbs and identify and describe the subject(s).
 - Predicate nominatives are nouns or pronouns that function as subject complements.
 - *The **predicate nominative** is the noun following a linking verb that re-states or stands for the subject.

Examples

- At the end of the tournament, Tiger Woods was the leader.
- For many of us on the team, the fans were an embarrassment.
- When the plot is discovered, Andrea will be a suspect.

*Notice that all of the underlined words are nouns.
That's what makes them predicate nominatives.

*This information is NOT from your book.
<http://www.grammaruntied.com/blog/?p=729>

Predicate Adjectives (**adjectives**)

- Subject complements are words that follow linking verbs and identify and describe the subject(s).
 - Predicate adjectives are adjectives that function as subject complements.
 - *The **predicate adjective** is an adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies (gives more information about) the subject of the sentence.

Examples

- People are interested in this game.
- Watching the championship was fun.
- Stan does not seem scared of them.

*Notice that all of the underlined words are adjectives. That's what makes them predicate adjectives.

*This information is NOT from your grammar book.
<http://www.grammarunited.com/blog/?p=282>

Practice

p. 29 A# 1-4

Direct object: Receives the action of the verb

- **Exp:** I gave my niece a toy.
 - I took what? A toy.

Indirect object: To/for whom/what the action is done

- **Exp:** I gave my niece a toy.
 - To whom did I give the toy? My niece.

Object complement: Follows the DO and identifies or describes it.

- **Exp:** I found the guard sleeping.
 - Found what? The guard (DO).
 - Is there a noun that describes the DO? Sleeping.

Predicate nominative: a noun that follows a linking verb ("be") and describes the subject

- **Exp:** Tiger Woods was the leader.
 - Subject: Tiger Woods.
 - Linking verb? Yes: "was."
 - Is there a noun after the linking verb that describes the subject? Yes: leader.

Predicate adjective: an adjective that follows a linking verb ("be") and describes the subject.

- **Exp:** Tiger Woods is ugly.
 - Subject: Tiger Woods.
 - Linking verb? Yes: "is."
 - Is there an adjective after the linking verb that describes the subject? Yes: ugly.

More Practice

p. 29, B# 1-2 & p. 30 B# 1-2

Direct object: Receives the action of the verb

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- **Exp:** Tiger Woods is ugly.
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 - Linking verb? Yes: "is."
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Homework

- **Complete all exercises on pgs. 28-30**

Linking Verbs

- True linking verbs (these are always linking verbs):
 - **be** (*am, is, was, were, are being, have been, etc.*)
 - **become**
 - **seem**
- Linking verbs, but only sometimes:
 - **appear**
 - **feel**
 - **grow**
 - **look**
 - **taste**

How to Test for Linking Verbs

- If you're unsure whether a verb is a linking verb, then try putting the word "is" in that word's place. If it makes logical sense, then it's a linking verb.
 1. He appears tired.
 - He "is" tired.
 - This makes logical sense, so we appears is a linking verb in sentence #1.
 2. The man appeared and disappeared.
 - The man "is" and disappeared.
 - This doesn't make logical sense, so appeared is not a linking verb in sentence #2.

*More info here: <http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/linkingverb.htm>