**Grammar Unit 4                                                            Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

You will be asked to know everything from Unit 1, 2, 3 and:

* Sentence patterns 1-5
* Linking Verbs
* Predicate Nominative
* Predicate Adjective

Linking Verbs (307)

|  |
| --- |
| Define linking verb:  A linking verb is a verb that connects its subject with a noun, pronoun, or adjective that identifies or describes the subject. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The Forms of Be | | | |
| am  are  is  was  were | am being  are being  is being  was being  were being | can be  could be  may be  might be  must be  shall be  should be  will be  would be | have been  has been  had been  could have been  may have been  might have been  shall have been  should have been  will have been  would have been |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Other Linking Verbs | | |
| appear  become  feel  grow | look  remain  seem  smell | sound  stay  taste  turn |

Some verbs may also act as action-not linking-verbs.  To determine if the verb is acting like an action or linking verb, insert am, are or is in place of the verb.  If it makes sense while connecting the two words, then the original verb is a linking verb.

Linking-The air felt humid. (The air is humid).

Action-The gardener felt a raindrop.  (The gardener is a raindrop?)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.2 A | 13.2 B |
| 1. grew | 11. linking verb |
| 2. stumbled | 12. action verb |
| 3. memorized | 13. action verb |
| 4. raced | 14. linking verb |
| 5. pushed | 15. linking verb |
| 6. may be | 16. action verb |
| 7. tasted | 17. linking verb |
| 8. remained | 18. linking verb |
| 9. should have been | 19. linking verb |
| 10. was | 20. action verb |

Object Complements (350)

* Almost always follows a direct object
* Completes the meaning of the direct object

|  |
| --- |
| Define object complement: An object complement is an adjective or noun that appears with a direct object and describes or renames it. |

A sentence that contains an object complement may seem to have two direct objects. However, object complements occur only with such verbs as appoint, call, consider, declare, elect, judge, label, make, name, select, and think. The words to be are often understood before an object complement.

|  |
| --- |
| Define subject complement:  A subject complement is a noun, pronoun, or adjective that appears with a linking verb and gives more information about the subject. |

There are two kinds of subject complements: predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives.

The predicate nominative refers to the same person, place, or thing as the subject of the sentence.

|  |
| --- |
| Define predicate nominative:  A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that appears with a linking verb and renames, identifies, or explains the subject. Some sentences may contain a compound predicate nominative. |

A predicate adjective is an adjective that appears with a linking verb.

It describes the subject in much the same way that an adjective modifies a noun or pronoun. Some sentences may contain a compound predicate adjective.

|  |
| --- |
| Define predicate adjective:  A predicate adjective is an adjective that appears with a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence. |

Most often, the forms of be that function as linking verbs express the condition of the subject.  Occasionally, however, they may merely express existence, usually by showing, with other words, where the subject is located.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 14.3 C | 14.3 D |
| 1. “First Class” -- object complement | 11. crazy -- predicate adjective |
| 2. friendlier -- subject complement | 12. me -- direct object; president -- object complement |
| 3. neighbor -- subject complement | 13. pastime -- predicate nominative |
| 4. beautiful --subject complement | 14. Brenda -- indirect object; message -- direct object |
| 5. blue -- object complement | 15. chilly -- predicate adjective |
| 6. unusual -- subject complement | 16. Rover -- direct object; best -- object complement |
| 7. friend -- subject complement | 17. Ricardo -- indirect object; prize -- direct object |
| 8. sensitive -- subject complement | 18. painter -- predicate nominative; sculptor -- predicate nominative |
| 9. spokesperson -- object complement | 19. Joseph -- indirect object; secret -- direct object |
| 10. brilliant -- object complement | 20. bored -- predicate adjective |

Directions: Cross off all of the prepositional phrases.  Label each direct object (do), and indirect object (io), a predicate nominative (pn), or a predicate adjective (pa) directly over the complement.

1. Montpelier is the capital of Vermont.
2. Did Ayden give the tooth fairy his new address?
3. These sketches of A-Swizz’s are wonderful!
4. Dr. Michael developed a vaccine to prevent cancer.
5. Owen is my best friend.
6. Christina sent her mother two tickets to California.
7. Ayden’s handwriting is neat and readable.
8. The longest play in the game was run by A-Swizz.
9. A-Swizz handed his teacher the bribe money.
10. Rylyn and Kayleigh tossed the teacher an old book.
11. Mallory is my favorite player.
12. Chocolate sometimes gives the William’s a headache.
13. Are these toys safe for Alex?
14. Michael’s dad is buying his mom a bicycle.
15. Light reflectors for a bike are a good idea.
16. The genie granted A-Swizz three wishes.
17. Anish’s trip was short but exciting.
18. Madelyn painted a beautiful picture of Samantha.
19. Have you eaten lunch yet?
20. McKenna is of the best writers in the class.