Parts of a Sentence, Part 2: Predicate Nominatives & Predicate Adjective Notes

 Predicate Nominative is a noun or pronoun in the predicate that explains or identifies the subject of the sentence. It always follows a linking verb.

Examples:

1) Angela will be our soloist.
2) The astronaut is she.
3) A whale is a mammal.
4) The prizewinners are Jennifer and Scott.
5) Mark Twain’s real name was Samuel Clemens.

 Predicate Adjective is an adjective in the predicate that describes the subject of the sentence. It always follows a linking verb.

Examples:

1) The soil looks dry.
2) The soup is too hot.
3) She looks capable.
4) The corn tastes sweet and buttery.
5) The surface felt sticky.

PN or PA? Circle the predicate nominative or predicate adjective in the sentence and then write what it is on the blank provided.

_____ 1) This is a fine restaurant.
_____ 2) The Red Lobster is my favorite one.
_____ 3) Their recipes are traditional.
_____ 4) The best cooks are she and Paolo.
_____ 5) The homemade pasta is tasty and light.
_____ 6) The pasta noodles must be paper-thin.
Predicate Adjectives

A predicate adjective is a subject complement. It is an adjective that describes the subject. Predicate Adjectives follow linking verbs.

Directions: Put parentheses around prepositional phrases. Underline the verb or verb phrase; circle the simple subject(s). Label the predicate adjectives in each sentence by putting a box around the PA and labeling the word with “PA” above it.

1. Our vacation last year in Yosemite National Park seemed very brief.
2. The spectacular granite cliffs looked treacherous to the hikers.
3. The flowered meadows smelled fragrant in early June.
4. The campsites were busy during the summer months.
5. The park ranger sounded stern.
6. Civilization seemed distant to the isolated campers.
7. After a full day’s hike, we were exhausted.
8. Some animals remained still for photographs.
9. The backpackers appeared glum during the heavy rainstorm.
10. The anglers felt successful after the day’s catch.
11. All of the hikers were jubilant after the long day of hiking.
12. The trail stew tasted rich and hearty.
13. The trails were sometimes very steep.
14. The rangers appeared knowledgeable about rock formations and glacial erosion.
15. The rangers were helpful to the campers and hikers.
16. Our national parks are popular with families throughout the United States.
**Predicate Nominatives**

A predicate nominative is a subject complement. It is a noun or pronoun that explains the subject of gives another name for the subject. Predicate Nominatives follow linking verbs.

Directions: Put parentheses around prepositional phrases. Underline the verb or verb phrase; circle the simple subject(s). Label the predicate nominatives in the each sentence by putting a box around the PN and labeling the word with “PN” above it.

1. Washington, D.C. is a fascinating city for visitors.
2. The subway system is a great advantage for tourists.
3. Wolf Trap Farm Park is a center for the performing arts.
4. Embassy Row has been a favorite tourist attraction for years.
5. The embassy tour is an annual Washington event.
6. Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown is a Georgian mansion with beautiful gardens.
7. Georgetown is an interesting mixture of new and old.
8. “The Art of the Pacific Islands” was a special exhibit in the National Gallery of Art.
9. The Smithsonian Institution was the scene of a demonstration of nineteenth century crafts.
10. Our favorite attraction was Mount Vernon.
11. *The Taming of the Shrew* was the play at the Kennedy Center.
12. The White House tour was the highlight of our visit.
13. The National Zoo is a delight, especially for children.
14. Rock Creek Park is a favorite jogging spot for many residents.
15. The trip to Washington was an enjoyable vacation.
16. I was one of the tourists with camera equipment around their necks.
Directions:

1) Cross out prepositional phrases.

2) Underline the verb or verb phrase & write if it is an action verb (AV) or linking verb (LV)

3) Circle the simple subject.

4) Put a box around the complement. Write if the complement is a PN or PA. Look at your notes to make sure that you know what you are doing. If there are no PN or Pas (if there are direct objects, prepositional phrases, adverbs, etc) then you won’t be marking anything.

1) John seems unusually quiet today.

2) Yasmine is a very pretty girl.

3) Tomorrow the class will hear a lecture over the parts of a sentence.

4) She went to the market.

5) The baked salmon looks so delicious.

6) They looked at the store for a new shirt.

7) They felt totally responsible for the failure of the project.

8) She looked over at the new student.
9) Last week our class visited a beautiful art museum.

10) Do you have your notes from yesterday?

11) She is a very nice person.

12) Tara seemed upset today.

13) She looked sad today because of the bad news.

14) That book becomes very boring after awhile.

15) The history of the English language is very interesting.

16) Shakespeare’s plays were usually based on history.

17) His plays are also very tragic.

18) The man frequently was late to his job.

19) Those are a lovely pair of shoes!

20) Sara Brown became a rollercoaster rider operator for her summer job.
21) That could be a great Christmas present for my sister!

22) That house looked cold and dreary.

23) Are you mad at me?

24) The wedding became a disaster with the cold snow.

25) The test was too long and boring!

26) The project became a huge fiasco!

27) Our ceiling was both powdery and sticky.

28) The glue quickly hardened overnight.

29) Mom was not angry at the dog.

30) A new car would be a perfect birthday gift.