

SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS

Grammar for Writing Workbook, pp. 40-42

9th Grade

Homework Review



- Any questions from the grammar homework (pgs. 37-39A)?

Why Grammar?

- 9th Grade Content standards:
 - Written and Oral English Language Conventions: *Grammar and Mechanics of Writing*
 - 1.1 Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).
 - 1.2 Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).
 - 1.3 Demonstrate an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax.
- CSTs
 - 17% 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?

A clever dog
knows **its** master.

A clever dog
knows **it's** master.

Warm-Up



Please copy the following sentences. In each sentence, underline the simple subject once and underline the simple predicate twice. The sentences may or may not be inverted.

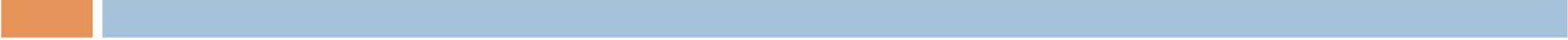
1. There lived a hobbit.
2. Little did he know what was going to happen.
3. Never again will I give him money!
4. She ate all the tamales.

Warm-Up Answers



1. There lived a hobbit.
2. Little did he know what was going to happen.
3. Never again will I give him money!
4. She ate all the tamales.

Subject Complements



- **Subject complements** are words that follow linking verbs* and identify or describe the subject.
- There are two types of subject complements:
 - ▣ Predicate adjectives
 - ▣ Predicate nominatives
 - Where in the sentence do you think these complements are found?

*If you want more help on linking verbs, check out the last six slides of this presentation.

Predicate Adjectives

- You tell me: What's an adjective?
- Predicate adjectives are subject complements that describe or modify the subject (*Grammar Handbook*, p. 40).
 - *The **predicate adjective** is an adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies (gives more information about) the subject of the sentence.

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

Predicate Adjective Examples

*The **predicate adjective** is an adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies (gives more information about) the subject of the sentence.

Examples

The snow was heavy.

- “Snow” = subject
- “Was” = linking verb
- “Heavy” = predicate adjective (PA); notice that it is an adjective that describes the subject (snow).

Ms. Brown became tired.

- “Tired” = PA; notice that it is an adjective that describes the subject

Predicate Nominatives (nouns)

- “Nominative” generally refers to nouns. You tell me: What’s a noun?
- **Predicate nominatives** are subject complements that are nouns or pronouns. They identify, rename, or define the subject (*Grammar Handbook*, p. 40).

Examples

The trip became a nightmare.

- “Trip” = subject
- “Became” = linking verb
- “Nightmare” = predicate nominative (PN); notice that it is a noun that describes the subject (trip).

Ms. Brown became a teacher.

- “Teacher” = PN; notice that it is a noun that describes the subject.

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Practice



With your table partner, complete the following exercises in your *Grammar for Writing Workbooks*

- p. 40, #1-3
 - ▣ 5 minutes
- p. 40 #4-10 - **DUE TODAY**
 - ▣ You do not have to do #11-20
 - ▣ 10 minutes

More Practice



With your table partner, complete the following exercises in your *Grammar for Writing Workbooks*

- p. 41, Section A, #1-3
 - ▣ 4 minutes
- p. 42, Section A, #1-2
 - ▣ 3 minutes

*These pages will be homework, so if you finish early, just move forward with the questions.

Homework



- Complete all exercises on **pgs. 41-42**

Transitioning to *Animal Farm*

- Pass your grammar homework in toward the middle aisle.
- Video Release Form
- Take out your *Animal Farm* book and turn to Ch. 5

Linking Verbs! What?!

A **linking verb** links the the subject of a sentence to a word in the predicate.

Forms of the word

“to be”:

- am
- is
- was
- were
- are

Other words:

- appear
- become
- feel
- look
- remain
- sound
- taste
- grow

Use “is” to Test for Linking Verbs



- How do you know if a verb is a linking verb?
- **Put the word “is” in place of the verb.** If the sentence still makes logical sense, then you have a linking verb.
- Let’s practice...

Practicing Inserting “is”

Ms. Brown **seems** cool.

- Is “seems” a linking verb?

Ms. Brown **is** cool.

- Does our sentence still make logical sense when we insert “is”?
 - Yes!
 - **So in this sentence, “seems” is a linking verb.**

Practicing Inserting “is”

Jenny **tasted** the food.

- Is “tasted” a linking verb?

Jenny **is** the food.

- Does our sentence still make logical sense when we insert “is”?
 - No!
 - **So in this sentence, “tasted” is not a linking verb.**

Practicing Inserting “is”



The problem **looked** difficult.

- Is “looked” a linking verb?

The problem **is** difficult.

- Does our sentence still make logical sense when we insert “is”?
 - Yes!
 - **So in this sentence, “looked” is a linking verb.**

Practicing Inserting “is”

The girl **looked** lovingly at him.

- Is “looked” a linking verb?

The girl **is** lovingly at him.

- Does our sentence still make logical sense when we insert “is”?
 - No!
 - **So in this sentence, “looked” is not a linking verb.**