**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: |

|  |
| --- |
| The Forms of Be |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Other Linking Verbs |
|  |  |  |

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

1. The air felt humid. Circle Action or Linking
2. The gardener felt a moist raindrop. Circle Action or Linking
3. The lemons taste sour. Circle Action or Linking
4. I taste the lemons. Circle Action or Linking
5. The class remains quiet. Circle Action or Linking

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.2 A | 13.2 B |
| 1. | 11. |
| 2. | 12. |
| 3. | 13. |
| 4. | 14. |
| 5. | 15. |
| 6. | 16. |
| 7. | 17. |
| 8. | 18. |
| 9. | 19. |
| 10. | 20. |

(350) There are two kinds of subject complements: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

|  |
| --- |
| Define 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 sentence may contain a compound predicate adjective.

|  |
| --- |
| Define predicate adjective: |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 14.3 C | 14.3 D |
| 1. SKIP | 11. |
| 2. | 12. SKIP |
| 3. | 13. |
| 4. | 14. |
| 5. SKIP | 15. |
| 6. | 16. SKIP |
| 7. | 17. |
| 8. | 18. |
| 9. SKIP | 19. |
| 10. SKIP | 20. |

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 Justin give the tooth fairy his new address?
3. These sketches of Shreya’s are wonderful!
4. Dr. Fairy developed a vaccine.
5. Micah is my best friend.
6. Christina sent her mother two tickets to California.
7. Danielle’s handwriting is neat and readable.
8. The longest play in the game was run by Miller.
9. Sam handed his teacher the bribe money.
10. Zachary and Nick tossed the teacher an old book.
11. Sydney is my favorite player.
12. Chocolate sometimes gives Stephen a headache.
13. Are these toys safe for Sophia?
14. Ethan’s dad is buying his mom a bicycle.
15. Light reflectors for a bike are a good idea.
16. The genie granted Kate three wishes.
17. Sebastian’s trip was short but exciting.
18. Madelyn painted a beautiful picture of Mrs. Miller.
19. Have you eaten lunch yet?
20. Marti is one of the best writers in the class.